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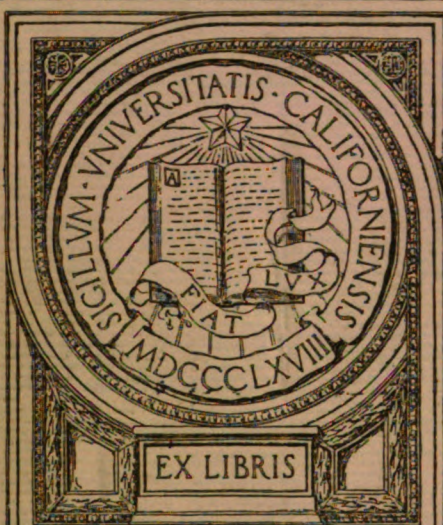
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GIFT OF
HORACE W. CARPENTIER



EX LIBRIS

7126
P76

147

ei 衛 = venous blood

ing 營 = arterial blood

華英萬字典
A Chinese and English Dictionary,

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO
RADICALS AND SUB-RADICALS.

New and Enlarged Edition,
containing 12,850 Chinese Characters with the pronunciation in the
PEKING DIALECT
according to Sir Thomas Wade's System, and the pronunciation in the
GENERAL LANGUAGE
of China in Dr. Williams' spelling.

Compiled from the best Authorities

BY

P. POLETTI,
Imperial Maritime Customs.

UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA

Shanghai;
PRINTED AT THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.

1896.

(A Chinese Version of this Dictionary, price \$1.00.)

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876

Argentina
432537

TO VINU
AUSROFLAO

PREFATORY NOTE.

The sub-radical is the radical of the primitive, or of the phonetic; or of the derivative when by adding another radical to it a new derivative character is formed. Derivatives, phonetics, and primitives are complete characters and each of them has a radical.

Example:

The primitive 句 *chü* has for radical 口 *k'ou*;
the derivative 苟 *kou* has for radical 艹 *ts'ao*;
the phonetic 敬 *ching* has for radical 攴 *pu*.
This is recognized in all dictionaries, and every student knows already that the radicals of the above characters 句 *chü*, 苟 *kou*, and 敬 *ching*, are respectively 口 *k'ou*, 艹 *ts'ao*, and 攴 *pu*; consequently every one acquainted with Chinese Dictionaries knows also, that the sub-radical of the word 苟 "but" is 口 "mouth," and the sub-radical of the word 敬 "respect" is 艹 "grass."

In searching for words in the dictionary, by using the figures printed on the left of each character in the index, even those persons unacquainted with Chinese Characters, may soon learn what is the sub-radical.



錄 字 萬 英 華

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO

12,650

CHINESE CHARACTERS,

arranged according to Sir Thomas Wade's System of Orthography,
with the indication of the number of

THE RADICAL AND SUB-RADICAL
OF EACH CHARACTER.

BY

P. POLETTI,
Imperial Maritime Customs.

Shanghai:

PRINTED AT THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.

1896.

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ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

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 46 換¹
 28 換¹

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115 89	稱 ⁴	19 30	劫 ¹	30 62	噉 ¹	78 7	殛 ²	157 72	踏 ²	16 75	几 ³
	chi	107	敲 ¹	66	敷 ¹	26	卽 ²	79	毆 ²	16	机 ³
85	泚 ¹	30	奇 ¹	70	敷 ¹	106	柳 ²	159	擊 ²	198	鹿 ³
1	吃 ¹	37	奇 ¹	85	激 ¹	75	唧 ²	32	塹 ²	16	鯽 ³
5	極 ¹	30	奇 ¹	66	激 ¹	26	及 ²	79	響 ²	195	給 ³
75	跡 ¹	18	奇 ¹	145	激 ¹	142	及 ²	128	響 ²	26	給 ³
7	跡 ¹	87	奇 ¹	75	激 ¹	26	及 ²	85	響 ²	120	給 ³
157	迹 ¹	102	奇 ¹	64	激 ¹	29	及 ²	194	響 ²	30	給 ³
8	迹 ¹	37	奇 ¹	79	激 ¹	4	及 ²	85	響 ²	117	給 ³
162	迹 ¹	148	奇 ¹	115	激 ¹	9	及 ²	102	響 ²	30	給 ³
8	迹 ¹	37	奇 ¹	94	激 ¹	29	及 ²	35	響 ²	49	給 ³
32	迹 ¹	30	奇 ¹	117	激 ¹	118	及 ²	9	響 ²	120	給 ³
12	迹 ¹	172	奇 ¹	18	激 ¹	29	及 ²	102	響 ²	49	給 ³
74	迹 ¹	37	奇 ¹	117	激 ¹	120	及 ²	115	響 ²	52	給 ³
12	迹 ¹	196	奇 ¹	143	激 ¹	29	及 ²	102	響 ²	52	給 ³
115	迹 ¹	37	奇 ¹	129	激 ¹	145	及 ²	104	響 ²	142	給 ³
12	迹 ¹	64	奇 ¹	38	激 ¹	29	及 ²	111	響 ²	52	給 ³
118	迹 ¹	40	奇 ¹	131	激 ¹	170	及 ²	140	響 ²	142	給 ³
12	迹 ¹	75	奇 ¹	19	激 ¹	29	及 ²	104	響 ²	52	給 ³
130	迹 ¹	40	奇 ¹	154	激 ¹	30	及 ²	127	響 ²	62	給 ³
12	迹 ¹	147	奇 ¹	115	激 ¹	29	及 ²	72	響 ²	24	給 ³
140	迹 ¹	48	奇 ¹	154	激 ¹	40	及 ²	118	響 ²	140	給 ³
12	迹 ¹	75	奇 ¹	120	激 ¹	117	及 ²	127	響 ²	62	給 ³
167	迹 ¹	51	奇 ¹	154	激 ¹	30	及 ²	140	響 ²	190	給 ³
12	迹 ¹	118	奇 ¹	145	激 ¹	30	及 ²	127	響 ²	62	給 ³
16	迹 ¹	51	奇 ¹	154	激 ¹	33	及 ²	130	響 ²	53	給 ³
75	迹 ¹	118	奇 ¹	210	激 ¹	9	及 ²	82	響 ²	64	給 ³
16	迹 ¹	51	奇 ¹	154	激 ¹	30	及 ²	130	響 ²	53	給 ³
180	迹 ¹	52	奇 ¹	122	激 ¹	38	及 ²	104	響 ²	65	給 ³
16	迹 ¹	52	奇 ¹	177	激 ¹	30	及 ²	130	響 ²	198	給 ³
184	迹 ¹	75	奇 ¹	122	激 ¹	64	及 ²	18	響 ²	72	給 ³
16	迹 ¹	52	奇 ¹	177	激 ¹	30	及 ²	152	響 ²	39	給 ³
154	迹 ¹	96	奇 ¹	64	激 ¹	94	及 ²	112	響 ²	115	給 ³
24	迹 ¹	52	奇 ¹	210	激 ¹	30	及 ²	164	響 ²	64	給 ³
5	迹 ¹	112	奇 ¹	157	激 ¹	190	及 ²	115	響 ²	210	給 ³
25	迹 ¹	52	奇 ¹	210	激 ¹	30	及 ²	154	響 ²	75	給 ³
30	迹 ¹	113	奇 ¹	170	激 ¹	190	及 ²	157	響 ²	210	給 ³
26	迹 ¹	52	奇 ¹	210	激 ¹	30	及 ²	154	響 ²	85	給 ³
85	迹 ¹	149	奇 ¹	210	激 ¹	37	及 ²	115	響 ²	210	給 ³
29	迹 ¹	52	奇 ¹	179	激 ¹	187	及 ²	154	響 ²	122	給 ³
140	迹 ¹	167	奇 ¹	140	激 ¹	30	及 ²	172	響 ²	72	給 ³
29	迹 ¹	52	奇 ¹	210	激 ¹	37	及 ²	75	響 ²	1	給 ³
25	迹 ¹	177	奇 ¹	9	激 ¹	40	及 ²	85	響 ²	7	給 ³
30	迹 ¹	52	奇 ¹	7	激 ¹	61	及 ²	149	響 ²	30	給 ³
	迹 ¹	184	奇 ¹	30	激 ¹	58	及 ²	130	響 ²	78	給 ³
	迹 ¹	194	奇 ¹	75	激 ¹	85	及 ²	9	響 ²	162	給 ³
	迹 ¹	52	奇 ¹	7	激 ¹	66	及 ²		響 ²	8	給 ³

194	棋 ²	61	低 ²	96	玘 ³	62	戢 ⁴	104	痂 ¹	9	傢 ¹
12	棋 ²	83	祇 ²	49	芭 ³	30	緝 ⁴	19	笳 ¹	40	稼 ¹
196	棋 ²	113	芪 ²	140	起 ³	120	葺 ⁴	118	耪 ¹	115	噶 ¹
12	旗 ²	83	軹 ²	140	卽 ³	30	葺 ⁴	19	耪 ¹	40	甲 ¹
198	旗 ²	140	俟 ²	156	卽 ³	140	葺 ⁴	127	耪 ¹	30	岬 ¹
12	旗 ²	83	祁 ²	49	啓 ³	30	葺 ⁴	19	耪 ¹	62	岬 ¹
70	旗 ²	159	祁 ²	163	啓 ³	38	葺 ⁴	145	耪 ¹	102	岬 ¹
12	旗 ²	83	俟 ²	49	啓 ³	58	葺 ⁴	19	耪 ¹	46	岬 ¹
149	詰 ²	9	祁 ²	30	啓 ³	119	葺 ⁴	157	耪 ¹	102	岬 ¹
30	詰 ²	111	祁 ²	66	啓 ³	38	葺 ⁴	19	耪 ¹	130	岬 ¹
117	詰 ²	113	祁 ²	30	啓 ³	42	葺 ⁴	162	耪 ¹	102	岬 ¹
30	詰 ²	163	祁 ²	66	啓 ³	72	葺 ⁴	19	耪 ¹	115	岬 ¹
96	詰 ²	142	祁 ²	75	啓 ³	170	葺 ⁴	198	耪 ¹	106	岬 ¹
32	詰 ²	113	祁 ²	66	啓 ³	42	葺 ⁴	19	耪 ¹	140	岬 ¹
102	詰 ²	120	祁 ²	120	啓 ³	86	葺 ⁴	140	耪 ¹	19	岬 ¹
32	詰 ²	12	祁 ²	66	啓 ³	71	葺 ⁴	29	耪 ¹	18	岬 ¹
37	詰 ²	140	祁 ²	9	啓 ³	18	葺 ⁴	152	耪 ¹	28	岬 ¹
30	詰 ²	120	祁 ²	77	啓 ³	75	葺 ⁴	29	耪 ¹	64	岬 ¹
46	詰 ²	125	祁 ²	195	啓 ³	121	葺 ⁴	198	耪 ¹	37	岬 ¹
37	詰 ²	72	祁 ²	77	啓 ³	79	葺 ⁴	29	耪 ¹	181	岬 ¹
96	詰 ²	190	祁 ²	137	啓 ³	84	葺 ⁴	109	耪 ¹	37	岬 ¹
37	詰 ²	125	祁 ²	210	啓 ³	140	葺 ⁴	30	耪 ¹	30	岬 ¹
187	詰 ²	195	祁 ²	195	啓 ³	84	葺 ⁴	177	耪 ¹	24	岬 ¹
37	詰 ²	125	祁 ²	210	啓 ³	61	葺 ⁴	30	耪 ¹	68	岬 ¹
15	詰 ²	210	祁 ²	75	啓 ³	99	葺 ⁴	178	耪 ¹	28	岬 ¹
38	詰 ²	64	祁 ²	5	啓 ³	85	葺 ⁴	30	耪 ¹	9	岬 ¹
61	詰 ²	210	祁 ²	4	啓 ³	117	葺 ⁴	30	耪 ¹	29	岬 ¹
38	詰 ²	130	祁 ²	62	啓 ³	84	葺 ⁴	115	耪 ¹	104	岬 ¹
85	詰 ²	210	祁 ²	4	啓 ³	119	葺 ⁴	30	耪 ¹	29	岬 ¹
38	詰 ²	140	祁 ²	141	啓 ³	9	葺 ⁴	9	耪 ¹	68	岬 ¹
151	詰 ²	210	祁 ²	16	啓 ³	145	葺 ⁴	32	耪 ¹	30	岬 ¹
46	詰 ²	210	祁 ²	18	啓 ³	163	葺 ⁴	30	耪 ¹	145	岬 ¹
75	詰 ²	142	祁 ²	1	啓 ³	150	葺 ⁴	33	耪 ¹	30	岬 ¹
49	詰 ²	210	祁 ²	112	啓 ³	9	葺 ⁴	115	耪 ¹	75	岬 ¹
102	詰 ²	156	祁 ²	18	啓 ³	163	葺 ⁴	33	耪 ¹	35	岬 ¹
52	詰 ²	1	祁 ²	18	啓 ³	30	葺 ⁴	37	耪 ¹	102	岬 ¹
46	詰 ²	5	祁 ²	2	啓 ³	163	葺 ⁴	9	耪 ¹	154	岬 ¹
65	詰 ²	4	祁 ²	37	啓 ³	85	葺 ⁴	64	耪 ¹	146	岬 ¹
77	詰 ²	162	祁 ²	18	啓 ³	180	葺 ⁴	37	耪 ¹	75	岬 ¹
65	詰 ²	5	祁 ²	75	啓 ³		葺 ⁴	75	耪 ¹	154	岬 ¹
142	詰 ²	120	祁 ²	18	啓 ³		葺 ⁴	37	耪 ¹	62	岬 ¹
65	詰 ²	37	祁 ²	163	啓 ³		葺 ⁴	163	耪 ¹	14	岬 ¹
157	詰 ²	46	祁 ²	28	啓 ³		葺 ⁴	37	耪 ¹	145	岬 ¹
65	詰 ²	49	祁 ²	30	啓 ³		葺 ⁴	167	耪 ¹	19	岬 ¹
113	詰 ²	140	祁 ²	30	啓 ³		葺 ⁴	37	耪 ¹	187	岬 ¹
69	詰 ²	46	祁 ²	30	啓 ³		葺 ⁴	40	耪 ¹	19	岬 ¹
130	詰 ²	151	祁 ²	30	啓 ³		葺 ⁴	40	耪 ¹	68	岬 ¹
69	詰 ²	46	祁 ²	30	啓 ³		葺 ⁴	152	耪 ¹	28	岬 ¹
142	詰 ²	75	祁 ²	128	啓 ³		葺 ⁴		耪 ¹		岬 ¹
69	詰 ²	49	祁 ²		啓 ³		葺 ⁴		耪 ¹		岬 ¹

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24	杆 ¹	145	攘 ¹	73	鉗 ²	93	緯 ⁴	53	戠 ¹	30	蚰 ¹
75	杆 ¹	64	遷 ¹	85	髻 ²	75	鹽 ⁴	157	戠 ¹	140	揅 ¹
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102 睥⁴
177 睥⁴

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37 夯¹
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8 夯²

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181 犛⁴
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118 犛⁴
75 犛⁴

hao

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8 捩¹

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85 灝⁴
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163 灝⁴
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189 灝⁴

hei

203 黑¹
203 黑³

hên

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61 限²
138 限²

hêng

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149 亨¹

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 79 晞¹
 93 晞¹
 44 晞¹

75 ¹	樨 ¹	36	夕 ²	172 ²	嶺 ²	72 ³	哲 ³	85 ⁴	浙 ⁴	150 ¹	訝 ¹
93 ¹	溲 ¹	50	席 ²	46 ²	攜 ²	75 ³	晰 ³	75 ⁴	繫 ⁴	92 ¹	開 ¹
85 ¹	習 ¹	53	蓆 ²	64 ²	蠅 ²	72 ³	暫 ³	75 ⁴	繫 ⁴	92 ¹	訝 ¹
102 ¹	習 ¹	140	息 ²	172 ²	觸 ²	75 ³	暫 ³	79 ⁴	繫 ⁴	92 ¹	斜 ¹
124 ¹	醯 ¹	50	媳 ²	142 ²	鄺 ²	106 ³	暫 ³	79 ⁴	繫 ⁴	92 ¹	牽 ²
105 ¹	娛 ¹	61	媳 ²	172 ²	鄺 ²	75 ³	暫 ³	61 ⁴	繫 ⁴	68 ¹	牽 ²
164 ¹	娛 ¹	132	媳 ²	148 ²	鄺 ²	32 ³	暫 ³	84 ⁴	繫 ⁴	9 ¹	牽 ²
108 ¹	娛 ¹	38	媳 ²	172 ²	鄺 ²	89 ³	暫 ³	93 ⁴	繫 ⁴	93 ¹	牽 ²
38 ¹	娛 ¹	61	媳 ²	163 ²	鄺 ²	96 ³	暫 ³	84 ⁴	繫 ⁴	14 ¹	牽 ²
111 ¹	娛 ¹	86	媳 ²	172 ²	鄺 ²	89 ³	暫 ³	184 ⁴	繫 ⁴	22 ¹	牽 ²
149 ¹	娛 ¹	61	媳 ²	167 ²	鄺 ²	120 ³	暫 ³	84 ⁴	繫 ⁴	57 ¹	牽 ²
111 ¹	娛 ¹	104	媳 ²	172 ²	鄺 ²	198 ³	暫 ³	120 ⁴	繫 ⁴	118 ¹	牽 ²
46 ¹	娛 ¹	61	媳 ²	145 ²	鄺 ²	157 ³	暫 ³	102 ⁴	繫 ⁴	22 ¹	牽 ²
115 ¹	娛 ¹	163	媳 ²	212 ²	鄺 ²	198 ³	暫 ³	120 ⁴	繫 ⁴	29 ¹	牽 ²
120 ¹	娛 ¹	61	媳 ²	162 ²	鄺 ²	85 ³	暫 ³	4 ⁴	繫 ⁴	49 ¹	牽 ²
4 ¹	娛 ¹	184	媳 ²	5 ²	鄺 ²	5 ³	暫 ³	9 ⁴	繫 ⁴	30 ¹	牽 ²
9 ¹	娛 ¹	61	媳 ²	10 ²	鄺 ²	130 ³	暫 ³	120 ⁴	繫 ⁴	29 ¹	牽 ²
120 ¹	娛 ¹	167	媳 ²	23 ²	鄺 ²	5 ³	暫 ³	76 ⁴	繫 ⁴	72 ¹	牽 ²
1:3 ¹	娛 ¹	72	媳 ²	75 ²	鄺 ²	173 ³	暫 ³	124 ⁴	繫 ⁴	29 ¹	牽 ²
62 ¹	娛 ¹	72	媳 ²	30 ²	鄺 ²	7 ³	暫 ³	86 ⁴	繫 ⁴	96 ¹	牽 ²
72 ¹	娛 ¹	24	媳 ²	30 ²	鄺 ²	10 ³	暫 ³	124 ⁴	繫 ⁴	29 ¹	牽 ²
1:3 ¹	娛 ¹	112	媳 ²	30 ²	鄺 ²	109 ³	暫 ³	169 ⁴	繫 ⁴	173 ¹	牽 ²
93 ¹	娛 ¹	72	媳 ²	33 ²	鄺 ²	12 ³	暫 ³	124 ⁴	繫 ⁴	29 ¹	牽 ²
123 ¹	娛 ¹	130	媳 ²	30 ²	鄺 ²	141 ³	暫 ³	32 ⁴	繫 ⁴	187 ¹	牽 ²
30 ¹	娛 ¹	75	媳 ²	30 ²	鄺 ²	16 ³	暫 ³	160 ⁴	繫 ⁴	29 ¹	牽 ²
124 ¹	娛 ¹	155	媳 ²	61 ²	鄺 ²	140 ³	暫 ³	169 ⁴	繫 ⁴	203 ¹	牽 ²
85 ¹	娛 ¹	76	媳 ²	30 ²	鄺 ²	20 ³	暫 ³	132 ⁴	繫 ⁴	30 ¹	牽 ²
124 ¹	娛 ¹	124	媳 ²	113 ²	鄺 ²	209 ³	暫 ³	30 ⁴	繫 ⁴	9 ¹	牽 ²
134 ¹	娛 ¹	30	媳 ²	30 ²	鄺 ²	29 ³	暫 ³	133 ⁴	繫 ⁴	37 ¹	牽 ²
86 ¹	娛 ¹	80	媳 ²	142 ²	鄺 ²	30 ³	暫 ³	62 ⁴	繫 ⁴	46 ¹	牽 ²
85 ¹	娛 ¹	124	媳 ²	30 ²	鄺 ²	31 ³	暫 ³	141 ⁴	繫 ⁴	37 ¹	牽 ²
134 ¹	娛 ¹	106	媳 ²	50 ²	鄺 ²	85 ³	暫 ³	44 ⁴	繫 ⁴	94 ¹	牽 ²
112 ¹	娛 ¹	124	媳 ²	30 ²	鄺 ²	36 ³	暫 ³	154 ⁴	繫 ⁴	37 ¹	牽 ²
134 ¹	娛 ¹	140	媳 ²	209 ²	鄺 ²	116 ³	暫 ³	44 ⁴	繫 ⁴	170 ¹	牽 ²
140 ¹	娛 ¹	124	媳 ²	50 ²	鄺 ²	36 ³	暫 ³	154 ⁴	繫 ⁴	37 ¹	牽 ²
134 ¹	娛 ¹	46	媳 ²	60 ²	鄺 ²	113 ³	暫 ³	154 ⁴	繫 ⁴	159 ¹	牽 ²
146 ¹	娛 ¹	124	媳 ²	77 ²	鄺 ²	37 ³	暫 ³	hsia	繫 ⁴	40 ¹	牽 ²
61 ¹	娛 ¹	75	媳 ²	44 ²	鄺 ²	142 ³	暫 ³	142 ⁴	繫 ⁴	167 ¹	牽 ²
146 ¹	娛 ¹	124	媳 ²	60 ²	鄺 ²	61 ³	暫 ³	29 ⁴	繫 ⁴	40 ¹	牽 ²
75 ¹	娛 ¹	173	媳 ²	120 ²	鄺 ²	75 ³	暫 ³	158 ⁴	繫 ⁴	22 ¹	牽 ²
146 ¹	娛 ¹	124	媳 ²	60 ²	鄺 ²	66 ³	暫 ³	29 ⁴	繫 ⁴	102 ¹	牽 ²
141 ¹	娛 ¹	30	媳 ²	140 ²	鄺 ²	32 ³	暫 ³	29 ⁴	繫 ⁴	61 ¹	牽 ²
151 ¹	娛 ¹	141	媳 ²	60 ²	鄺 ²	71 ³	暫 ³	195 ⁴	繫 ⁴	102 ¹	牽 ²
64 ¹	娛 ¹	154	媳 ²	157 ²	鄺 ²	145 ³	暫 ³	29 ⁴	繫 ⁴	75 ¹	牽 ²
172 ¹	娛 ¹	143	媳 ²	60 ²	鄺 ²	72 ³	暫 ³	29 ⁴	繫 ⁴	102 ¹	牽 ²
142 ¹	娛 ¹	61	媳 ²	140 ²	鄺 ²	130 ³	暫 ³	109 ⁴	繫 ⁴	94 ¹	牽 ²
198 ¹	娛 ¹	165	媳 ²	61 ²	鄺 ²	72 ³	暫 ³	40 ⁴	繫 ⁴	102 ¹	牽 ²
76 ¹	娛 ¹	64	媳 ²	38 ²	鄺 ²	75 ³	暫 ³	30 ⁴	繫 ⁴	177 ¹	牽 ²
30 ¹	娛 ¹	172	媳 ²	61 ²	鄺 ²	69 ³	暫 ³	92 ⁴	繫 ⁴	102 ¹	牽 ²

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149	訶	1
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149	詢	1
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89 孝²
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61 懷²
145 懷²
109 懷²

獲²淮²槐²裏²踝³脍⁴壞⁴

huan

獮¹ 儼¹ 𢶏¹ 歡¹ 獮¹ 獮¹ 獮¹ 驢¹ 鶴¹ 还² 丸² 紉² 茺² 𠵽² 桓² 苒²

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187	𠂔 ²
24	𠂔 ²
167	𠂔 ²
61	𠂔 ²
85	𠂔 ²
87	𠂔 ²
167	𠂔 ²
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9	𠂔 ²
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32	𠂔 ²
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195	𩶇 ³
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109	𩶇 ⁴
159	𩶇 ⁴
109	𩶇 ⁴
9	𩶇 ⁴
131	𩶇 ⁴
40	𩶇 ⁴
131	𩶇 ⁴

huang

109	盲 ¹
8	盲 ¹
143	盲 ¹
8	盲 ¹
47	盲 ¹
8	盲 ¹
115	盲 ¹
47	盲 ¹
162	盲 ¹
106	盲 ¹

140	荒 ¹
47	荒 ¹
61	慌 ¹
140	慌 ¹
115	慌 ¹
140	慌 ¹
120	慌 ¹
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96	璜 ²
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167	璜 ²
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120	璜 ²
201	璜 ²

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152	厖
10	輝
159	徽
14	靡
60	灰
66	恢
200	駭
82	搗
86	搗
4	搗
61	揮
86	暉
203	暉
86	暉
64	暉
87	暉
170	暉
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104	暉
31	暉

30	和 ²	184	饅 ⁴	98	倚 ¹	154	馳 ²	9	俛 ²	130	脰 ²
115	和 ²	140	饅 ⁴	37	倚 ¹	5	馳 ²	37	俛 ²	181	脰 ²
9	和 ²	196	饅 ⁴	170	倚 ¹	164	馳 ²	38	俛 ²	181	脰 ²
135	科 ²	140	饅 ⁴	37	倚 ¹	5	馳 ²	37	俛 ²	131	脰 ²
68	科 ²	85	饅 ⁴	70	倚 ¹	162	馳 ²	61	俛 ²	195	脰 ²
135	活 ²	163	饅 ⁴	37	倚 ¹	5	馳 ²	37	俛 ²	131	脰 ²
85	活 ²	64	饅 ⁴	104	倚 ¹	8	馳 ²	75	俛 ²	142	脰 ²
135	夥 ³	173	饅 ⁴	37	倚 ¹	4	馳 ²	37	俛 ²	141	脰 ²
36	夥 ³	104	饅 ⁴	30	倚 ¹	37	馳 ²	85	俛 ²	15	脰 ²
36	夥 ³	173	饅 ⁴	44	倚 ¹	8	馳 ²	37	俛 ²	161	脰 ²
86	夥 ³	140	饅 ⁴	30	倚 ¹	9	馳 ²	104	俛 ²	85	脰 ²
86	夥 ³	173	饅 ⁴	61	倚 ¹	10	馳 ²	37	俛 ²	161	脰 ²
9	伙 ³			149	倚 ¹	94	馳 ²	130	俛 ²	162	脰 ²
86	伙 ³	i		61	倚 ¹	10	馳 ²	37	俛 ²	154	脰 ²
154	貨 ⁴	1	一 ¹	32	倚 ¹	142	馳 ²	157	俛 ²	154	脰 ²
21	貨 ⁴	40	宜 ¹	79	倚 ¹	10	馳 ²	37	俛 ²	162	脰 ²
113	禍 ⁴	1	宜 ¹	120	倚 ¹	159	馳 ²	40	俛 ²	2	脰 ²
30	或 ⁴	40	宜 ¹	79	倚 ¹	10	馳 ²	149	俛 ²	49	脰 ²
62	或 ⁴	40	宜 ¹	164	倚 ¹	173	馳 ²	40	俛 ²	140	脰 ²
30	惑 ⁴	1	宜 ¹	79	倚 ¹	10	馳 ²	58	俛 ²	2	脰 ²
61	惑 ⁴	56	宜 ¹	196	倚 ¹	195	馳 ²	62	俛 ²	8	脰 ²
62	惑 ⁴	1	宜 ¹	79	倚 ¹	10	馳 ²	55	俛 ²	4	脰 ²
64	惑 ⁴	5	宜 ¹	94	倚 ¹	198	馳 ²	142	俛 ²	162	脰 ²
62	惑 ⁴	9	宜 ¹	87	倚 ¹	10	馳 ²	62	俛 ²	5	脰 ²
30	噓 ⁴	44	伊 ¹	85	倚 ¹	211	馳 ²	85	俛 ²	9	脰 ²
102	噓 ⁴	30	伊 ¹	94	倚 ¹	108	馳 ²	69	俛 ²	3	脰 ²
118	噓 ⁴	80	伊 ¹	111	倚 ¹	11	馳 ²	46	俛 ²	140	脰 ²
109	噓 ⁴	9	伊 ¹	124	倚 ¹	30	馳 ²	70	俛 ²	9	脰 ²
108	噓 ⁴	85	伊 ¹	79	倚 ¹	12	馳 ²	72	俛 ²	111	脰 ²
115	盃 ⁴	9	伊 ¹	140	倚 ¹	85	馳 ²	70	俛 ²	28	脰 ²
140	盃 ⁴	142	伊 ¹	124	倚 ¹	26	馳 ²	75	俛 ²	9	脰 ²
172	盃 ⁴	9	伊 ¹	142	倚 ¹	61	馳 ²	70	俛 ²	30	脰 ²
30	盃 ⁴	145	伊 ¹	124	倚 ¹	30	馳 ²	103	俛 ²	9	脰 ²
140	盃 ⁴	13	伊 ¹	145	倚 ¹	109	馳 ²	46	俛 ²	37	脰 ²
75	盃 ⁴	64	伊 ¹	145	倚 ¹	30	馳 ²	103	俛 ²	64	脰 ²
140	盃 ⁴	30	伊 ¹	9	倚 ¹	149	馳 ²	64	俛 ²	37	脰 ²
85	盃 ⁴	76	伊 ¹	145	倚 ¹	30	馳 ²	103	俛 ²	75	脰 ²
140	盃 ⁴	31	伊 ¹	9	倚 ¹	154	馳 ²	85	俛 ²	37	脰 ²
94	盃 ⁴	33	伊 ¹	145	倚 ¹	80	馳 ²	113	俛 ²	159	脰 ²
140	盃 ⁴	14	伊 ¹	113	倚 ¹	30	馳 ²	115	俛 ²	37	脰 ²
111	盃 ⁴	72	伊 ¹	178	倚 ¹	63	馳 ²	36	俛 ²	167	脰 ²
140	盃 ⁴	33	伊 ¹	1	倚 ¹	36	馳 ²	149	俛 ²	37	脰 ²
142	盃 ⁴	36	伊 ¹	40	倚 ¹	75	馳 ²	115	俛 ²	186	脰 ²
167	盃 ⁴	36	伊 ¹	1	倚 ¹	36	馳 ²	9	俛 ²	37	脰 ²
140	盃 ⁴	203	伊 ¹	22	倚 ¹	162	馳 ²	123	俛 ²	49	脰 ²
137	盃 ⁴	76	伊 ¹	5	倚 ¹	87	馳 ²	123	俛 ²	55	脰 ²
140	盃 ⁴	37	伊 ¹	6	倚 ¹	57	馳 ²	131	俛 ²	44	脰 ²
								2	俛 ²	82	脰 ²

113 讓⁴
145 讓⁴
149 讓⁴
145 讓⁴
164 讓⁴
145 讓⁴

jao

38 嬌¹
32 嬌¹
75 嬌¹
32 嬌¹
140 嬌¹
32 嬌²
142 嬌²
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145 嬌²
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184 嬌²
32 嬌²
120 嬌³
32 嬌³
162 嬌³
32 嬌³
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120 嬌⁴
32 嬌⁴
162 嬌⁴
32 嬌⁴
57 嬌⁴
57 嬌⁴

jê

64 煥¹
126 煥¹
86 煥¹
140 煥¹
30 煥³
140 煥³
61 煥³
140 煥³
86 煥⁴
32 煥⁴

86 熱⁴
32 熱⁴
72 熱⁴
140 熱⁴
30 熱⁴
9 熱⁴
140 熱⁴

jên

120 仍¹
18 仍²
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184 妊³
33 妊³
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149 妊³
61 妊³

75 堪⁴
99 堪⁴
140 堪⁴
99 堪⁴

jêng

64 扔¹
4 扔¹
64 扔¹
163 扔¹
9 扔²
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113 扔²
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140 扔²
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170 扔²
126 扔²
9 扔²
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64 扔²
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jih

145 日¹
72 日¹
72 日¹

jo

61 惹³
140 惹³
29 惹³
29 惹³
86 惹³
32 惹³
86 惹³
32 惹³
57 惹³
57 惹³
140 惹³
57 惹³
140 惹³
30 惹³

75 楷⁴
140 楷⁴
118 楷⁴
140 楷⁴
163 楷⁴
140 楷⁴

jou

64 揉¹
75 揉¹
75 揉¹
110 揉¹
64 揉²
75 揉²
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130 揉²

ju

38 如¹
30 如¹
38 如¹
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118 如¹
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140 茹²
88 茹²
196 茹²
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130 茹²

161 辱⁴
41 辱⁴
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173 辱⁴
64 辱⁴
173 辱⁴

jua

115 稜²
38 稜²

juan

126 奐¹
37 奐¹
32 奐¹
126 奐¹
64 奐¹
126 奐¹
102 奐¹
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76 奐¹

61 煥³
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142 煥³
173 煥³

jui

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126 汭³

jun
109 瞢²
189 瞢²
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142 瞢²
126 瞢²
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72 瞢²
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85 瞢²
169 瞢²

jung

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140 莪²

ka

30 嘎¹
62 嘎²
30 嘎²
62 嘎²
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62 嘎²
80 嘎²
62 嘎²

k'a
25 卡¹
1 卡¹
25 卡¹
1 卡¹

kai

9 咳¹
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32 咳¹
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46 咳¹
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71 咳¹
85 咳¹
71 咳¹

108 蓋⁴
140 蓋⁴
145 蓋⁴
108 蓋⁴
108 蓋⁴
123 蓋⁴
108 蓋⁴
140 蓋⁴

k'ai

169 開¹
51 開¹
30 開¹
8 開¹
36 開¹
36 開¹
61 開¹
71 開¹
61 開¹
84 開¹
75 開¹
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kan

5 乾¹
4 乾¹
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162	邁 ⁴
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57 奴²
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112 努³
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61 努³
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72 暖³
87 暖³
86 暖³
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126 暖³
184 暖³
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85 暖³
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38 嫩⁴
66 嫩⁴
38 嫩⁴
126 嫩⁴

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142 蚌⁴
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164 鰾¹
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38 𪔐¹
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72 普³
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 72 浦³
 149 蘆³
 72 蒨³
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64 箱¹
118 娟¹
38 娟¹
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57 娟¹
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163 邵⁴
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154 除¹
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76 社⁴
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61 慎¹
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4 乘剩⁴ 晟勝⁴ 勝⁴ 聖⁴ 埭⁴ 睦⁴ 晟盛⁴ 贍⁴ 賍⁴
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 失施¹ 純¹ 史¹ 溼¹ 詩¹ 郭¹ 尸¹ 尸¹ 鳩¹

50 師¹ 漸¹ 獅¹ 薛¹ 獅¹ 飾¹ 飾¹ 濕¹ 匙¹ 屍¹ 眈¹ 眈¹ 視¹ 筮¹ 噬¹ 著¹ 虱¹ 蝨¹ 螫¹ 醺¹ 弛² 十² 什² 卅² 世²
 1 85 50 94 50 140 50 142 50 184 50 184 50 85 72 21 72 44 78 109 83 109 113 147 113 48 30 118 140 125 142 4 142 142 142 155 164 198 57 5 24 9 24 163 24 1 24

64 拾² 荏² 識² 箴² 咎² 時² 時² 櫛² 櫛² 蒔² 蒔² 匙² 寔² 眈² 植² 釋² 矢² 石² 柘² 柘² 眈² 視² 室² 實² 射²
 30 140 32 149 62 118 70 46 72 72 41 32 72 75 72 119 140 72 195 72 21 72 40 72 109 83 75 109 165 109 111 112 75 112 113 112 109 113 147 113 40 138 40 154 41 158

184 食² 蝕² 飴³ 始³ 史³ 貌³ 駛³ 駛³ 錫³ 胝³ 舐³ 矢³ 屎³ 豕³ 世⁴ 貫⁴ 地⁴ 似⁴ 櫛⁴ 適⁴ 勢⁴ 士⁴ 仕⁴ 室⁴
 142 184 135 5 38 30 30 29 153 30 187 30 9 187 30 135 72 149 72 135 83 111 44 119 152 1 24 154 1 64 5 9 9 75 18 162 30 19 32 33 9 33 40 133

177 鞞⁴ 寺⁴ 侍⁴ 侍⁴ 詩⁴ 開⁴ 弑⁴ 卮⁴ 卮⁴ 市⁴ 柿⁴ 雷⁴ 式⁴ 帑⁴ 拭⁴ 試⁴ 軾⁴ 軾⁴ 事⁴ 識⁴ 誓⁴ 逝⁴ 跂⁴ 日⁴ 滂⁴ 蔣⁴
 40 41 32 9 41 61 41 85 41 169 41 56 48 63 49 63 50 8 75 50 30 50 56 48 50 56 64 56 149 56 159 56 6 58 149 62 149 64 162 64 151 65 72 85 72 140 72

72 是⁴ 湜⁴ 湜⁴ 氏⁴ 眈⁴ 斟⁴ 濇⁴ 夷⁴ 諡⁴ 諡⁴ 埴⁴ 釋⁴ 鮪⁴ 示⁴ 眈⁴ 視⁴ 噬⁴ 嗜⁴ 碩⁴
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 116 守³
 86 手³
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 137 首³
 185 受⁴
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 14 授⁴
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 104 瘦⁴
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 33 壽⁴
 30 狩⁴
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115 瑞⁴
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4	怎	
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149	這	

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ts'un

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66 駢⁴
112 駢⁴
172 駢⁴

t'ui

37 太¹
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188 駢³
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82 駢³
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138 駢³
86 駢³
162 駢³

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61 惇¹
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98 惇¹
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167 惇¹
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45 惇¹
75 惇¹

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32	完 ²
40	完 ²
104	痛 ²
50	痛 ²
96	璫 ²
94	璫 ²
38	婉 ³
10	婉 ³
64	挽 ³
10	挽 ³
72	晚 ³
10	晚 ³
159	輓 ³
10	輓 ³
108	盃 ³
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72	院 ³
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40	統 ³
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72	宛 ³
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75	碗 ³
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112	浣 ³
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40	碗 ³
120	莞 ³
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1	已 ⁴
4	万 ⁴
38	万 ⁴
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61	妩 ⁴
10	忼 ⁴
96	忼 ⁴
10	玩 ⁴
130	玩 ⁴
10	肱 ⁴
124	肱 ⁴
106	翫 ⁴

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43		𡗗 ¹
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85		亾 ²
96		亡 ²
11		王 ²
5		芒 ²
8		𣎵 ²
5		忘 ²
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8		芒 ²
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74	
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38	
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38	該 ⁴
72	
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96	迂 ⁴
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74	
131	望 ⁴

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198	威 ¹
38	威 ¹

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85	隈 ¹
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140	𨾏 ⁴
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142 蜎⁴
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112 蜎⁴
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108 蜎¹
31 蜎¹
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169 搵⁴

wêng

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121 翁³
172 翁³

wo

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30 渦¹

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yao

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- 1 一 *i' yi' yih*, a, an, one; at once; the whole; the first; the same; honest, perfect; one and undivided; to harmonize; to unite, to render uniform; unchanging.
- 1 並 *ping'* together with, and, also; all; really; at once; to compare.
- 2 不 *p'ei'*, *p'ei'* unequaled; first, distinguished; to receive with respect, as orders.
- 2 上 *'shang'* up, on, in; to go up; eminent; top, above, ancient, high, Heaven.
- 丘 *ch'iu'*, *k'iu'* to collect, great, empty; a mound; *meu'* used for 某 out of respect, to avoid saying the book name of Confucius, for which it stands.
- 4 不 *pu'* *puh*, not, nor, no.
- 万 *same as 萬 140. 114.*
- 5 七 *ch'i'* *tsih*, seven.
- 6 丁 *ting'* a nail, a pin; an adult; one; the fourth of the 10 stems; a sting, to lose a parent; robust; a workman, a brave; to sustain; to order; *ch'ung* the sound of chopping.
- 7 三 *'san'* *sa'* three, thrice; several.
- 10 元 *same as 圓 168. 27.*
- 11 兩 *'liang'* two, both; an ounce, a tael.
- 13 丙 *'ping'* the third of the ten stems; one of the divisions of time; bright; a fish tail.
- 且 *ch'ieh'* *chieh'* *'ts'is* and, also, besides, if, should, or, yet, now; this; *'sü'* to make no progress; many, enough. *same as 兩 11. 11.*
- 20 兩 *ch'iao'* *'k'iao* air striving to free itself.
- 与 *same as 與 134. 12.*
- 24 丐 *kai'* to beg, to ask alms; to request; to give; a mendicant.
- 丑 *ch'ou'* *'ch'eu* 1 to 3 a.m.; a clown, a comedian; the second hour of the day.
- 世 *shih'* *shi'* an age, a generation, the world, mankind; times, life, seasons; hereditary; perpetual; from age to age.
- 25 下 *hsia'* *hia'* below, under, down; to fall; to descend; next; once; to lay, as an egg; an hour; a little while.

- 28 丢 *'tiu'* to lose; to throw away; to cast away; to rid, relieved of; to cast off, to throw aside; to leave; to throw at.
- 29 丈 *chang'* ten Chinese feet; to measure; an elder, a senior; one worthy of respect.
- 30 因 *'ien'* to lick.
- 盟 *'iou'* *'eu* a wine-cup; an ancient sort of beaker or flagon.
- 77 巧 *'mien'* an embrasure or curtain to ward off arrows; screened, hid, out of view.
- 85 丞 *ch'eng'* *ch'ing'* to assist; an assistant; a deputy, a coadjutor; used chiefly in official titles; to aid, to second.
- 2 承 *kun'* *'k'uen* a line which joins things perpendicularly, diverging from the middle up and down.
- 1 丰 *feng'* *'fung* luxuriant; graceful; easy, healthy, pleasing.
- 3 丫 *ya'* a crotch; fork, fingers; a female slave; the place where a thing forks.
- 4 卬 *kuan'* *'k'uan'* the two tufts, made in dressing an infant's hair.
- 6 卣 *chiu'*, *kin* to catch hold and join things, as creepers do; connecting.
- 9 个 *same as 個 9. 31.*
- 个 *ch'i'*, *k'i'* uneven, like the leaves of the bamboo, which the character is intended to represent.
- 30 中 *chung'* the middle; the centre; half; inner; medium in size or quality; complete; to hit the centre, to attain; fit, suitable.
- 串 *ch'uan'* *ch'uen'* to connect, to string; leaved or banded for some evil end; to miss a line in reading or copying; interchanged with 穿.
- 弗 *'chan'* a spit or gridiron, and the meat on it.
- 49 目 *same as 以 9. 3.*
- 50 丰 *chieh'* *kiai'* plants growing up in a confused manner.
- 3 点 *'chu'* a point, a dot.
- 5 丸 *wan'* *hwan* *huan'* a pill; any thing round; a ball, a bullet.
- 13 丹 *tan'* pills; red; a red stone; a carnation or cinnabar color; loyal, sincere, trustworthy; medicines decocted or distilled; a remedy; a prescription.
- 96 主 *'chu'* a lord, a master; to rule, to govern; the chief; the head; to indicate; certainly, with authority, as a lord's will.

- 4 ノ *p'ieh*^{1,3} a stroke to the left in penmanship; *i*² to reach down to the ground.
 1 𠂇 *t'o*² *t'oh*, to depend on; to engage one to act for; in *Fukchau*; a thing; a matter; goods; an idol.
 2 𠂇 *cha*³ suddenly, unexpectedly, hastily, at first; a while; inadvertently.
 same as 衆 143. 9.
 3 之 *chih*¹ *chi* sign of the possessive; to go to, to progress; towards; for, in regard to; it, him, them; which; what.
 乏 *fa*^{2,4} *fah*, weary, tired; to spoil; poor; injure; to fail of; embarrassed; without, wanting; empty; a sort of shield.
 4 𠂇 *tsā*² *tsz*² to stop.
 𠂇 *i*⁴ clever, able; orderly; to cut grass; to govern, to regulate; to bring into order.
 𠂇 *p'ai*⁴ to branch off.
 6 乃 *'nai*³ in, at, is, am, was, but, and, if, also, then, that, those.
 same as 錢 167. 62.
 9 𠂇 *chiu*³ 'ziu a long time, lasting, enduring, to make or continue long time.
 24 乎 *ch'u*^{1,2} in, at, with, from, to, toward, to inquire; in consequence of.
 same as 垂 32. 32.
 𠂇 *kuai*¹ *kwai* to turn the back on; sulky, eccentric, strange, extraordinary, cunning; perverse; crafty, unlucky; to contradict.
 same as 𠂇 52.
 28 𠂇 *tui*¹ crowd, heap, incumber; a mound, an accumulation of; a guard-house; to pile, to store, to push away.
 49 𠂇 *tui*¹ to sit stock still, like a statue (unauthorized).
 𠂇 *ch'eng*⁴ *shing* to ride, as in a chariot; to mount, to seize the right time; to put in order; to direct; to ascend; to avail oneself of; to drive; to sum up; to multiply, to calculate; a span; a team of four horses; a classifier for sedans, machines, etc.
 75 𠂇 *yī*⁴ *yih*, bent; one; curved; to mark the end of a topic; to erase or check off, as erroneous characters by a catch line; a fish's bowels; the

5 乙

- second of the ten stems, relating to east and to wood.
 same as 𠂇 170. 61.
 𠂇 *mieh*³ *lieh*³ 'me the eyes crossing; squint-eyed; in *Cantonese*: read *mat*, who, what, how? why; a person; a necromancer.
 2 也 *yeh*³ 'yé and, also, even; final particle; likewise.
 𠂇 *s*² an obsolete word originally applied to some of the wild aborigines of Kwangtung.
 4 九 *chiu*³ 'kiu nine; many, deep, perfect.
 𠂇 *ch'i*² *k'ih*, to beg, to entreat; to pray, to humble; to ask alms; *k'i*² to give.
 𠂇 *kan*¹ clean, dry, entirely; adopted; *ch'ien*² *k'ien* heaven; the north west; firm, stable, enduring, diligent; superior; a father.
 5 𠂇 *chi*² *ki* to divine by means of sand; a willow twig or peach stick, used to write charms in the dust.
 30 𠂇 same as the radical 213 龜.
 39 乳 *ju*³ 'jū milk; the breasts; to suck; to nurse; the nipple.
 87 亂 *luan*⁴ *lan*⁴ *luan*² disorder; confusion; to mislay; discord; insurrection, anarchy; out of place, disarranged; tumultuous; to bring into good order; to regulate; to ferry over; the end of a song.
 135 𠂇 *ch'ieh*³ *k'ieh*, to mark off; a barb, as of a fish-hook; *keu* a hook.
 6 𠂇 *'liao*³ finished, determined; final particle; fixed, concluded; intelligent.
 1 𠂇 *yü*² to give; a class or sort; with; I, we, our; often printed in a smaller type at the side; *tu* name of a mountain.
 58 𠂇 same as 爭 87. 58.
 𠂇 *shih*⁴ *shi*² affairs, business, occupation, employment; a matter; duties, functions; to go at; a subject, a theme; to serve, to obey.
 7 二 *erh*⁴ *rh*² two, both; the second; to divide in twain; to duplicate.
 𠂇 *hu*⁴ mutual, reciprocal; interlocking, dovetailing; with, together; a meat-hook.
 𠂇 *ya*³ ugly; the second in order; junior, hunchbacked; deformed; to regard as inferior; second; next to.
 4 𠂇 same as 其 12. 24; also a contraction of 其 51. 51.

- 井 *ching³ 'tsing a well; 900 meu 畝 (Chinese acre); a deep pit; the adit or shaft of a mine; an excavation; arranged or plotted in a regular manner; among masons, the labor is reckoned by the *tsing* or cubic foot measuring 12 *tsun* or inches.*
 6 于 *ch'ê' ch'uh, the step with the right foot.*
 于 *yü² yü in, at, through, on, as, to, than, by; to speak, to say; to go; to proceed; resembling.*
 10 况 *huang⁴ k'uang⁴ huang³ furthermore; to bestow, to grow, to come to.*
 20 亏 *same as 于 7. 6.*
 24 五 *'eu³ five; a perfect number; the whole.*
 28 云 *yün² yün to say, to speak; to move and return, to circulate; abundant; now, then; a final particle.*
 30 亟 *chi² kih, haste, prompt, urgently, often, ready, troublesome; irascible; to hurry on, to urge.*
 72 亘 *hsün¹ 'süen to revolve and return whence it came.*
 74 互 *keng⁴ kang³ a border, a limit; the extreme point; to fill; to reach everywhere; relics; the crescent of the moon.*
 77 些 *hsieh³ 'sié few, some, a little of; a sign of the plural; shortly, partly, rather, somewhat; so' a final particle expressing regret.*
 8 亼 *tou² t'eu only used as the 8th radical.*
 4 亥 *hai⁴ horary character; 9 to 11 p.m.; the last of the twelve branches, answering to the pig boar; it pertains to the water, and denotes North on the compass-ctrd.*
 亦 *i⁴ yih, also, likewise, moreover; too; further; as not, or.*
 5 亡 *grang² to die, lost, destroyed, dead; gone, no trace left; going to ruin; extinct, as a dynasty; forgotten; in poverty; to escape, to abscond.*
 16 亢 *kang² kang³ k'ang⁴ to oppose, to attack; mistake; strong, very, excessive; to shelter.*
 28 沝 *liu² the lower part represents the pendants, and the upper the cap.*
 30 亨 *hêng² hêng successful, persevering, great; to pervade, to influence, throughout; p'äng an ancient form of 烹 to cook.*
 亨 *'ting² a pavillion, a watch-house, a portico; an open roof or dome supported on pillars; an arbor; a shed for travelers to stop at or lodge; even, level, straight.*

- 毫 *po⁴ poh, a term for the northern part of Nganhwui.*
 亮 *liang⁰ clear, bright, open, transparent, neat, tidy, lustrous; to display, to illustrate; to aid, to believe in; sonorous, as a voice.*
 享 *hsiang³ 'hiang to receive, to enjoy; to offer up with thanks; to accept; a dignity.*
 京 *ching¹ king the capital, metropolis; great, exalted; a high peak; k'iang sorrowful.*
 31 亶 *'tan³ plenty of grain; to trust, sincerity; really; to render sincere.*
 88 交 *chiao¹ kiao intercourse; to give to, to join; to deliver up or hand over to; to play to; to exchange; friendship.*
 134 亶 *wei³ 'wei indefatigable, unwearied; fixed in mind, resolved; mén² a narrow gorge in a stream caused by jutting rocks.*
 9 人 *jén² ján human being, a man.*
 1 亼 *same as 彙 172. 75.*
 今 *chin¹ kin now, the present time; presently.*
 今 *same as 令 9. 1.*
 僅 *ping⁴ on a line with, even, equal; to reduce to a uniformity; to equalize; to expose, to endanger.*
 伉 *p'ei¹ p'ei sturdy, stout; valiant, robust, many.*
 仵 *ting¹ alone, no protector or support.*
 仵 *ch'ien¹ ts'ien all, the whole; unanimous; the general opinion; a flail.*
 仵 *lun² to think, to arrange; to unify.*
 仵 *hsieh⁴ sieh, extravagant.*
 令 *ling⁰ an order, to warn, to cause, to command; law, rule; your; good, insinuating.*
 仗 *chang⁰ to depend on; to fight; weapons of war.*
 倉 *ts'ang¹ a granary of a square shape; government storehouses; a box or bin; a compartment; to store in a granary; a pigeon-hole; 'ts'eng hurried; startled, like frightened cattle.*
 2 仲 *chung⁰ the second; a younger brother; inferior; the second month in a season; a musical instrument.*

3 以 ^{'i} to use; to, by, in order to; to aid, to have; according to; a reason, a cause; to do, to resemble.

住 ^{ch'u} to cease; to endure, to detain; to dwell; to stop; to live in.

4 任 ^{ch'a} a young girl, an easy retired life of leisure and respect.

介 ^{chieh} ^{'kiai} a guest; honourable, firm, good, great; an assistant, an attendant; limit; because, for; alone, small, petty.

作 ^{tsu} ^{ts'oh} to do; to act; to make, to begin, to discover, to invent; to arise, to appear; to stimulate, to arouse; operations, work; a workman; in *Shanghai*, a coffin.

仍 ^{j'eng} ^{j'ing} again, as before, as formerly; just so, and, also; usual, ordinary, according to.

5 他 ^{'t'oi} he, him, she, her, it, that; another; the other.

仇 ^{ch'ou} ^{ch'su} to unite; a pair; an enemy; to pledge a guest; proud.

伧 ^{yi} ^{yih}, strong, tall, robust; martial, like the prancing of a steed; suddenly, abruptly.

6 仔 ^{gyu} fair, handsome; a very tall and portly man.

傳 same as 傳 18. 6.

7 仁 ^{j'en} ^{j'en} humane; benevolent; kind; merciful; a kernel, a small seed.

仞 ^{ti} to bend or hang down, to droop; to incline; to sink, as money; in a low place; below; base, humble; under the standard; ordinary, vulgar, common.

伍 ^{'wu} five persons; five; a file of soldiers; a squad, a corporal's guard; a company; a comrade; an associate.

8 伧 ^{'kai} to give, to present; unusual, rare, uncommon.

休 ^{yi} ^{yih}, a very slow pulse; a disease of voracious appetite, and yet the patient grows thin.

伧 ^{'k'ang} to compare; to match, to pair; a married pair; to compete with, to oppose; to dislike; to store; straight, sincere.

停 ^{'ting} to stop, to delay; to fix, to rest, to hold up, as when there is enough; well-arranged; suitable, fitting, honest, trusty.

儻 ^{liang} distant; to search into thoroughly; ^{k'iang} wrangling, harsh, violent.

儻 ^{shan} ^{shen} manner, air, figure.

佼 ^{chiao} ^{'kiao} handsome, beautiful.

9 从 儻 same as 從 60. 9.

儻 ^{chien} ^{'kien} moderate, sparing, economical; temperate, frugal; close; saving, stingy.

俎 ^{'tsu} a basin or bowl on three legs, used to hold flesh in sacrifices.

倫 ^{lun} ^{'lun} kindred, relation; proper; constant, regular, natural; a species, class, sex; to choose.

偷 儻 see 偷 9. 11.

伶 ^{'ling} clever; alone; to play; to act; to employ, a droll, a mine, a posture maker; sprightly.

似 ^{'s'ang} ^{ch'ang} a reckless fellow, a son of Belial; a profligate.

似 ^{se} ^{'shih} ^{sz} like, similar, as if; class, kind; appearing, resembling; to have the aspect of; to continue, as by inheritance.

儻 ^{chieh} ^{'kiai} one who assists, a waiter; good, great.

傘 ^{'san} an umbrella; a parasol; to cover; to shade; a shelter.

來 same as 來 60. 9.

來 ^{'lai} to come; nearly; to effect come! to reach; to bring, to get; to obtain, to induce.

10 伧 ^{wu} ^{wuh}, disquieted; hazardous.

佻 ^{'tiao} weakly, young; going unsteadily, as if wary of the path; envious; impatient of labor; ^{tia} to provoke; to regard lightly, to disregard; ^{gyao} a vassal; slow, dilatory.

儻 ^{'t'oi} ^{t'oh}, cunning, artful.

儻 ^{'mien} to put down the head.

儻 ^{shen} ^{shen} men and horses in company; a large crowd of people.

儻 ^{'i} little, feeble like children; the young and delicate; a limit, a verge, the edge; to benefit; to distinguish; to glance at.

儻 ^{lian} ^{'li} clever at, skilled; ^{tsu} two, both.

儻 ^{ch'uan} ^{'ts'uen} the name of 儻, one of the genii who gave pine seeds to Yao, and he refusing to eat them, his attendant did so, and lived hundreds of years.

儻 ^{'lou} ^{'leu} to steal, to obtain unfairly; to undervalue; to despise; to pilfer; underhand; secretly; disrespectfully; remiss, careless, so as to incur to a.

- 12 俱 *chū⁴ kǔ* all, the whole of; both; altogether, at once, all right.
- 俱供 *kung¹⁻⁴* to supply; to depose; to arrange; to provide with; to succor, to give; to confess; to offer to, to place before; to declare before judges; grain for troops or revenue in kind.
same as 供 60. 12.
- 伧 *ch'ien⁴ k'ien¹* to wait on, to accompany.
- 15 伧 *chung³* name of T'ai Tung 台佟 a famous sorcerer in the Han dynasty.
- 16 伧 *'chang³* the family name of Mencius' mother.
- 18 仞 *jén⁴ jǎn³* a measure of eight cubits; to fathom; full, to fill.
- 仞份 *fén⁴ fǎn³* portion, lot, share; dividend; the duties of a post, its rank, the position of one in society, the part he acts, his lot; a sort, a kind; also same as 分.
- 仞例 *hǎing⁴ chung⁴* a thing finally formed; a law which ought not to be changed; a figure, a form, a body.
- 例例 *li⁴* laws, regulations; to adjust, to classify, to arrange; to compare; custom, usage.
- 例倒 *li⁴* clever, ingenious, talented; trim, neat.
- 倒 *'tao⁴* to pour; to fall; yet, but, why, still, then, all; indeed, on the contrary; to prostrate; *'tao³* to subvert; to pour out; to turn over or upside down.
- 側 *chai¹ ts'at⁴ tsé⁴ tseh* oblique; mean, vile, low, aslant, perverted, undistinguished; rebellious, seditious, to incline, to bow; to take a one-sided view; a point, a dot.
- 19 仞 *lieh⁴ leh⁴* a fraction, an overplus; the tenth of a thing; the third of a thing.
- 仞伽 *ch'ieh² k'ie⁴* a word adopted by the Buddhists for the sounds *ga* and *ka*.
- 20 仞 *chua⁴ choh⁴* a shooting star; also read *'pao* and interchanged with 仞 60. 20.
- 仞 *wen³ wǎn* to separate, to cut asunder; to divide or break.
- 22 仞 *same as 仞 43.*
- 23 仞 *'yǎ²* hunchbacked; the body inclining, stooping; to show great respect, to bend forward as if hearing orders.
- 仞 *'yen³* to cease, to desist from; to sleep, to recline; to still, to hush; to bend as a wind the grass; to fall along, prostrated.

- 24 什 *shih³* ten; a thing; an utensil, sundries, a file of ten soldiers or two files of five each; a tithe used for 什 99. 23.
- 仞 *ch'ien¹ ts'ien¹* a chiliarch; anciently a thousand cash.
- 仞 *'wu³* dirty; to inspect; an equal in rank; a match, a pair.
- 仞 *tsu⁴ ts'ui¹* a substitute, a vice; secondary or supplementary; an aid; used for 卒 a cohort of a hundred men.
- 伴 *pan⁴* a partner, a companion, a comrade, a fellow, an associate; to attend on.
- 仞 *cho⁴ choh⁴* tall, lofty; bright; to manifest, to exhibit; extensive.
- 仞 *pei³ péi³* to cause; to give; to fulfil; to enable; *pi⁴* to allow, let, that, by, with.
- 25 仞 *fu⁴* to fall over, to fall to the earth; overthrown.
- 仞 *chan⁴ chen³* to encroach on, to usurp, to covet; to arrogate; to possess; used for 覷 to see; *tien* careless, superficial; low; trifling; to skim; to pay close heed to; to do faithfully.
- 26 仰 *'yang³* to look up to, to trust to; to look towards heaven; to regard with respect; to think of kindly; to direct a subordinate; to transmit orders to an inferior; used in official papers as a form of imperative, let; to wait on, to rely.
- 仞 *kuei³ kwéi³* to duplicate, to add on; resembling, near, short posts, small stanchions; to deceive, simulating.
- 27 仞 *ch'uan⁴ k'uen¹* fatigue, weariness, lassitude; to desist from labor.
- 仞 *ts'at⁴ tseh* oblique, inclined, slanting, leaning; refracted, as a ray of light in passing into another medium.
- 28 仞 *y'uan⁴ yuen¹* an unprincipled, clever man, who is ready to help in wicked or underhand cabals.
- 29 仞 *ts'an¹* good, fine-looking.
- 仞 *chi³ kih*, empty, unsatisfying.
- 仞 *ch'in¹ ts'in¹* to invade secretly; to plunder, to usurp, to encroach on others' possessions; to appropriate, to invade, to stealthily advance or enter on; encroaching; rising, as the tide; dwarfed or deformed; possessed, as by a spirit.
- 原 *shu⁴ shuh⁴*, to begin, to do, to act; good, fine; to repair.
- 仞 *chia³ kia* false; to borrow; fictions, illusory; to avail of, to pretend; to dress in costume; great; equitable; if, because; *kia⁴* leave of absconce; a furlough.

- 30 俾 *tso¹* to make believe, to simulate; to put on appearances; *tso¹* to hasten; pressing, urgent; near to.
 倅 *sou³* 'seu an appellation for an old person; Sir.
 伺 *ts'it⁴ sz²* to wait; to observe, to examine; to spy, to reconnoitre.
 何 *ho²* who? what? which? how? why? to bear, to endure.
 佑 *yu⁴ yiu²* to aid, to help, to protect, to countenance.
 使 *ko⁴ koh*, to bring together, as a company of one's comrades; to take.
 佻 *st'ung³* ignorant and rude; inapt and plain, neither talent nor learning; untrained and unfit.
 佻 *shao³* to connect, to join, to tie together; to hand down, as a trade; to act in relation with another; to imitate a predecessor.
 估 *'ku¹* to guess; to think; to value; to reckon; tax, duty, worth, price.
 使 *shih³* 'shi to order, to command, a messenger; to send; to employ, to commission, to cause, to occasion; *sh'it¹* an agent, a messenger.
 侶 *'lū³* a mate, a companion; husband and wife; to associate with, to keep one company.
 儼 *'yen³* of a commanding presence, carrying the head high; majestic, stern, severe-looking; before, like.
 儻 *tan²* quick, impetuous; the whole heart in a thing; urgent; to annoy, to move.
 儻 *sé¹ sch*, a harvest; to gather grain.
 倅 *chi² kih*, robust, strong; exact, correct.
 倅 *hai¹ hi* to feel joy; cautious and fearful, as of danger; very strict about.
 倅 *chiu⁴ kiu²* to destroy; to demolish; I, me; *tsa²* same as 倅; in Cantonese: a lump, a clod; a loaf.
 倅 *'yū³* large features, a person with a large face.
 僑 *ch'iao² k'iao* an inn, a lodging-place; to sojourn; temporary; transitory; stately.
 僑 *'fan³* plain, unvarnished speech; faithful, upright, plain-spoken.
 僑 *st'ang²* wayward; to stretch.
 僑 *ku¹ kuh*, to inform quickly; an urgent communication.
 僑 *'t'it¹ t'ih*, not restrained; no embarrassment, a law to one's self; worthy of promotion.

- 倍 *pei⁴ p'ei²* to increase; a fold; a hundred times; a multiple; to double; low; vulgar; to withdraw.
 僖 *shan⁴ shen²* an elegant person, a refined manner.
 僖 *'i²* the sobbing which follows a fit of weeping; the wail of condolence with mourners.
 31 個 *ko²* a piece; a thing, a particle; this; this one.
 32 僥 *chiao¹ gyao* deceitful, false, pretended; a nation of pigmies, said to be three feet in height; lucky, fortunate.
 佳 *chia¹ kia* excellent, fine, beautiful; superior, nice; goodness.
 僇 *sch'ui³* heavy.
 僇 *sz² sz²* particular, scrupulous, petty; thoroughly deceitful.
 僇 *chin³ kin²* only, hardly, barely, exactly, nothing over, hardly enough; scarcely; almost, a little short.
 33 仕 *shih⁴ shi²* an official, to serve, to fill an office, to occupy a station or post, a public officer.
 任 *'én⁴ ján²* a trust, or post; to hold a post, an office, a duty, a burden, to bear, to execute, to undertake, sincere, sure, relied on; friendly confidence; to be able to bear; equal to a duty; to endure, artful.
 儔 *ch'ou² sch'eu* a company; a party, companions; a sort; a comrade; fellow, friends, who? to cover, to screen.
 34 倅 *chiang⁴ kiang²* unsubmissive.
 35 倅 *chün⁴ tsun²* talent; elegant, graceful; superior, remarkable, one of a thousand; talent or ability of such, eminent.
 倅 *'sha²* idiotic, crazed, stupid, foolish, thoughtless, in Pekingese; rather, an adjective of comparison.
 倅 *lóng² lóng²* to go as if tired out.
 36 倅 *su⁴ suh*, to be kept in a constrained posture, unable to stretch.
 倅 *ch'ih¹ ch'ih²* prodigal, extravagant; large; superfluous.
 37 倅 *'i² yih*, ease, rest, repose, retirement; idle leisure; sinful luxury; to fail in, to omit, as a duty; the people; suddenly; *tieh*, carefully, gently, surely, successively.
 倅 *pu² puh*, to follow; a servant; I; to belong, attached to; to hide.
 僕 *feng⁴ fung²* government salaries; wages.

- 倖** *k'ua¹ kw'a* presumptuous, disdainful, ostentatious.
- 俠** *hsia² kiah*, chivalric, generous, disinterested, bold, zealous for the right; ready to maintain another's cause.
- 倚** *'i³* to lean against, to depend upon; to rely on; trusting in; to engage one to do; inclined; a support, a fulcrum.
- 使** *si²* a class; sign of the plural; a corpse.
- 僮** *hsi¹ shia* a waiter, a boy; to serve.
- 俺** *an³ nan² ngan* a personal pronoun common among uneducated people in the north; I, myself; it is also used in singing.
- 38 僂** *'lū²* hunchback; curved, distorted in the limbs; *met*, crouching to, humbled before one.
- 佞** *ning⁰* eloquent, specious, plausible, persuasive; insinuating; artful, flatterer; in *Cantonese*: to twirl, to turn with the fingers; to whirl.
- 倣** *nu²* great strength; violent.
- 倣** same as 倣 38. 74.
- 倣** *woi¹ wei¹* crumpled, yielding; Japanese.
- 39 倣仔** *tsai² tsai² tsz'* careful; to sustain; to undertake; to bear; to carry, as a nurse does a child; in *Cantonese*: a little thing; a boy.
- 倣** *ch'uan¹ chw'en* to scold, to rail at; to see, to manifest.
- 倣** *fu²* to capture in war; a captive; a prisoner of war; spoil taken in war.
- 40 倣倣** *chu⁴ 'ch'u* to stand and wait a long time; to lope and wait for.
- 倣倣** *ch'a¹ ch'ah*, irresolute; to boast.
- 倣倣** *hun³ shwun* completed, brought to an end.
- 倣倣** *so⁴* that, another; to charge; to add to; to impute.
- 倣倣** *kuan¹ kwan* the emperor's charioteer, or master of his chariots; an assistant in an office.
- 倣倣** *ma⁴ mah*, brawny, strong.
- 倣倣** *ning² gung* distressed, weak, wearied.
- 倣倣** *jung² syung* uneasy, not at rest.

- 傢付** *chia¹ kia* household furniture, utensils, tools, family things.
- 41 付** *fu⁰* to give to; to send to; to suggest; to hand over, to transfer; to let go, to engage or put in one's hands; to enjoin on.
- 侍** *shih⁴ shi²* to wait upon; to receive; to follow; near to; to accompany.
- 傅** *fu⁰* a tutor; to apply, to paint; an artist; to arrange; to superintend; a teacher, to annex, to reach to, to receive; near; to lay on, as colors.
- 傳** *chuan⁴ ch'uan² shw'en* to transmit to, to propagate; to deliver, as orders; to hand down; to perpetuate, to promulgate; to narrate; to send for; chronicles, traditions.
- 傳** *'tsun³* to assemble; to respect; to have a regard for.
- 42 傳** *'miao³* small; *sh'ao* alarmed.
- 傳** *'ni²* you, thou; your's.
- 傳** *'lang²* but if, should, suppose, if, perhaps; may; unexpectedly.
- 僚** *liao²* a companion, a fellow officer, a colleague; one of the same class or rank; a kind, a class; *'liao* a courteous manner, affable, gentle, leisurely.
- 43 僦** *chiu⁴ tsui²* to hire, to employ; to procure.
- 44 伊** *'i¹* he, she, it, they, that one; because, only.
- 僦** *chüeh² küeh*, perverse, refractory, obstinate; hard to please; in *Cantonese*: a dull edge, a blunt point; abrupt, inelegant.
- 僦** *'ni²* in *Kiangsu*, we, us.
- 僦** *chü² küh*, small, narrow; pursed up, as a tone or sound.
- 僦** *chü⁴ kü²* to stand or sit carelessly; a free and easy way, nonchalant, haughty; a bold, assuming gait; strong.
- 僦** *wu⁴ wuh*, restrained; kept in order.
- 46 仙** *hsien¹ sien* genii, fairies, an immortal; human souls endued with divine powers; an old recluse, who changes into another form but does not die; graceful.

- 俾 *shén⁴ shǎn²* bent, stooping; also read *ts'in²*.
- 催 *ts'un¹* to press, to urge, to importune; to hasten, as the payment of a debt; to reiterate.
- 儻 *tsun⁴* valiant, brave; able, preëminent in force or wisdom; to overcome; to raise.
- 47 徑 *same as 徑 60. 47.*
- 儻 *ch'ao³* tall, as a man; small.
- 儻 *lieh⁴* robust; having a long beard.
- 48 仝 *same as 同 30. 13.*
- 仝 *ch'ü² k'ü²* that person or thing; in Cantonese: 'K'ü ho, she, it, they.
- 佐 *ts'o³* to assist; an assistant; to second; a coadjutor, a vice, a deputy, a captain in the Manchu Banner force.
- 佐 *'so¹* a drunkard's reeling.
- 49 儻 *chuan⁴ tsun¹ chwen²* the governor or master at a village feast; the one who is honored or obeyed; to number, to arrange; tools; articles, gear.
- 佩 *pei⁴ pei²* to respect, to esteem; to girt; to keep by one, as a souvenir; to hang on the girdle; to remember.
- 佈 *pu⁴* to extend, extensive; to diffuse; reaching, spreading everywhere.
- 佈 *hai¹ hi* the heart and face disagreeing; pretending, simulating; like to; counterfeit.
- 51 伴 *pêng¹ pǎng* to send as a messenger; to make to do; a convoy; to conduce, to cause; following, according to; quick.
- 伴 *hsing⁴ hing²* sycophantic; to obtain improperly; unusually fortunate, lucky.
- 伴 *ping⁴* on the line with, even, equal; to reduce to a uniformity; to equalize; to expose, to endanger.
- 53 侂 *same as 託 149. 4.*
- 俯 *'fu³* to stoop; to bend the head, to condescend, to bow; to consider; unequal.
- 儻 *ché¹ ché* firm, but not virtuous; artful.
- 儻 *jung² gyung* to serve for hire; to engage one's self as a laborer; 'chung to treat equally; impartial; alike; to do.

- 54 倅 *tan⁴* great, large.
- 健 *chien⁴ kien²* strong, vigorous, robust, hearty; persistent, indefatigable; to raise, to invigorate.
- 55 儻 *lung⁴* ignorant, stupid, silly; to do; foolish; unable to understand readily.
- 56 代 *tai⁴* a reign, a dynasty; a generation, an age; instead of; to alter, to supersede; to substitute, to change for, in the place of; delegated, vicarious.
- 57 俾 *tiao⁴* uncommon, unusual.
- 佛 *fo² fu² fuh*, Buddha; to see indistinctly when examining; to bend down; great; opposed; unreasonable; to turn aside; bright; *fu⁴*, great; to help, to support.
- 59 儻 *same as 獎 190. 109.*
- 儻 *same as 廣 151. 172.*
- 60 侍 *chih⁴ chi²* to wait on; to store up and provide for.
- 61 儻 *shén⁴ 'shǎn* timorous, cowardly.
- 儻 *pi⁴ pih*, dignified, grave; to treat others rudely when flustered with drink; full, filled with.
- 儻 *tsung⁴* careworn, wearied out; having no leisure.
- 儻 *ai⁴ ngoi²* like, similar; appearing as if; hard to see; to pant, out of breath.
- 儻 *yu¹ yiu* excessive, as rain; extra; to trifle; excellent, abundant; to play; satisfied; tranquil; easy about; very, fully; to excel; a mime.
- 儻 *té⁴ t'eh*, foolish.
- 儻 *same as 穩 115. 61.*
- 儻 *ssü¹ ss'ü* to reprove; to admonish or urge, as a friend does; 'sai a heavy beard.
- 儻 *chou⁴ ts'eu²* to scold, to blackguard; sad; irritated at, morose.
- 儻 *'lü²* indisposed to act; no energy, heedless, indifferent.
- 儻 *hsüeh³ sieh*, a whisper.

- 62 億 *i⁴ yi⁴ yih*, 100,000, a hundred thousand, or a lakh of ten myriads; quiet, repose of mind; to contrive; to guess, to bet.
 伐 *fa² fah*, to strike, to cut down, to destroy; to desolate; to brag; meritorious deeds; fine; to beat a drum; a mideman.
 伐 *si² jung²* one of the six tribes of the Si-jung 西戎 living on the west of China, which are described as having three horns.
 伐 *ch'ien⁴ ts'ien⁴* thin, beaten out, as a plate of metal; shallow.
 伐 *o² ngo* hasty, momentary, suddenly; a moment; imminent.
 63 偏 *pi² en¹* inclined, partial, particularly, deflected; selfish, addicted to; hybrid; bent on; longing for; one half; fifty men.
 偏 *shan⁴ shen²* to excite, to inflame; exasperation; a blaze, flame.
 64 偏 *chê⁴ cheh*, to join a seam; to cut or engrave.
 65 伎 *chi⁴ ki²* talent, ability; cleverness; *ch'ê* agile; also an extra finger or toe.
 66 修 *hsiu¹ siu* to direct; to repair; to adorn; to clean up or renovate; to mend; to adjust; to regulate; to practise, to chasten, to increase; long.
 倏 *shu⁴ shuh*, hastily, quickly, as a dog running off; a change.
 倏 *same as 9. 203.*
 倏 *hsiao⁴ hiao²* to follow, to pattern after; to labor; effect.
 倏 *tsao⁴* to do; to make; to act as, to be; to perform the duties of.
 倏 *pieh¹* ordinary, as denoting that one's garments are neither fine, nor yet despicable or shabby.
 倏 *'fang²* to copy, to imitate, imitation; like, resembling; a model; to copy after.
 倏 *ao² ngao²* proud, arrogant, uncivil, assuming; pride, rudeness; to treat rudely, to brave; also same as 傲.
 倏 *chiao¹ tiao* to do, to act; intent on.
 倏 *ching² 'ling* to warn, to caution; to forbid; to threaten with a penalty; to urge to reform; to arouse.
 69 倏 *same as 倏 53. 69.*
 70 倏 *same as 倏 9. 64.*

- 傍 *sp'ang² pang⁴* the sides; near, to depend on; to lean against; left.
 72 但 *tan⁴* only; but; as soon as; very; unrestrained, set at liberty.
 倖 *pao⁴* a censor who used to remain on guard five days in the office.
 倖 *hsün⁴ siün²* to pursue an object zealously or inordinately; given up to; greedy for; to exhibit.
 倖 *shang¹* to wound, to hurt; distressed; to grieve, to distress; to mourn; to waste, to lavish, as the strength; mortified, chagrined; harm, objection.
 借 *chieh⁴ tsid²* to borrow; to lend; to pretend; to assist; to ask for, to beg of, to assume; supposing; for example, if; fictitious; to use for illustration.
 倖 *kan⁴* the dawn, the red blush of morning.
 倖 *tsa³ tsan¹* I, me; then, a time, a period; (unsanctioned).
 倖 *'ch'un²* rich; one in the enjoyment of life.
 倖 *ch'ang⁴* to guide, to lead; a leader; to induce; to start; to seduce; a fine looking person; interchanged with 倖 and 倖.
 倖 *an¹ ngan* devoid of intelligence; not at ease; foolish jokes, railery. Sometimes read *yeh*.
 73 倖 *ch'ung³ s'üng²* small, diminutive, dwarfish; to bend, to crouch to, as when supplicating; to live in a mean place.
 倖 *kuei⁴ kwéi²* one who acts as broker; to keep up, or settle the price of goods; to give the wink to.
 倖 *séng¹ séng* Buddhist priests; one who eats vegetables; a lama; the third in the Buddhist trinity.
 倖 *chieh³ chi⁴ kieh*, martial, brave; to exert one's strength; vehement, hasty, as chariots racing.
 倖 *pien⁴ p'ien²* convenient; cheap, advantageous, readily; *then, so, thus*; to discuss, to argue.
 倖 *man⁴* negligent, remiss.
 倖 *t'ieh⁴*, artful, cunning.
 倖 *chien⁴ tsien²* to arrogate to one's self, to surpass, to assume; erroneous; to usurp; usurped, despotic, dubious, confused, disorder, discord music; *tsin²* slanderous insinuations; to be in error.
 倖 *same as 倖 172. 73.*

- 74 侑 *yu⁴ yiu²* to urge one to eat; to wait on, to do the honors of the table, to entertain guests with music; to help; to stimulate.
p'êng² sp'äng to associate with; to assist, to help; to recommend or bespeak.
- 75 休 *hiu¹ hiu* to stop; to divorce; good; to spare; to desist; to repudiate; to resign; to enjoy; to congratulate; prosperous; don't; let that alone.
p'ên⁴ p'ân¹ rude, coarse, rustic, like a carter or grave-digger; a contraction for 體 't'i; also used with 笨.
chü¹ a pigmy; men who are undersized.
chieh⁴ yeh⁴ a gay, jolly, light-hearted manner; a handsome face.
p'o⁴ poh, to banish, to exile or drive men to live among the western savages; to drive into the desert.
pao³ to protect, to sustain, to guarantee, to defend, to guard; to feed, to nourish; to be surety for; a guardian, an advocate; happily, tranquilly.
shü⁴ shü, to shake the head, as when doubting or hesitating.
 same as 葵
tung¹ weak.
kuo³ 'kuo narrow-minded; petty.
ch'u⁰ rough, hispid, not smooth.
chieh² kieh, virtue, talent; a hero or heroine; proud; a tender blade of grain; to raise up.
li⁴ li, ancestral tablets made of chestnut wood on account of its durability; they are not now made of it.
- 76 伙 *ts'ü⁴ ts'ü²* light, nimble, sprightly; to assist, to relieve; to fit on; to close the fingers in drawing the bow; for, instead of.
ch'i¹ k'i to act as when tipsy and boisterous; to walk unsteadily, to reel like a sot.
chih² ch'i² k'i² to stand erect; to raise on the heels and look for; perpendicular; steep, precipitous.
sé⁴ seh, unattainable, what cannot be reached or accomplished; read *shü*, to walk very fast, to gabble much.
ts'ü² 'ts'ü² small; diminutive; of little capacity or talents.
- 80 侮 *'wu³ hu⁴* to insult; to ridicule; to make fun of good things; contempt of, neglect; disrespect; to

- 侮 *'despise; to burlesque; contempt; chagrined; disappointed; to deal summarily with.*
'p'ü² to take leave of; ugly.
- 81 低 *'ts'an⁴* irregular, rapid, disorderly, like an undrilled troop; mulish, perverse, *sh'an* uneven, unsteady.
- 83 低 *ti¹* below, humble, ordinary, vulgar, common; low, mean; to droop; to bend, to hang down, to incline; to sink as money.
- 85 俦 *ch'iu² k'iu* a cap ornamented or embroidered in any way; to wear a cap.
 same as 柜 9. 48.
tu⁴ tah, to idle.
- 86 伙 *huo³* 'huo household furniture, goods, gear; a comrade.
yen⁰ to settle or arrange the prices of articles, as a broker.
sh'an² to pacify, to quiet, at peace.
chian¹ tsiao to understand clearly, to perceive quickly; clever looking.
- 87 偽 *wei¹ wei²* false, fictitious, counterfeit, simulated; pretended, so called, as officers among rebels; to put on, to deceive.
- 89 俠 *ch'uang² 'chw'ang* evil, wicked; to be obstinately opposed.
- 93 件 *chien⁴ kien²* one, a, an; to divide; to distinguish; a classifier.
mu² 'meu equal, of the same sort or class; to accord with.
- 94 伏 *fu² fuh*, to hide; humble; the hot season; to lie or fall prostrate; to conceal; to suppress; subjected; secretly, silently, to acknowledge, to confess; received; to brood; humbly, earnestly.
k'uang² ku'ang² abrupt, quick, sudden; to go far off.
- 101 俑 *'yung²* a wooden puppet made like a man, anciently buried with chiefs; afterwards exchanged for straw effigies, and then living men were immolated; *tung* pain, to feel for (used for 痛).
- 備 *pei⁴ pi²* to prepare, to provide, prepared, to make ready; sufficient; complete; entirely, all.
- 102 佃 *tien⁰* to till the ground; to cultivate; to hire; a labourer; to hunt, to catch wild animals.
shên¹ shên to stretch out; to explain; to repeat; to dilate; to report; to redress; worth, valued, equal to, as in pricing things.

- same as 臂 13. 7.
- 103 伉俪 *wei¹ wéi* to hug; loving; to lean on one; to love women, attached to females.
p'ing² to repose confidence in, and employ on messages; to send.
- same as 俾 9. 24.
- 105 僦 *pi¹ pih*, to crowd, to press on, to approach too near, to constrain; to ill-use, to harass; urgent, imperious; also used for 幅 *juh*, a light gaiter.
- same as 需 9. 101.
- 106 僇 *chi² tsih*, small, diminutive.
- 107 僇 *ch'u¹ ch'uh*, bent down.
- 108 僇 *chiang¹ k'iang* to lie down; prostrate; to push over; stiffened.
- 109 僇 *lei² léi* to injure, to mutually destroy, as in fighting; puppets.
- 110 僇 *chiek² tsieh*, convenient, like a cross-cut or a side path; a female officer in the palace.
ts'2 to compare; to assort; read *hai²* foolish.
- 111 僇 *téng⁴ t'ung²* exhausted; to walk lame and wearily.
- 112 僇 *po² pai² poh*, the eldest of brothers; an uncle; to control; an earl; a senior.
- 113 僇 *po⁴ poh*, a hundred men, the leader of a band, a centurion; a string of hundred cash.
- 114 僇 *chiek² k'ai* to accompany, all at once, together with; a joint, vigorous effort; robust.
- 115 僇 *huang² huang* agitated; uncertainty, consternation.
- 116 僇 *chin² tsin* to finish entirely, extreme; farthest; exhausted; all; completely; easily; the utmost degree.
- 117 僇 *chi² chi²* to meet, to happen, to manage, to attend to; price, worth, value.
- 118 僇 *hsia⁴ hiah*, stout, vigorous, brawny.
- 119 僇 *huan² huan* ingenious, expert, nimble; clever at contrivances.
- 120 僇 *hou² hew* the second rank of nobility, a marquis; but, unless; beautiful, pretty; a target.
- 121 僇 *hou⁴ hew* time; to wait; to expect; to enquire; a period of five days; to pay a reckoning.

- 122 俟 *ssu⁴ sz²* to wait; to expect; until; to look; to prepare for.
- 123 余 *shé² shé* this is not now regarded the same as *gyü* 余 I, and is only used as a surname. See also 9. 115.
- 124 僚 *chin⁴ kin²* a kind of musical instrument; to look up and follow another up hill.
- 125 僚 *ch'ih⁴ ch'í* to stop, to detain.
- 126 僚 *p'iao²* light, airy; volatile, giddy; careless of propriety.
- 127 偶 *chü² 'kü* same as 偶 157. 114; also read 'yü.
- 128 偶 *ou² 'ngew* an image, an idol, a statue, to pair; even, double; a companion, a mate; to marry; to accord with, to fit; accidental; for once, abruptly, suddenly, unpremeditatedly.
- 129 余 *gyü² érh²* the first personal pronoun, I; we, our, myself; often printed in smaller type at the side; *tsu* name of a mountain.
- 130 俦 *'ch'iao⁴ ts'iao²* ill, disabled; read *ts'iu* to stare at; to look at, as a gawky does; sad, distressed.
- 131 倥 *'k'ung²* rude, clownish; careworn, pressed.
- 132 倥 *ts' tsh*, to offend by assurance of pride; to rush against.
- 133 倥 *wei⁴ wéi²* position, place, a seat; arranged; the throne; a post, a trust, a position, a dignity; right, proper, correct; established; to begin, to reign.
- 134 倥 *chang¹* fear; alarmed; interchanged with 倥.
- 135 倥 *'k'ung²* a slave girl or concubine; reverently; rude, unpolished; a slave boy; a lad who has not yet been capped at marriage.
- 136 倥 *'mü²* to soothe, to pacify, to like; to settle; to establish.
- 137 倥 *'lin²* ashamed, abashed; shameful.
- 138 倥 *hsi⁴ hi²* concern; is, am; to bind; to be, is, are; belonging to, attached to.
- 139 倥 *su⁴* towards, facing; inlaid, to attend to one's proper duties.
- 140 倥 *lei⁴ léi²* idle, lazy; sickly; bending down, tired out; worn down.
- 141 倥 *gyac²* feudal vassalage or labor of a serf; socage; a villein's service; not uniform size, mixed, adulterated.
- 142 倥 *sho²* strong, active; clever, sharp.

- 123 佯 *yang²* false, to feign, to simulate. to pretend; fictitious; to profess; unreal; a ruse, a dodge.
儀 *i²* a rite; a rule; correct, regular; form, figure; the external appearance or deportment; just, decorous; to imitate; to reckon, to judge; a principle, a power; good; a pair; a machine, a globe, a sphere.
樣 *yang⁶* a fidgety manner, as when one cannot stand still.

- 124 佻 *lu⁴ luh*, to disgrace, to bring contempt on; to act foolishly.

- 傷 *t'at t'ah*, disquieted in mind; a low-minded brutal man.

- 125 佬 *lao² liao* large, great; in *Cantonese*; a man, a person, a fellow, rather a demeaning term; one of a class.

- 126 硬 *nuan⁴ nuan²* weak, unable to work from illness.

- 128 仵 *érh⁴ 'rh²* a second, an assistant.

- 130 佾 *i⁴ yih*, a band of eight dancers or mummers who performed set figures at sacrifices during the worship of ancestors.

- 惜 *pei⁴ péi²* to reject, to discard; to stand awry.

- 俏 *ch'iao⁴ ts'iao²* handsome; as if, like; similar; appearing; beautiful, pretty, excellent.

- 131 佢 *same as 宦 40. 131.*

- 儻 *'lin²* to stoop in walking, applied to round-shouldered people.

- 132 儻 *pien¹* the body bent; squirming or awry in any way.

- 133 佷 *chih⁴, 4-2* firm, unbending; foolish.

- 儻 *g'ai²* a servant or majordomo.

- 135 佻 *huo² huoh*, to unite; to assemble, to collect; to include the whole, to reach; to act with united strength.

- 136 儻 *'wu²* to skip and dance, as when highly elated; to exult.

- 儻 *ch'uan⁴ chu'en²* to flow in opposite directions; to turn the feet inwards from the door, a usage among the Laos when dying; batons of office laid across each other.

- 137 俛 *chou¹ cheu* to cover close; to shade and conceal; a veil, a shade.

- 140 儻 *tau² 'tsau* to hire one's self out as a laborer by the day or longer time; a staid, sincere demeanor.

- 偌 *jé⁴ jo* an exclamation used in light composition.

- 儻 *yet⁴ chieh⁴* a gay, jolly light-hearted manner; a handsome face.

- 141 儻 *ch'ien⁴ k'ien²* to follow on, as going by the track on an Indian trail.

- 142 儻 *tu² tuh*, to shake the head, as when dissatisfied or refusing.

- 143 儻 *hsé⁴ cüh*, still, quiet; silent, as the interior of a palace or a temple.

- 145 依 *i^{1,2}* to rely on; to trust to; as, according to; to conform to; to accede to; imagery, illustration. —

- 儻 *giang²* an old form of *yin* 因, for, because.

- 儻 *'piao⁴* to distribute.

- 儻 *ch'i⁴ k'p* to loosen the collar of a coat.

- 儻 *'niao²* small-waisted; agile.

- 146 儻 *same as 佛 9. 57.*

- 儻 *hsien² sien* to caper and perform antics.

- 儻 *'yao²* small-waisted; agile, like an acrobat.

- 147 儻 *hsien⁴ kien²* like; to compare, to spy out, to explore.

- 儻 *same as 覷 145. 147.*

- 149 信 *hsin⁴ sin²* a letter or note; truth; to believe; sincerity; faith; to confide in; to trust; to follow; a seal, a stamp; a messenger.

- 儻 *tan¹* a load of two piculs of grain; a long-necked vessel for holding fire.

- 儻 *ch'u² 2-* to collect, to hoard; furnish with; to assist; to be second to.

- 150 俗 *su² suh*, common, vulgar; customs; the laity; the world; the low and grovelling business of life; what the common people desire or delight in; uneducated, inelegant.

- 151 儻 *shu⁶* to stand; to be erect, like a tree.

- 儻 *feng¹ fung* fairies, genii; a term used by Taoists for immortals.

- 152 儻 *hsiang⁴ siang²* like, resembling; an image, likeness; such, so, similar; an idol, a statue, to symbolize; to resemble.

- 154 債 *chui⁶* to owe, to be in debt; freight or passage-money.
 儉 *t'an⁶* out of one's head, foolish.
 儻 *'tsan³* to collect, to accumulate; to hoard up, to bring together.
 儻 *fu⁶* like, resembling; to depend on; also read *fu⁶*.
 儻 *fēn⁴ fūn³* prostrate, fallen, as on one's back; to overturn, to ruin, to subvert; to move or excite.
 偵 *chēng¹ ch'ēng¹* *ching* to spy out; to explore; a scout, one sent to reconnoitre.
 儻 *pin⁶* to receive and entertain a guest ceremoniously; to honor, to do reverence to; to arrange orderly; to advance.
 償 *sch'ang³* to repay, to recompense; retribution; indemnity; to atone; to retaliate; to replace.
 償 *yü⁴ yuh⁴*, to sell, to hawk or peddle; to move; to increase.
 價 *chia⁴ kia⁴* value, price.
 促 *ts'u⁴ ts'uh⁴*, quick, urgent, pressing; to constrain, to urge; driven; near, close; shortened, contracted.
 儻 *chien³* 'kien proud, haughty.
 儻 *shēn¹ shūn¹* a spirit confined within the body; pregnant.
 載 *tsai⁶* the cargo; the capacity or tonnage of a vessel; to stow cargo; to contain such an amount, as a bank-bill, on the back of which it is stamped; (unauthorized).
 僻 *p'i¹ p'ih¹*, lonely, quiet; mean, low, licentious, depraved; partial; prejudiced, cramped, incommodious, private or secluded.
 儻 *chēn⁴ ch'ēn⁴* a lad of ten or twelve years; a good boy.
 儻 *nēng¹ sueng* the first person I; in *Kiangsu* it means you, thou.
 儻 *t'a⁴ t'ah⁴*, to run away, to abscond, to desert.
 儻 *lien⁶* a pullet or young cock.
 儻 *yi⁴ yih⁴*, strong, robust; exerting one's strength.
 儻 *su⁶* a sound in Buddhist books; in *Shanghai*: read *qua* a pronoun, the second person you.
 儻 *ch'i⁴ k'ih⁴*, labor, toil; exertion in a meritorious cause.

- 166 儻 *li³* unpolished, low-bred; vulgar; gross, ribald; a rustic; to protect, to support; sociable, talkative; a trust, a resource.
 儻 *'chung³* careless, reckless.
 儻 *ch'ang¹* groping about, not knowing the road; madly; blindly; to fall down.
 儻 *mēn¹ smān* plural particle; read *mān¹* plump, full-looking.
 儻 *hsien³ 'hien* courageous, martial; depending on one's self, self-possessed; formidable, stern, liberal and candid.
 儻 *hui¹ hui¹* ugly, as an old hag.
 儻 *chie⁴ k'ieh*, name of a celebrated general mentioned in the *San k'woh chi*.
 儻 same as 儻 172. 63.
 儻 *no³* to exercise the demons which cause pestilence, to perform a lustration; to walk with a genteel step.
 儻 *ju³ siū* learned, literati; a scholar; mild, accomplished; to follow the teachings of Confucius.
 儻 *ch'ing⁴ ts'ien⁴* a commendatory term applied to personable maidens and comely youth, denoting becoming, good or fair, that they are like beautiful plants; a pretty, smiling mouth; to serve occasion; to borrow for a purpose.
 儻 *sp'ai³* dissipation; it is sometimes wrongly used for 儻 *sp'ei* to walk.
 儻 *mien⁴* to look towards; to accompany, to go with; to turn the back on.
 儻 *wei³ w'ei* great; remarkable, extraordinary; admirable, rare; fine looking, powerful.
 儻 *su¹ sah*, inattentive; bad, wicked.
 儻 *ch'ing¹ k'ing* aslant, inclined, falling; entirely; to overturn, to subvert; assay, to test; to compete, to pour out; to wrangle.
 儻 *tien¹* to turn over or upside down.
 儻 *ma⁴* the name of the black knight in chess; to rail at, to scold, to abuse with vile language.
 儻 *t'ēng³ s'äng* tall; idle, heedless; sullen.
 儻 *k'uei³ kw'ei* strange; great; a doll; monstrous, as a meteor or an eruption.
 儻 *li⁴* a pair, a couple; a companion, a mate, a fellow; a conjugal union.

- 儻 *piaw¹* people passing and repassing; a group, a company.
- 203 儻 *'tang³* if, but if, should, suppose; an unforeseen thing; accidental.
- 儻 *shu⁴ shuh⁴*, a dark ground with blue spots on it, mottled or striped.
- 205 儻 *'min³* to act under constraint; to exert, to use effort.
- 210 儻 *sh'ai¹* a class, a company; a sign of the plural.
- 212 儻 *shung³* rude and incomplete.
- 10 儿 *same as the radical 人 9.*
- 1 元 *wu⁴ wuk⁴*, decided; stable, persistent; to cut off the feet as a punishment; an exclamation of surprise.
- 光 *kuang¹ kwang¹* light, bright, luster, to illumine; smooth; bare; naked; honor, glory; only, bare'y, solely, simply; to adorn; to reflect credit on; the lenses in spectacles.
- 3 兆 *chao⁴* a passage; an omen; a million, the border of a grave or altar; a prognostic.
- 7 元 *yuan² syuen²* the commencement, the origin, the first, the chief; the head, the principal, the eldest; primary; a vast period of time; a geological epoch: 24,192,000 years.
- 17 兕 *huiung¹ huiung¹* cruel, malevolent, inhuman, desperate, truculent; fearful; a cry of terror.
- 兕 *sei⁴ sz²* a rhinoceros.
- 28 允 *yün² 'yun²* to permit, to assent; to promise, to sanction; sincerely; true, loyal; really; according to facts; to be believed.
- 充 *ch'ung¹* to fill, to fulfill, to act as; to satiate; to continue; to stop up; high, long; sufficient; fine; extreme; to fatten.
- 30 兕 *huiung¹ huiung¹* an elder brother; a senior; Don, Signor, Mr.
- 兕 *'u²* hares, rabbits.
- 兕 *same as 充 10. 28.*
- 兕 *tui⁴* to weigh silver; to exchange; to barter; to permeate, direct; gratified from having enough; satisfied; to weigh against; to give an equivalent.
- 兕 *'yen²* correct, trustworthily; a large prefecture in Shantung.
- 兕 *'mien³* to remove; escaped from, to get off, to forego, to free from, to dispense with; to spare; to avoid;

- to exempt, to forgive; to evade; a negative; do not; wan¹ to bear a son; anything new and fresh.
- 兕 *'u²* rabbits, or hares; to hunt hares.
- 兕 *k'o⁴ k'ok⁴*, able, competent; to subdue, to sustain, adequate; to repress, to attain to.
- 兢 *ching¹* Jing anxious, cautious, watchful; to fear, to forbear from; to refrain.
- 32 先 *hsien¹ sien¹* -before, early; to begin, first, -formerly, -past; a cause, previous, deceased, late; soon; the ancients; sien¹ to assume the precedence, to take the lead; to be before hand.
- 42 党 *'tang³* a name of one of the sons of Ta Yü of the Hsia dynasty: in P'wá-chow: a classifier of packages.
- 134 兒 *érk² 'rh²* a son, a child; an infant; feeble; a final particle; a sound.
- 兕 *tou¹ teu¹* to raise up; to excite; the lap; to carry in a napkin, to make a loose parcel; to retain, to reach: to get by crooked ways; a kind of helmet.
- 11 入 *ju⁴ juh⁴*, to enter, to receive, to penetrate; according to; an entrance.
- 5 入 *same as 亡 8. 5.*
- 11 兩 *'liang³* a tael, an ounce, two, both, a pair, doubled, twice; liang³ a chariot.
- 13 內 *nei⁴ néi²* inside, within, included in, among, near to, personal; nah, to insert in.
- 48 全 *same as 全 11. 96.*
- 56 全 *pien¹* a whip; a lash; a cut or a stroke of a whip; to flog; an iron cudgel; penis of a horse; also same as 鞭 177. 9.
- 72 合 *same as 財 154. 64.*
- 96 全 *ch'üan² ts'üen²* all, complete; to finish; entire in all its parts; unbroken, perfect; the whole; to do all that is required.
- 137 兕 *syü²* to respond, to answer, as a mail servant; to assent, yes, so, certainly, well; to agree to willingly.
- 12 八 *pu⁴ pah⁴*, eight; to divide; opening out, flaring.
- 1 兵 *ping¹* soldiers, troops; war; a force, military, weapons; to kill, to fight.
- 兕 *hsi¹ shi¹* what? how!
- 8 六 *liu⁴ lu⁴ luh⁴*, six.

- 13 具 *chü⁴ kü²* arranged; to write; to present to all, all at once; to amass; an utensil; common; unimportant.
 典 *tién²* a rule, a law; to control, a canon, a standard, ritual, statute, code; to mortgage; to consider; to manage, bent on; a vocabulary.
 24 共 *kung²* collectively; general; all; with; in short, in fine; the same, alike; to include in; 'kung to protect, to give, to encircle; offerings.
 冀 *same as 102. 12.*
 其 *ch'í²* & i he, she, it, its, his, the, that, they; if, then, therefore, there.
 28 公 *kung¹* public, common, just, fair; male; a duke; a lord, a master, a husband; general, open.
 58 兼 *chien¹ kien* to connect; and, also, additional, equally, together with; to absorb, to comprehend in, to embrace with; in *Cantonese*: to squeeze through, as a crevice; to force or push one's way through, as a crowd.
 13 口 *same as 32. 13.*
 4 有 *you²* in *Cantonese*: none, nothing, not yet; in *Fuhchau*: empty, open, light, porous; (unauthorized).
 7 有 *tién⁶* in *Fuhchau*: firm, solid, durable, hard, not soft; obtuse, stupid.
 有 *same as 18. 82.*
 冕 *'mien²* a crown, a coronet; diadem.
 晨 *hsü² 'hü* to cover, as a cap.
 晟 *shéng⁴ shing²* a dish for holding rice or other cooked food; also read *ch'ing¹*.
 胃 *chou⁴ cheu²* helmet, made of rhinoceros' skin.
 胃 *mao⁶* rashly; to assume falsely; a covering for the head; to feign; to venture on, to brave out, to counterfeited.
 覓 *mo⁴ moh*, to rush out or into the presence of one suddenly.
 13 冊 *same as 122. 172.*
 同 *ts'et⁴ ch'eh*, a list, a register; a book; records; census; a patent or commission; to plan, to choose, to appoint.
 30 問 *same as 32. 13.*
 問 *ch'üung² 'ki'ung* a small window or lattice to let the light in.

- 32 冉 *'jau²* tender, weak.
 再 *tsai⁶* again; double; repeated; likewise, continued, longer, twice, then, also.
 菁 *kon⁴ keu²* a high number; ten billions; a room.
 49 回 *same as 31. 30.*
 14 一 *mi⁴ mih*, to cover, to overspread.
 10 允 *yu² 'yin* doubtful, not quite certain; see also 40. 10. Read *yin* walking on, as one travelling afoot.
 允 *same as 允 40. 10.*
 冠 *kuan¹ kwan* a cap; to cap; the head, the chief; the crest or comb of birds; *kwan²* able, superior, to promote; to cap a youth at his marriage.
 冤 *yüan¹ yuen* to oppress, to injure; aggrieved; to ridicule, to annoy; to vex.
 20 取 *same as 聚 128. 29.*
 50 幕 *mi⁴ mih*, a napkin to cover food; to veil, to cover with a cloth.
 72 冥 *ming²* obscure, gloomy, dark; a spirit; shades; dim; dismal, right-like.
 119 采 *mi²* universal, around; to enter and go all about; deep; rash, venturesome.
 134 寫 *hsieh² 'si²* to write, to draw; to compose, to write on a subject; to remove, to quiet, to calm; to dissipate.
 152 冢 *'chung²* a mound; summit of a hill; great; eminent; honorable; first.
 212 寵 *same as 寵 40. 212.*
 15 一 *'ping¹* ice, clear, frozen, crystallized.
 2 冲 *ch'ung¹* to boil over, to dart; young, immature, delicate; deep, hollow; to rise in the air; to send, as a letter; to shake, to agitate, to rush at.
 7 沍 *hu⁴* frozen, congealed, icebound; chilly; cloudy.
 8 凉 *liang²* cold, cool, fresh, refreshing, distant, in need; sparing of; to trust in.
 9 冷 *leng² 'läng* cold, frigid; clear, pure; chilly, icy; indifferent; still, lonesome; unusual; to cool.

- 10 况 *k'uang⁴ kw'ang³* more, moreover, still; now; to come to; to bestow; to grow, as plants; a time, a period; cold.
- 12 浼 *mei³* 'méi to defile, to foul, as with dirty water; to annoy, to request, to ask a favor of.
- 12 廉 *lien²* a thin sheeting of ice.
- 18 冽 *lieh⁴* a cold air; harsh, raw, chilly, as the weather.
- 24 泮 *p'an⁴* to melt as ice.
- 29 浹 *fu² fuh*, cold, wintry, wind; icy.
- 30 冶 *neh³* 'yé to fuse metals, to smelt; a founder; a furnace; cutting; a false glitter; bedizened.
- 洛 *lo⁴ loh*, frozen; icy.
- 减 *chien²* 'kien to lessen, to diminish, to lighten; to decrease.
- 凋 *tiao¹* to be exhausted; injured and lost its vitality; fading; falling, as the old leaves.
- 31 涸 *ku⁴* bound up with frost, to freeze hard.
- 32 涑 *lu⁴ loh*, frozen rain, sleet; cold.
- 34 冬 *tung¹* winter; the end; the close; to store up; wintry.
- 35 凌 *ling²* ice; to insult; to shame; injurious; aspiring; to advance; to exalt.
- 37 决 *same as 決 85. 37.*
- 决 *same as 決 85. 37.*
- 38 凄 *ch'i¹* 'ts'i intense cold; shivering, wintry, freezing; grief; calamitous; afflicted, sad, in misery.
- 46 凄 *'ts'ui²* sleet and snow together.
- 55 馮 *same as 風 15. 187.*
- 69 漸 *san¹* 'sə to thaw, to melt and flow off.
- 75 凜 *tieh⁴* frozen hard.
- 凜 *sung⁶* frozen dew-drops or rain on the branches of trees.
- 凜 *tung⁴* to freeze; ice; cold as ice; to congeal, to cool, to stiffen; to expose to cold.

- 凜 *li⁴ lih*, cold, as a north wind.
- 85 冰 *ping¹* ice, clear, pure, frozen, crystallized; to freeze.
- 87 淨 *ching⁴ tsing³* cold. Same as 淨 85. 87.
- 102 凈 *pi⁴ pih*, a cold wind.
- 103 凝 *sing⁴* to congeal; to perfect; to settle, to freeze, to coagulate; to turn, to curdle; frozen; fixed, finished, vigorous, collected; accomplished.
- 109 澤 *to⁴ toh*, icicles.
- 118 凜 *chin⁴ kin²* cold, chilled; affected by cold.
- 115 凜 *ling²* 'lin intense cold, clear and cold; an awe-inspiring manner; trembling as in presence of rulers.
- 124 凜 *liu²* benumbed with cold.
- 151 凜 *gi²* hoarfrost and snow covering the ground.
- 154 凜 *tu² tuh*, to annoy, to defile, to profane, to desecrate; to treat contumeliously; to bother by reiterating one's application.
- 172 准 *chun²* 'chun to equalize; to weigh; to allow, to permit; to decide; to receive, as a dispatch; on or upon as a day.
- 174 清 *ching⁴ tsing³* cold, intense cold; to cool, to make cold; fresh, cool.
- 187 憑 *p'ing²* to depend on, according to; evidence, proof.
- 16 几 *chi¹* 'ki a small table, a bench; a side-table.
- 1 凡 } *'fan²* all, every; the greater part;
- 3 凡 } common, vulgar; the world; laic;
- 4 凡 } mortal, earthly, human.
- 9 凭 *ping²* to lean on or against; to confide in; to trust to; proof, evidence.
- 34 凭 *same as 處 141. 16.*
- 105 凳 *teng⁴ täng³* a stool, a form, a bench, a settle.
- 106 凰 *'huang² huang* the female of the phoenix.

- 151 凱 *kai³* a victory; the triumphant return of an army; the joy of peace; gentle, soothing; excellent; balmy; as the wind.
- 187 憑 *p'ing²* a stand for a stone; to lean upon, to trust to; confiding in; according to, as; proof, evidence.
- 17 口 *'kan³* a vessel to put things in, and still unfilled.
- 函 *fan²* a letter, an envelope; to infold; to contain; a press; armor; liberal, capacious.
- 4 凶 *hsiung¹* *hiung* calamity, evil; inauspicious; unfortunate, unlucky; funeral; adverse; sad; cruel; injurious; lugubrious.
- 6 函 same as 函 17. 1.
- 13 凸 *tu¹ tieh*, protuberant, convex; elastic, springy; a tenon; in *Cantonese*: an overplus.
- 17 凹 *wa¹ ngao* concave, hollow, indented; the undulations in a ridge.
- 刀 *ch'ui¹ ch'uh*, to go out; to produce, to beget; to issue, to surpass; to leave finally.
- 18 刀 *tao¹* a knife, a sword, a punt; a quire of paper containing from 20 to 100 sheets.
- 又 *same as 刀 18. 3.*
- 刁 *tiao³* dangerous, violent, ungovernable; perverse, recusant, seditious; cubaling, restless; unscrupulous and aggressive.
- 1 切 *ch'ieh⁴ ts'ieh*, to mince; urgent, important; to cut, to carve, to urge, to press; earnestly, a resumé; sincere, read *tsi²* all, every, the whole.
- 剗 *cho³ choh*, to cut to pieces, to chop, to mince; to carve out.
- 2 剗 *ch'ie⁴ k'ie²* to cut a notch in a stick.
- 剗 *chiek¹ kiah*, to scrape off the rust and dirt; to brush and clean.
- 3 刃 *jén⁴ ján³* edge of a knife; dangerous; sharp pointed; to kill; to slaughter.
- 剗 same as 剗 18. 9.
- 剗 same as 剗 18. 9.
- 剗 *'tan³* to cut; to trim or sharpen a little, to scrape off somewhat.
- 4 剗 *ts' to cut grass, to mow; to reap; to kill, to cut off.*
- 剗 *sheng⁴ shing³* to remain; overplus; residue; fragments, leavings; to retain; to keep back a part; to lengthen; not only.

- 6 刺 *ts' ts' ts' to stick into, as a share in the soil, or when driving down a stake; to put a knife into or between; to stab, to stick; to erect, as a pole; to establish.*
- 7 剗 *ya¹* to cut the throat, as of a sheep.
- 8 剗 *k'o¹ koh*, avaricious; insulting; oppressive; to carve, to chisel, to sculpture, to cut out; *k'o⁴* to engrave; quarter of an hour; a little while.
- 9 劍 *ch'ing² k'ing* to mark the faces of criminals with black spots; *lioh*, to rob.
- 劍 *chien⁴ kien³* a straight double-edged sword, a rapier, a claymore, a blade.
- 創 *ch'uang⁴ chw'ang³* to make, to invent, to found, to begin; to create; to improve; the first; *chw'ang⁴* a wound; to cut; a prop or inclined support.
- 10 剗 *'tiao¹* to cut open; to cut.
- 剗 *guan²* to pare off the corners, to cut or round off, to trim; to equalize, to make out a report without sticking to facts.
- 剗 *k'o⁴ koh*, to overcome, to subdue; to exorcise, to repress; to deny one's self; the chemical action of acids and re-agents; urgent; a set time; to insist on.
- 剗 *hsien⁴ sien²* to castrate a fowl; a cross-bow.
- 11 剗 *fén¹ fán* a share; to divide; to distinguish; to separate; to apportion; the tenth of a mao; the tenth of an inch.
- 剗 *yo⁴ yoh*, bubbling or boiling water.
- 剗 *'shan¹* to expunge, to obliterate, to pare, to amend, to correct; to edit and settle a text; to reject, as an account.
- 13 剗 *chien² 'tsien* scissors; to cut, to intercept; to shear; even, regular; to reduce, to kill, to extirpate.
- 18 剪 *wén³ 'wán* suicide by cutting the throat; to cut crosswise; to divide.
- 20 剗 *kou¹ kou* a sickle or bill-hook.
- 剗 *p'ao²* to dig; to plane; a hoe; to smooth; to deduct from; to grub up.
- 23 剗 *k'ou¹ k'eu* to pick out with a knife.
- 24 剗 *'kan¹* to cut, to carve, to engrave, to erase.
- 剗 *p'an⁴* to decide, to judge; to join; a verdict; to marry; to join two halves to see if they match; to divide in twain.

- 25 剝 *p'ei* to peel, to pare off the skin; to trim with an ax, to divide into parts.
- 27 刮 *'tien* a nick in a blade; broken off or having a flaw.
- 28 剝 *ch'ueh* *k'ueh*, a gongge, a graver, a small chisel.
- 29 剝 *chieh* *k'ieh*, to carry off by force; to plunder; hurried; suffering; a cycle.
- 30 剝 *to* *loh*, to cut, to prick; to cut blocks, to engrave; to cut open and rob; also read *ch'oh*.
- 剝 *ch'ia* *k'iah*, to pierce; to stab; to cut.
- 剝 *kua* *'kwa* to hack to pieces, as is done at the disgraceful execution, by slicing off the lips, ears, eyelids and limbs.
- 剝 *pieh* *'* to part, to leave; different; to separate, to divide; to part, to distinguish; to leave, to go off, to recede from, another, unlike; besides, moreover.
- 剝 see 欄 18. 20.
- 剝 *chung* *'* to scrape things; to oppose; to kill; to behead, to execute.
- 剝 *chieh* *k'iah*, to brand or tattoo the face as a punishment; to flay the skin from the face.
- 剝 *lo* *loh*, to trim off the knots on the bark of wood.
- 剝 *tiao* *'* to engrave, to carve and adorn; to polish as when finishing a composition; to tattoo; ornamented.
- 剝 *p'ou* *'p'ou* to rip, to cut open, to split; to halve; to judge, to decide; to disclose.
- 32 剝 *to* *o* *'* to cut; to lop off the points and corners; to trim and prune; to file; to cut in pieces, as criminals are sometimes executed.
- 剝 *k'uei* *'kw'ei* to cut open and clean, as a fish; to butcher victims for sacrifice; to stab, to put a knife into.
- 37 剝 *ch'uan* *k'uen* a contract, a deed, a bond, a proof, a section.
- 剝 *k'u* *'* to cut open, to cut in two; to rip open; to cut down.
- 剝 *chi* *'* *lei* a crooked burin or chisel, used to gouge out the deeper parts of the block.
- 剝 same as 圖 169. 37.
- 38 剝 *lou* *'lou* to bore into and carve; to cut out flowers; to hollow out; a graving tool.
- 39 剝 *shan* *'shen* to work on, to trim, to cut out; to geld; to manage or arrange well.

- 40 剝 *ko* *'koh*, to cut, to wound; to divide; to deduct, to injure; to cede as a territory; afflictions, calamities.
- 剝 *wan* *'* to cut, to pare, to carve; to pull out, to excavate.
- 41 剝 *ts'un* *'* to cut small, to cut up; to part, to divide.
- 剝 *chuan* *'chwen* to cut flesh in pieces; to mutilate; to cut wood in two.
- 剝 *chwen* to assume. *shu'an* to cut out, as a tailor.
- 42 剝 *sha* *'* to pierce, to stab; to make an eyelet hole.
- 44 剝 *shua* *'shuah*, a brush; to scrub; to wipe out; a card for dressing cotton; to rub ink blocks for printing.
- 剝 *tsu* *'wuh*, to execute one in his house or near it, and not on the public square.
- 46 剝 *'kang* *'* hard, firm, stiff; just now, recently, momentarily; constant, enduring, interpid.
- 47 剝 *ching* *'king* to cut one's throat; to cut off the neck.
- 剝 *chiao* *'tsiao* to exterminate; to fatigue; to attack or fight with rebels; to destroy and scatter them; to put them down, to extirpate.
- 48 剝 *ch'a* *'* to take up a thing with a fork or a dagger; a small javelin.
- 50 剝 *chi* *'chi* *'* to direct; to make, to invent; to govern, to regulate; to limit; to hinder; to prevent; a practise; a law; mourning usages.
- 51 剝 *'kan* *'* to cut, to carve, to engrave, to erase.
- 剝 *hsing* *'ching* punishment; laws; torture; penal, criminal; jurisprudence, a mold, a pattern, to imitate, to sacrifice victims.
- 53 剝 *to* *'* to cut and hew wood, as carpenters do; to divide.
- 剝 *k'uo* *'kw'oh*, to cut off; to trim, as a sapling of its branches; to make a post; to unfold, to lay open.
- 57 剝 *'i* *'* to shave.
- 剝 *fu* *'fuh*, to chop, to hew; to cut in two; to beat.
- 58 剝 *pao* *'po* *'poh*, to flay, to peel, to skin, to split, to uncover; to degrade, to extort; to demand by force; *pah*, to strike, to knock down.
- 剝 *hsuan* *'suen* to prune a tree.
- 62 剝 *hua* *'ghwa* a boat; a hock, a catcher's latch; a pinnace; a scow, such as soldiers use to cross streams; to pole a boat.

- 63 剗 *ch'an²* to spade up, to level off; to trim; to cut grain.
- 66 剗 *p'ien⁴* to slice, to cut thin; to pare, as a fruit of its skin.
- 72 剔 *p'ieh¹* to pare off, to cut.
- 72 剔 *t'ih² t'ih²* to cut, to scrape; to pick; to reject, to dig out.
- 73 剗 *ts'o⁴ ts'o⁴* to dress the horn of the rhinoceros and make it into cups; to carve wood into things.
- 73 剗 *kuei⁴ kuei⁴* to cut, or break asunder, to amputate, to decollate.
- 74 剗 *ts'eng⁴ ts'eng⁴* to wound by a sudden cut or stroke, as when a knife slips.
- 74 剗 *yüeh⁴ yüeh⁴* to cut off the feet at the ankles, an ancient punishment.
- 75 剗 *ch'a⁴ ch'a⁴* a Buddhist monastery; a pillar or spire on the top of a dagobah or shrine, from which to hang streamers. same as 剗 18. 75.
- 剗 *ts'ü⁴ ts'ü⁴* to prick, to pierce; a thorn, a sting, a spine; to tattoo; to stab and kill; to pole a boat; to criticise; to examine.
- 剗 *ts'o⁴* to mince, to chop up; to carve; to hash with a chopping-knife.
- 剗 *la² la²* to cut in two, to mangle, to hack, inhuman, harsh; perverse, intractable, wicked; in *Cantonese*: a row of things; a lot of articles.
- 77 剗 *li⁴ li⁴* to cut or open, as an animal.
- 78 剗 *kuei⁴ kuei⁴* to wound, to cut open; to injure.
- 78 剗 *lieh⁴ lieh⁴* to arrange or state in order; ranks; a series; a file, a class; to separate, to distinguish; each, severally; regularly, methodically.
- 79 剗 *shan⁴* to mow; to cut grass or herbs; to root out; a large bill-hook; a sort of scythe.
- 81 剗 *ch'ün¹⁻³* to cut into, as when testing the purity of *aycee*.
- 83 剗 *min²* to scrape off, to pare, to brush off, to seam; to turn in, as a frayed edge.
- 86 剗 *üü¹* an implement like a bill-hook, with which to cut grass or weeds.
- 剗 *yem³* sharp, having sharp point; to cut off or in two.
- 剗 *ch'iao⁴ ts'iao⁴* to cut off or in two; to mow or reap.

- 89 剗 *sh'uang⁴ chw'ang⁴* to wound slightly.
- 93 剗 *ch'ih² ch'i²* to cut open the skin; to dismember; to cut and cleanse a fish.
- 97 剗 *kua¹ kwa¹* to slice.
- 100 剗 same as 剗 18. 62.
- 102 剗 same as 剗 18. 24.
- 剗 *fu⁰* an assistant; to assist; a pack; a classifier of sets of things, as beads, tools, buttons, &c.; to announce, to investigate; a vice, a lieutenant; *fu⁴* to rend, as in parturition.
- 剗 *t'ang¹* to butcher; to kill and dress meat; to dissect; to dismember; (unauthorized).
- 剗 *hua² kwoh²* *ho⁴* to rive, to split open; to dig; to carve open flower work; to engrave; to cut glass; to mark off; to deface, as in writing; a burin, a stylus.
- 105 剗 *p'o⁴ p'oh⁴* a sickle or hooked knife, sharp on both edges, to cut grass; a small scythe.
- 107 剗 *p'i¹* to peel, to pare off the skin; to trim with an ax; to divide into parts.
- 110 剗 *kua¹ kwah¹* to cut away the proud flesh from an ulcer; to remove the pus and blood.
- 113 剗 *p'iao⁰* a small bell which emits an acute sound; to strike, to pierce; to stab; to puncture, to rob, to cut off, swift, alert.
- 115 剗 *li⁰* sharp, acute; profit; to covet; advantageous, useful; fortunate; cleverness; to nourish.
- 116 剗 *ts'ang⁰* to bruise the skin; to bark, rip, or injure the surface; (unauthorized).
- 118 剗 *cha² chah²* to cut up or chop; the noise of cutting fine.
- 剗 *chao⁰* great, large; rank, high, as grass.
- 119 剗 *sh'ü²* to pare off the skin of a fruit.
- 剗 *su⁴ suh⁴* to mince, to cut into fine pieces.
- 121 剗 *yin⁴* to cut down the high-trees on the hills.
- 124 剗 *t'a¹ tah¹* a clash.
- 126 剗 *tuan¹ twan¹* to cut even; to cut and trim; to arrange; to act a grave, prim deportment.

- 128 **則** *érh⁴ 'rh⁴* the punishment of cutting off the ears.
剝 *ts'ou⁴ ts'eu⁴* to mince or hash meat; to cut up wood into small pieces.
130 **前** *ch'ien² ts'ien²* to progress, to lead forward; before; to advance; the van; previously, anciently; a light black color.
削 *hsiao¹ sioh¹*, to carve, to pare, to scrape, to shave, to erase, to extort from; to despoil, to seize territory; to deprive of title or rank; impoverished; debility.
132 **剝** same as **剝** 18. 209.
133 **到** *tao⁰* to arrive, to go or come to; to attain, to reach; finished, completed; to, at, up to; from, of, but, yet. same as 18. 118.
剉 *ch'ia¹ P'iah¹*, to dig the nails into; to pinch; to enter, to go into.
134 **刮** *kua¹ kwah¹*, to scrape, to pare, to rub off; to abrade, to plane, to shave, to burnish; to extort; to run against; a bushel of grain.
135 **刮** *ta¹ tah¹*, a hook; hooked, curled; a quire.
剉 *huo¹ huoh¹*, to cut, to reap; to split with a knife; to rend, to separate; to pry up.
140 **剉** *chien¹ tien¹* to cut off; to castrate an ox.
141 **剉** *ch'u¹* to begin; at first; incipient.
145 **初** *kai¹* to rub or sharpen a knife carefully; a bill-hook; assiduously, diligently; fully; to influence, to move.
151 **剉** *chi² kih²*, to increase, to add to; unhappy, sad; more, very; trouble.
152 **劇** some, to trifle, to sport; a comedy; a play.
153 **則** *ts'eh²* then, in that case; cause, reason; next; immediately; a rule; a precept, a law; a pattern; to imitate, to outline, to mark.
154 **則** *chi²* a ticket; a token, passed as a pledge of security, when pawning.
155 **剉** *ts'ieh²*, to split, to tear, to divide, to cut open; to wedge; in Cantonese: to meet one suddenly.
160 **剉** *ts'ieh²*, to kill; to arrange; to order; to set out in order; to wish another's death; leaves falling in autumn.
167 **剉** *ts'ieh²*, to pare, to scrape or shave off.
170 **剉** *ts'ieh²*, to cut off the feet, a punishment; to cut off the knees in.

- 剉** *men² smi²* to cut, to pare off; to cut open, to dissect.
179 **剉** *ch'ien¹ ts'ien¹* to cut; to stick in.
202 **剉** *li²* to rive or split through from one end to the other, as a log.
209 **剉** *ts'ieh²* to cut off the nose; to torture.
210 **剉** *chi² ts'ieh²* to adjust, to portion out; to trim, to equalize; to pare even; to mix physio; a dose; to compound as a pill; a prescription.
19 **力** *li⁴ lih⁴*, strength, power, spirit, effort; force; assiduous, smart.
1 **助** *chw⁰* to help; help, assistance; to assist; to succor; beneficial, strengthening.
勗 *hsu¹ sūh¹* to exhort, to stimulate, to urge to exertion.
8 **勗** *ho² hoh²*, to judge, to examine into; to impeach, to prosecute or accuse one; to restrain; diligent in discharge of duty.
勗 *ch'ing² sh'ing²* strong, violent.
9 **勗** *hsiao⁴ hiao⁴* to exert; effects; proofs; to toil; to imitate; merit.
勗 same as **勗** 19. 75; also same as **勗** 60. 9.
10 **勉** *'mien²* to exert, to endeavour; to stimulate; to force one's self; constrained; urged by circumstances; to animate, to urge, to persuade; to put forth effort.
13 **勗** *hsu¹ sūh¹*, to exhort, to stimulate, to urge to exertion.
14 **勗** same as **勗** 19. 86.
19 **勗** *hsieh¹ hieh¹*, harmony of sentiment, union of purpose.
22 **勗** *k'uang¹ kw'ang¹* zealous, prompt; an appellation of the first rank of the Beile 貝勒 princes among the Manchus.
27 **勗** *ch'ieh¹ ch'ieh¹*, to urge, to compel, to stimulate; to push on; energetic.
勗 *li⁴* to stimulate, to encourage, to incite, to animate.
28 **勗** *chieh² chieh²*, to take by violence; to plunder; to rob openly; hurried; an era; suffering; in Cantonese: astringent; bitter; sleepy.
29 **勗** same as **勗** 19. 172.
30 **加** *chia¹ chia¹* to add to; more, extra; to advance; to promote, to increase.

- 劬 *shao*^o effort; exertion; to stimulate; to take courage, to exert one's self; beauty, excellence.
- 劬 *ch'ü*³ *ch'ü*³ anxious solicitude, labor, distress; toll of a severe kind, in obedience to duty.
- 勛 *ch'ü*² *k'ih*, earnestly, with determined purpose; in *Shanghai*: to get the seeds out of a pod; *hiah*, firm, determined, energetic; diligent, careful. same as 勛 19. 86.
- 32 勢 *shih*⁴ *sh'ü*² influence; power; circumstances; authority; pomp, grandeur, strength; resources; virility; air, exterior, figure; condition.
- 勤 *ch'ün*² *ch'ün*² diligent, sedulous, laborious; to assist, or excite to exertion.
- 37 勞 *ch'üan*³ *k'üan*³ tired, wearied, fatigued.
- 38 努 *'nu*³ to exert, effort, to strive for; a desperate deadly struggle; in *penmanship*, a perpendicular stroke.
- 39 勃 *pu*¹ *puh*, suddenly, hastily; flurried, disconcerted, as when caught doing wrong; to change color, confused.
- 42 劣 *lieh*⁴ *lieh*⁴, weak, feeble; mean; depraved, infirm, inadequate, humble, poor, insignificant; barely, scarcely, unpolished, rustic; vile, degraded.
- 47 勁 *chin*⁴ *king*³ strong, strength; violent; stiff, hard; unyielding, overbearing, prejudiced.
- 勦 *chiao*³ *'tsiao* to exterminate, to fatigue, to trouble, to annoy; to toil at, to fag; light, nimble.
- 48 功 *k'ung*¹ merit; meritorious service; work; worthy, virtuous; the virtue of medicine.
- 57 勢 *ch'iang*⁴ *'k'iang* to urge on, to exert one's strength; to pursue after, to resist forcibly.
- 61 勸 *ku*³ to give one good advice; to help.
- 65 勸 *kuei*⁴ *kuo*⁴ strength all given out; wearied, exhausted, as from war.
- 66 勢 *ao*³ *ngao* strong, brave.
- 勢 *'wu*³ to use great effort; to strive after; business; must; important, duty, concerns; certainly; used for 侮 to insult.
- 69 勦 *chin*⁴ *kin*³ great, strength, brawny.
- 74 勝 *sheng*⁴ *shing* to conquer, to win; to elevate, to bear; to sustain, to raise; adequate to, worthy of; to excel, superior, best, excellent; to add.
- 75 勅 *ch'ü*⁴ imperial orders, decrees; to try, to attempt; the execution of a charge; steady; urgent; a charter; a permit.

- 80 勸 same as 勸 66. 80.
- 86 勞 *lao*² to labor, to 'distress, fatigued; grieved; careworn, burdened, toil, exertion; meritorious deeds; *lao*³ to reward labor; to console, to aid.
- 勛 *heim*¹ *hiun* merit, meritorious; to acquire fame.
- 99 勸 *k'an*³ to investigate a case; to collate; diligent, able, adequate.
- 101 勇 *'yung*³ brave, bold, daring; to advise; courage; fearless; soldierly; to exert one's strength.
- 113 勦 *p'iao*³ to seize by violence, to rob; to plunder or take forcibly.
- 120 勦 *chüeh*² *tsüeh*, to break a thing asunder.
- 124 勦 *lu*⁴ *luh*, united strength.
- 140 募 *mu*³ to hire, to enrol; to invite, to beg; to call upon the people to do; to enlist; a public invitation; to give a bounty to.
- 勸 *'ma*³ to give all one's strength to a thing; to exert it.
- 145 勸 *jang*² urgent, walking fast.
- 148 勸 *chin*¹ *kin* muscles, inclination; a catly.
- 154 勸 *'ü*³ labor, toil; affliction, distress; to be weary, to endure.
- 勸 *chi*⁴ *tsih*, merit, praiseworthy acts; conduct worthy of reward.
- 166 勸 *tung*³ to exite, to affect, to shake, to move, to issue forth; motion; to influence; action; agitated, irritable; surprised; restless.
- 172 勸 *ch'üan*⁴ *k'üan*³ to advise, to exhort, to instruct, to admonish, to encourage, to praise, to acquiesce; influenced, as by arguments.
- 176 勸 *'mien*³ to stimulate, to urge on, to exite.
- 勸 *lê*⁴ *leh*, to coerce; to bridle; a bridle; the reins; to restrain, to force, to require of; to oblige to do; to exact unjustly; to vex; to tie up; to bind; to strangle; to cut in stone; in *penmanship*, a horizontal stroke.
- 20 勺 same as 包 20. 49.
- 3 勺 *shao*³ *choh*, a spoon, a ladle; to ladle out with a spoon; a little, a spoonful; the tenth of a 合 or gill; to adopt, to follow.
- 4 勿 *'wu*⁴ *wuh*, not, do not; not having.

- same as 惠 61. 31.
- 5 勺 same as 勺 196. 5.
- 7 勺 *yün³ gyw* equal, even; to divide equally; alike; a little; to divide or allot equally.
- 9 勺 *pao⁴* to incubate, to sit on eggs, as a bird, to hatch.
- same as 勺 1. 20; also same as 勺 180. 20.
- 17 勺 same as 勺 180. 20.
- 28 勺 *kou¹ k'eu* to hook; to entice; to exclude; to connect; to mark off and reject, as items in a list; to divide off a composition into sentences.
- 30 勺 *ho³ hoh*, to environ; everywhere.
- 49 包 *pao¹* to wrap up; to contain, to envelop, to hold, to be included in; to be patient, to undertake, to assume, to engage, to warrant; to insure; a bundle.
- 匏 *p'ao³* a calabash or bitter squash, anciently used for drinking, or making musical instruments.
- 101 匍 *p'u²* to crawl, as an infant; to lie prostrate; to strive for.
- 102 匍 *p'o⁴ p'oh*, to fall prostrate, to crawl on the hands and knees; to exert one's self to relieve another.
- 108 匍 *o⁴ ngoh*, an ornament in a headdress worn over the braid.
- 118 匍 *chū² küh*, a crooked spine arising from disease; a bent back.
- 119 匍 same as 匍 64. 20.
- 121 匍 *t'ao²* a furnace for burning pottery; to please; correct, straight; a synonym of *gyao* 窖 a mine.
- 140 匍 *tu¹ tah*, piled on each other.
- 21 匕 *'pi³* a ladle; in poorly printed books used as a sign of repetition.
- 9 化 *hwa⁴ hwa³* to change, to reform; change, to alter, to influence, to transform, to convert, to repent, to digest, to transmute, metamorphosis.
- 24 半 *'pao³* ten families made a *pao* or tithing in the Chou dynasty.
- 47 半 same as 匍 180. 47.
- 64 北 *pei³ po⁴ poh*, the north; to oppose; to retreat; also read *'pé*.
- 72 匙 *ch'ih³ shih³ shi* a spoon; a key, which in China resembles a spoon.

- 22 匚 *fang¹* an open basket with a bale or handle, holding about a peck.
- 5 匚 *p³* a wash-basin with a tubular handle to let the water run off; a dish with a partition into which the dirty water runs.
- 8 匚 *k'ang⁴* the divan or wide couch, placed at the head of the parlor and wide enough for a low table in the middle, on each side of which the host and guest are seated.
- 11 匚 same as 匚 53. 134.
- 30 匚 *hsüan⁴ sün⁴* an osier basket for washing rice in; to bind the edges of sieves and baskets with cord.
- 匚 *'tan¹* a shrine where the effigies or tablets are kept in the ancestral hall.
- 37 匚 same as 匚 118. 22.
- 50 匚 *tsa² tsah*, to go round, as the heavens do in the course of a year; to perform a circuit or entire revolution; a side, a row; stretching along as a line of trees; pervading; in Cantonese: to please; lustrous; to delight.
- 69 匚 *chiang⁴ tsiang⁴* a mechanic, an artificer; a workman, an artisan; one who makes things requiring skill.
- 85 匚 *hui⁴ 'huwei* vase or box; waters gurgling and eddying; a place to which people converge; to stagnate, as a pool; to deposit; to advance money; a check, a draft, a letter of credit.
- 96 匚 *'kuang¹ kw'ang* square; to rectify; to assist, to deliver; deflected, to direct; regular; correct.
- 102 匚 *hsia² hiah*, a small box; a quiver; a chest, a coffer; to inclose.
- 匚 *yi⁴ yih*, an iron agricultural implement; an incense burner; a large kettle.
- 118 匚 *suan⁴ swan⁴* a bamboo case or box for holding the hats of officers, square and covered; a basket, a creel, such as rice is washed in.
- 134 匚 same as 匚 53. 134.
- 154 匚 *k'uei⁴ kwéi⁴* a chest; a locker, a closet, a case with drawers or a door; exhausted, wearied; to fail in.
- 匚 *'kan³* a cheap box or trunk woven of bamboo splints much used in travelling; a lid; to cover with a lid; *kung* a cup.
- 匚 *tu² tuh*, a case or drawer; a sheath; a coffin; a receptacle for books; a bowl.
- 159 匚 *kuei³ kwéi³* a box for papers, a casket bound with metal and fit to hold seals; to box up; to bind around with cords.

- 175 匪 *fei³ 'fēi* vagabonds, banditti; illegal, seditious, robbers; not; without; variegated.
- 23 匱 *hui³ 'hī* a case or coffer for storing things.
- 1 匿 *lou⁴ leu³* to retire into obscurity; to go away from the world's gaze; a kind of sieve or fan.
- 10 匹 *p'ī³ p'ih*, a piece; a pair; a friend; to agree; a fellow, a mate; responsive; classifier of horses.
- 30 區 *ch'ū¹ k'ū²* to separate; small, petty, trifling; a line, a division, a boundary; a dwelling; a small store-room; to sort; to assign to its own place or rank.
- 38 匿 *'yen³* to hide away, to secrete one's self; to repress; a way side privy.
- 63 匾 *'pien³* a signboard; a tablet; flat, a slice, a board with an inscription.
- 111 医 *i¹ 'w* a case for arrows; a quiver; to heal, to cure; a doctor.
- 140 匿 *ni⁴ nih*, to hide; clandestine; to abscond; to secrete; to elude search; a big wine jar.
- 24 十 *shih³* ten.
- 1 卅 *wan⁴* ten thousand; a mystic emblem of high antiquity.
- 2 卅 *ju⁴ juh*, twenty.
- 卅 *sa⁴ sah*, a contraction of 三十 or thirty.
- 4 千 *ch'ien¹ ts'ien* a thousand; many, an indefinite number, very, earnestly; perfect.
- 午 *'wu³* 11 to 1, noon; horary character; midday; south; to oppose, to stand up, to resist; crosswise, transverse.
- 升 *sheng¹ shing* a measure (one-tenth of a 斗); to ascend; to complete or bring about; a skein of 80 threads; to advance; to rise, to accumulate.
- 8 卒 *tsu³ tsuh*, victors, soldiers; to stop; hurry; to conclude, to finish; the end; to die; then, when all was over; underlings, menials.
- 12 半 *pan⁴* half; to divide in two; a large piece of; the greater part of.
- 13 南 *nan³* south, summer, austral.
- 19 協 *hieh³ hieh*, harmony; united with; to assist; mutual help; to aid, to yield to cordially; to agree with.
- 41 博 *po³ poh*, extensive; profound; ample, spacious, universal, general; intelligent, versed in, learned; to cause, to make, to barter, to game; to play for money.
- 64 堆 *'sun³* to fit a piece of wood into a hole; a tenon.

- 72 卓 *cho³ choh*, stable and lofty; to make firm; to surpass, eminent in; distant; profound; reached, as a time.
- 99 對 *'shih⁴* full, abundant, said of silk worms; to collect or assemble.
- 102 卑 *pei¹ p'ei* low; inferior, mean, humble; plebeian, contemptible; a term for one's self; yielding, respectful.
- 140 卉 *hui⁴ 'hwei* grass, herbs.
- 25 卜 *pu³ puh*, to divine, to conjecture, to guess; to bestow on; sortilege.
- 1 卡 *ch'ia³ k'a³ tsah*, a pass, a barrier; a clasp; a guard-house at a pass; the official residence of a military officer; to get stuck, as a bone in the throat.
- 8 卞 *pien³* hurry, hasty; all; a rule, a law; to do a thing smartly.
- 10 卮 *same as 兆 10. 3.*
- 30 占 *chan¹ chen* to divine; to encroach; to wait; sortilege; a lot; to observe signs; also same as 佔
- 卮 *ch'ī¹ k'ī* to ask the spirits to decide doubts by some token; to divine by lots.
- 卮 *chao¹* to prognosticate, to inquire by auguries, to divine.
- 31 卮 *yu³ 'yiu* an ancient sacrificial tankard of copper, with a cover and a bail, used to hold the fragrant spirits employed in worship.
- 卮 *ts'iao³* a tree laden with fruit.
- 卮 *same as 攸 66. 2.*
- 32 卦 *kua⁴ kwa⁴* divination, to divine; diagrams; a sign; to cast future events; divining marks.
- 80 卦 *hui⁴ hui⁴* to repent.
- 26 卮 *chieh³ tsieh*, an officer's seal or signet in olden time, made in two parts that tallied, one being kept at court and the other taken away; it was made of stone, horn and metal; joint, a knot.
- 卮 *chin³* 'Kin the nuptial wine cup, in which the pair pledge each other.
- 1 卮 *yin⁴* a seal, a stamp, to print; a spot, a stain, a mark.
- 2 卮 *same as 卮 26. 21.*
- 6 卮 *'mao³* 5 to 7 a.m.; a period, time, or term; an instalment; flourishing; in Cantonese: the buttocks.

- 卵 *luan² 'lwan* eggs, testicles, roes.
- 卿 *ching¹ k'ing* a president; a term of respect; a noble, a lord, a high officer; intelligent.
- 21 印 *gang²* used by speakers for I; high priced, great, strenuous.
- 27 危 *wei² wéi* dangerous; danger; to endanger; high, precipitous, imminent; hazardous, unsteady; sick; to ruin; a beam in a roof.
- 飢 *wu⁴ wuh*, disquieted; hazardous.
- 28 却 *ch'üeh⁴ k'ioh*, but, then, therefore; to refuse, to deny; certainly, truly.
- 30 邵 *shao²* high, as in virtue.
- 36 卯 *'mao²* morning; east; a time, a term, a day; flourishing; 5 to 7 a.m.; in Cantonese: the buttocks.
- 37 卷 *chüan⁴ k'üen⁴* a scroll, a section, a book, a roll; ruled paper for writing essays on; curved, curled, as hair; elegant.
- 77 卸 *hsieh⁴ sie²* to unload; to lay down; to resign, to relinquish; to put off; to vacate; to unroll; to deliver over to.
- 106 卽 *chi² tsih*, eating, or just about to eat; now, then; near; urgent; if; to go, to approach; soon; presently, when, perhaps; this, that; to fill.
- 121 卸 *same as 26. 77.*
- 143 卹 *h'ü⁴ süh*, to pity, to compassionate; to feel for; to commiserate, to love, to be anxious about; anxiety; sorrow for.
- 150 卻 *ch'üeh⁴ k'ioh*, but, then, therefore; to refuse, to deny; to retire; to look up; truly, certainly. *Wds 26. 26*
- 27 厂 *han²* a cliff which projects; a stone on a hill side, under which men can dig out a residence.
- 4 厝 *'ch'a²* disagreeing, not fitting; also read *cheh²*.
- 18 厠 *same as 厠 53. 18.*
- 26 厄 *o⁴ ngo⁴*, a knot in a tree; impeded, cramped, ill-used; that which is fated to harm one; a ring fastened to reins near their ends.
- 32 厓 *ai⁴ gyai²* the sheer side of a hill; a cliff, a precipice; a bank, a shore.
- 厓 *tzü² tsz²* a peak of a hill.
- 厓 *same as 厓 53. 32.*
- 35 厦 *hsia⁴ hia²* a front room, or hall; a great house, a mansion.

- 39 厚 *hou² 'heu²* thick; great; generous; intimate; kind, liberal; faithful; good; well; to esteem.
- 41 廚 *same as 廚 53. 41.*
- 43 厖 *gung²* a large rock; bulky, great; abundant, numerous, mixed; generously provided for.
- 66 廠 *same as 廠 53. 66.*
- 斡 *ü²* to split, as a ripe fruit does its skin; to rive; to chap.
- 69 厮 *sei¹ sz¹* foragers; servants; uproar; to divide; to feed or take care of.
- 71 廐 *chiu⁴ kiu⁴* a stable; a stall where horses are housed.
- 72 厝 *ts'o² ts'u⁴* a large smooth stone fit for a gravestone or tablet; to put away a corpse properly; to carve, to engrave.
- 厝 *kuei² 'kwéi* water dried up, as in a fountain or well; water exhausted.
- 76 厥 *chüeh⁴ küeh⁴*, a machine for throwing stones like a balista; he, she, it, it; that one; these; short; to bow the head.
- 83 底 *'i²* a soft stone, like steatite; to come to; to cause to approach; to fix, to settle; to produce; to execute; to reach; a whetstone.
- 92 厝 *'ya²* uneven; unmatched.
- 94 厭 *yen²* to reject, to loathe, to sicken at; disgust, disdain; to dislike; wearied with; sufficient, filled, satiated; disgreenable; *yen* satisfied, gratified; *'yen* to cover, to shade, a bad dream, a nightmare; *yeh⁴* constrained, narrow; to restrict; obedient; united, to injure; to beckon in, as at a doorway; *yah²*, to press.
- 厪 *'yen²* the operculum of a snail, whelk, winkle or other spiral univalve.
- 106 原 *yüan² gyuen* origin, source, beginning; really, in fact; natural; proper, innate, honestly; to retrace, to repeat; to remit, to forgive; again; another; a plateau or high and level field, a terrace.
- 123 巖 *wei² wéi* a peak, the distant summit of a hill, peering into the sky.
- 133 厓 *same as 厓 53. 133.*
- 140 厓 *li²* a grindstone; violent; a whetstone; to sharpen, to grind; to discipline; to oppress; to commence; severe, stern; majestic; excessive, furious, evil, cruel, ugly, dangerous.
- 145 厓 *'i²* to hide in the dress; to conceal, to screen, as woods do a house.

- 160 辟 *p'i⁴ p'ih*, oblique, leaning, deflected; poor, mean.
- 166 厘 *same as 釐 166. 27.*
- 175 屏 *fei³ f'ei* the south corner of a room, where a table was spread with offerings, when it was not known where the god of the land was abiding; hidden, concealed; low, base.
- 28 厶 *ssü⁴ 'ss* private; selfish; used as a sign of a blank to be filled in; contracted form of 某 *mou³*.
- 4 么 *yao⁴* small, tender.
- 么 厶 *same as 厶 130. 28.*
- 5 厶 *ch'iu³ ch'iu* a spear whose head has three edges like the beech-nut; vapor rising high, the breath going out.
- 10 魏 *'sun⁴ 'ts'ün* a cunning hare.
- 28 叁 *'san¹* thrice; three; several.
- 叁 厶 *'ts'an¹ ts'ün¹ shén¹* to counsel; to impeach; irregular; to mix, to blend; to be concerned with, to visit or see a superior, to be admitted to an audience; a deposition, an impeachment or report against; rising in gradation; *'shün giuseng*.
- 32 去 *ch'ü⁴ 'k'ü* to go; past, gone, former; to leave, to depart from; to dismiss, to conceal, to hoard; to remove; to separate; to proceed; following; to repudiate.
- 37 叁 *'san¹* three.
- 29 又 *yu⁴ yiu²* the hand; again, further, more, still, also, and, while, not yet, as, but.
- 2 収 *shou¹ shen* to receive, to gather; to harvest; to ensnare, to involve; to bind, to restrain, to conclude, to remove.
- 3 又 又 *ch'ü¹* to clasp the hands, a fork; a place where roads diverge.
- 又 又 *same as 厶 87.*
- 4 及 *ch'ü² kih*, up to, and, at, to; to connect with; to implicate; effected; done; concerning; impracticable, unequal to, deficient.
- 友 友 *yu³ 'yiu* a friend; friendly; friendship; an associate; fraternal, cordial, hearty.
- 友 友 *fu³ fu³*, to prick a dog to make him go.

- 8 变 *p'ien²* to transform, to metamorphose; to change, a revolution; a calamity or judgment.
- 9 叙 *hsü⁴ sü²* to converse, to chat; to arrange in order; arrangements; a series; order; rank.
- 14 受 *shou⁴ shew¹* to receive, to endure, to bear, to suffer; to acquiesce in; to contain; to inherit, to succeed to; susceptible of, affected by; a charge, a thing to be kept.
- 18 受 *mo⁴ muh*, to dive for anything under water; it resembles 受 79 *shu⁴* to kill.
- 27 反 *'fan³* to turn; contrary to; to rebel; to resume; to revise; to send for; perversity; repetition; again; the reverse of; but; opposed to.
- 叛 *p'an¹ pan¹* to revolt; to emigrate; to desert; to rebel; to resist and escape from the authorities of a country; brilliant.
- 29 双 *shuang¹* *shwang* a pair, a couple; an equal, a mate; to go with.
- 双 爻 *jo⁴ joh*, obedient, accommodating; united.
- 双 叠 *same as 叠 102. 102.*
- 42 叔 *shu² shuh*, a father's younger brother; uncle; a respectful term for older persons or strangers; a squire; to collect; to hoard.
- 44 叔 *same as 叔 18. 44.*
- 49 段 *hsia³ hia* a surname; 'kia to borrow, to transfer to another; to be distinguished from *huan¹* 段 79. 6.
- 86 变 *sou³ 'seu* an appellation for an old person; Sir.
- 109 叡 *same as 睿 109. 14.*
- 128 取 *ch'ü¹ 'ts'ü* to fetch, to bring, to take; to assume; to lay hold on; to appropriate; to receive, as an offering; to get, to induce; taken; selected for use; to take a wife.
- 叢 *ts'eng³ 's'ung²* a bushy place, a copse or coppice; crowded, as shrubs; collected tickly; assembled in a crowded manner.
- 134 叟 *sou¹ 'seu* an appellation for an old person; venerable; Sir.
- 30 口 *k'ou³ 'k'ew* the mouth; an entrance; pronunciation; a classifier of swears, persons, cannon balls, &c.
- 1 呖 *p'ei¹ p'ei¹ p'ah¹ p'ish¹ pooh¹* the noise made in spitting or hooting; to snort at.
- 司 *ssü¹ 'ss* to manage, to control; an officer; to preside over; to attend to; a commissioner, a superintendent, a

court or office; a subdivision of a district.

1 *pou⁴ p'eu* to draw in the breath; in Cantonese: swollen, tumid, puffed; empty, deceptive.

fou³ 'fou not, if not, not so; to deny, to refuse; ought not; whether or not? else, otherwise.

t'ou⁴ t'eu³ to spit out.

2 *ch'ih⁴* to cry out at, to scold, to hoot at; to blurt out; to angrily order another; to make mention of.

ting¹ to enjoin on one; in Shanghai: bitten or stung by insects.

'k'o³ may, can, might, could, fit; to be willing, to permit; able to do; convenient, worthy, competent; then, if so.

'ko³ excellent; to be well off; to commend; may.

ko¹ an elder brother; a term of respect, and, sometimes of sneering.

chū³ 'tsū to suck; to get the taste of by biting or sucking.

same as 號 141. 16.

'o loquacious, garrulous; unceasing talk.

2 *chiao⁴ kiao⁴* to call; to bid; to cause; to name; to command, to persuade, to induce; by; with.

3 *chu⁴* the noise of calling fowls; a distorted mouth; occurs used for 除.

4 *yu⁴ yiu³* the right; good; to honour; to assist; to aid, to support; to turn to the right, as in driving; violent; when added to official designations, it denotes a second or deputy.

same as 略 30. 40.

tsa¹ cha³ a loud rude noise; for a moment; it is so; it may be so; I see it.

hiu¹ to call, to invoke; to name; to speak to; to cry out loud.

same as 去 28. 5.

5 *ch'ih⁴ kih⁴* to eat, to drink; to bear, to suffer; to let, to allow, to permit.

7 *ya³* dumb (from birth); to keep silent; the confused noise of boys studying.

yü¹ hū hū¹ an interjection expressive of dislike and disapprobation; and also of grief, alas! woe worth the day!

seu³ I, me; my; to impede, to excuse and delay; to guard, to defend, to resist.

same as 忤 61. 24.

8 *hsüan¹ hūen* the incessant crying and wailing of infants; a holy man; to fear.

k'o³ shai¹ an exclamation; a smile or prattle of a child; *k'oh*, to cough, but without vomiting; to cry out, to eruptate.

hang⁴ the throat; to gulp down; an important pass in a country.

hēng¹ hēng a nasal sound; to moan, to groan; frightened; having an antipathy to; looking foolish; excessive; to vociferate.

lang¹ liang¹ the incessant crying of infants; to weep without making a noise.

't'un¹ the breath; slow-going; read *chun* garrulous.

'yao² to bite, to gnaw; to chew, to masticate; to set the teeth as in pain; to ruminate; *kiao* to call.

9 *ho² hoh*, to join; to pair; to suit, to answer; to unite, accordant; harmonious; the whole; together.

yin² to moan; to recite; to hem; to intone, to read fast, as when half singing a ballad.

han³ shan to check; to speak indistinctly; to put a gem or coin in a corpse's mouth; full; to contain; to cherish; to suffer; to tolerate; to restrain; incomplete.

'yen⁴ the action of a fish's mouth when it comes to the top of the water.

ming⁴ fate; let; life; a decree; will; to order, to command; to charge; to consult, as a god; heaven, luck, animated, living creatures.

ch'iang⁴ ts'iang⁴ to peck, as a bird; a coughing caused by an obstruction in the throat, a hacking; foolish looking; idle fear.

'lai³ a sound in singing; a large mouth drawn awry.

fu⁴ to order, to enjoin; to blow; to instruct; *fu* to breathe on; to blow gently with the breath.

'i¹ the sound of giddy laughter.

hsiu¹ hsiu to call out clamorously; a shriek, a groan.

hou³ ou⁴ hsiu the wind pipe, the gullet; the throat; guttural.

10 *'t'ao³* the wailing of infants; to cry and weep.

chien³ 'tsuen to suck, as infants do; to lick, as dogs sometimes do a sore.

court or office; a subdivision of a district.

呿 *pou¹, p'eu* to draw in the breath; in *Cantonese*: swollen, tumid, puffed; empty, deceptive.

*fou*³ *'fou* not, if not, not so ; to deny, to refuse ; ought not ; *whether or not?* else. otherwise.

t'ou⁴ t'eu³ to spit out.

叱 *ch'ih,* to cry out at, to scold, to hoot at; to blurt out; to angrily order another; to make mention of.

*ting*¹ to enjoin on one; in *Shanghai*:
bitten or stung by insects.

'k' may, can, might, could, fit ; to
willing, to permit ; able to do ;
venient, worthy, competent ;
so.

'ko' excellent; to be well o.
mend; may.

ko¹ an elder brother
respect, and, sometin

chū³ 'tsū to suck ; to
by biting or sucking

same as 號 141.

i^o loquacious
talk.

2nd 叫 *chiao⁴ kia*
to name
to induce

3 咄 *chu⁴³*
distor

4 有 *yu⁴*
to
to

吒吒吒

52

7

悟
咍
呀

same

to vomit; sickening, filthy.

to drink with a noise; to
to kiss; to sob; to
and praise people.

read *chui*, to
read.

to the throat, the gullet; to
to speak harshly, to intimidate.

•• are the sound of driving away
•• in a hurry

to chew the cud; to rumi

... satisfaction and contempt;
... you see!

to take the breath; to scold, to
to be angry at; to please; to inter-

Large; also the
angry sound; the
angry.

in case the back blade; notes
in case of a cut of sword.

... to be the drum in inter-
... in the ... : it starts ... in Can-
... at ... out the

... a female is singing; in Co.
... the first of the

... ..
... ..
... ..

... to put

con-
as-
ie,
ent;
useful,

or instrument;
tool, an imple-
ment.
and serious manner;
struck.

sound of conversation;
any conscience, to say things
of belief; stupid.
hiao to vociferate, to scold, to
at; clamor.

ch¹ to talk much, to quarrel; see
also 46. 80.

soo^o the chirping and singing of
many birds; the hum of men.

hsiu⁴ hui⁴ animals which put the
mouth to the ground when feeding;
domestic animals pasturing on the
hills.

t'an¹ to breathe fast, to pant; horse
snorting; read chen slowly.

sang¹ to die; to lose; to fail; mourn-
ing; a funeral; apparel or time for
mourning; sang³ to fail of getting;
forgotten; ruin.

hsi¹ hi to laugh, to giggle, to titter;
pleased.

lo⁴ loh, wrangling, disputations; to
contend; a final particle, denoting
indeed, certainly, so; read loh, to
cough and spit; to hawk.
same as 30. 42.

wet² w⁶ the noise made in calling
ducks.

same as 30. 47.

han³ han to vociferate, to call
loudly; a cry; an angry scream.

same as 30. 77.

k'u¹ k'uh, to weep, to cry loudly; the
noise of grief or pain.

chao¹ to boast, to talk much; inter-
changed with 嘲; tao talkative, ver-
bose.

tan¹ alone, one; odd; a bill; a re-
ceipt; poor; isolated; a single gar-
ment; an orphan, an individual;
thin; debilitated, exhausted; one
side of; sincere, credible; to com-

plete; only, but; chen a famous chief
of the Huns; shen' a district in Shao-
tung.

lo^o to droop, to hang down; exten-
sive; generous, thick.

ch'an³ ch'en to laugh loudly.

no² to exorcise the demons which
cause pestilence, to perform a lustra-
tion; to walk with a gentle step.

hsi⁴ hi² breathing.

se⁴ seh, the harvest, which should not
be wasted; niggardly, sparing, to
cover; to amass; to accumulate;
avaricious, mean; frugal, stingy.

yen⁴ to swallow down, to gulp; yen
the throat or larynx; the gullet; a
narrow and important pass; yin a
sound imitating the roll of drums;
yeh, 嚔 to hicough.

kwo⁴ kwoh, troublesome loquacity.

chün⁴ kiün³ to vomit; to feel sick at
the stomach; in Cantonese: read lun
to gnaw; to lie uneven; rumpled,
not lying flat and smooth.

t'u³ to spit out, to vomit; to bud, to
open as flowers; to disclose; to tell all,
to make a clean breast, to disgorge.

ch'eng² ch'ing a statement; to present
to; to state to a superior; to com-
plain to; to offer; to show; to dis-
cover; to hand in a petition.

hsiao¹ hiao the querulous tone of
complaint; to grieve, to mourn; fear,
dread.

wa¹ to reach, to vomit, a sound;
sobbing; wanton, enticing tones;
lascivious music; to coax.

t'o⁴ t'u⁴ spittle; to spit, saliva; to
do a thing easily.

nieh² wrathful, abusive; to rail at.

mo⁴ moh, to speak erroneously; used
in imitation of the word mark; a
direction.

chi³ kik, auspicious, fortunate, good,
felicitous, prosperous; fine, elegant.

yeh¹ to choke, to suffocate; to
hicough; a stoppage in the throat;
a choking which hinders swallowing;
a sobbing.

same as 30. 64.

chia¹ hia good, excellent, to praise,
fine, delicious; to eulogize, pleased.

hsi² hi joy; to felicitate; to wish; to
like; glad, joyful.

'p' great; name of a high officer
mentioned in history.

譚
輾
單
咽
嗆
咽
吐
呈
曉
哇
唾
哩
嚙
吉
噎
詰
嘉
喜
訐

31

32

33

- 34 **各** *ko⁴ koh*, each, every, various, all, separate, apart.
- 咎** *chis¹ kiw²* error, fault, crime, defect, wicked acts, evil, criminal; unfavorable; a providential calamity; to blame; to criminate.
- 35 **唆** *so¹* to make mischief; the prattle of children, to set at variance; to importune, to dun.
- 唢** *sha²* the changing of the voice; the voice becoming hoarse through bawling.
- 36 **名** *ming²* a name; fame; a person; a character; celebrated.
- 唳** *yeh⁴ ye²* the cry of birds at night especially of herons and gulls.
- 哆** *ch'ē² ch'ē²* to open the mouth wide; a drooping lip.
- 37 **呖** *hūeh⁴ hūeh⁴*, to sip, to make a noise when drinking; to whistle; to make a wheezing noise.
- 吳** *gw²* to vociferate, to clamour; to talk loud; to bawl; to brag; to put on airs, in which sense it is now read *hwa²*.
- 吞** *tun¹* to swallow, to engross, to gulp; to absorb; to seize on and swallow up; to appropriate; to grasp.
- 咲** *hsiao⁴ siao¹* to laugh, to smile, to be pleased; to ridicule; glad; jolly.
- 咲** *yao¹* a confused discord of sounds; in *Shanghai*: yes; I understand; look out! be careful.
- 喬** *ch'iao² k'iao²* high, stately, lofty, aspiring, curved; idle; dissipated and discontented; proud.
- 翫** *chiao⁴ kiao⁴* uneven; rough, as a path; uneasy, mind not quiet.
- 唸** *feng⁴ fung²* to recite prayers; read *p'ing* to laugh aloud; a loud voice; a loud laugh; boisterous merriment; a big mouth.
- 映** *yang²* a reply or echo, intimating attention; in *Pekingess*: to throw up; to gag.
- 喚** *huan⁴ huan²* to call; to bid; to name, to hail one, to invite, to order, to designate.
- 噢** *'yū²* sorrow or remorse expressed by groans; the cry of pain.
- 喫** *ch'ih¹ k'ih¹*, to eat, to drink; to bear, to suffer, to swallow.
- 喫** *chi¹ kī* a sound.
- 啖** *an¹* 'ngan to feed one self with the hand, after the manner of the Hindoos; to hold in the mouth.
- 啖** *no²* a final particle, used in the same sense as *na* 哪.

- 38 **嘍** *lou²* slow loquacious; troublesome and talkative; a tone in singing; used for *shu⁴*.
- 嗽** *sno² nu²* clamorous vociferation.
- 唼** *ch'ieh⁴ ts'ieh⁴*, the noise of geese and ducks when feeding; to talk sharply; slander.
- 嚶** *y'ing¹* the melody of many birds; birds calling.
- 39 **吼** *hou³* 'heu lowing oxen; an angry tone; the voice of anger; the cries of animals.
- 啤** *po¹ puh¹*, a large trumpet or trombone, sounded to bring the troops into line when going into battle.
- 哮** *hsiao² hiao²* to howl, to bellow; to scream; to roar; to pant; to cough; to breathe hard.
- 40 **咤** *ch'a²* to vociferate, to grumble at, to grind the teeth; to pity; read *ts'1* to set down a cup at a sacrifice.
- 喧** *hsian¹ hien¹* clamour, noise, uproar; the incessant crying of children.
- 院** *huan²* 'hwan to smile; looking pleased.
- 嗜** *hai²* an exclamation of regret or startling surprise; *hiah²*, to gape, to open the mouth.
- 喀** *k'o² k'oh²*, the noise of coughing; to cough, to retch.
- 啁** *kuan¹ kwan¹* two birds singing in response; to coo to each other, as doves do; or answering, as two orioles.
- 啁** *ging²* to direct.
- 嚥** *yung²* to retch, to choke.
- 41 **嘈** *'tsun²* many persons conversing amicably without real friendship; to talk agreeably, unitedly, as a chorus; in *Cantonese*: to have a thing ready, as an ax to cut a tree.
- 42 **吵** *ch'ao²* to wrangle; to quarrel; to disturb; to interrupt; a clamor; *miao²* the cry of pheasants.
- 嘗** *ch'ang²* to taste; to essay; to deliberate; usually; formerly; ever; offering of first fruits to ancestors.
- 嘹** *liao²* a clear note, as of a bird at night; the wailing cry of pain.
- 43 **噉** *tsu¹ tsuh¹*, to smack the lips; to draw in the breath; to kiss another; to bring the lips of two persons together.
- 聒** *smang²* a jargon of dialects and sounds, such as is spoken where people from many regions live together.
- 44 **呖** *shih¹ shi¹* an obsolete form of *屎*; read *hi* to groan; to mutter.

- 伊 ^{i¹} the sound of giddy laughter; read *hi* to moan.
- 君 *chün¹ kiün* a sovereign; a man; a gentleman; honorable; superior; to rule; to fulfil the duties of a ruler.
- 呢 *ni¹* a twittering sound; a murmuring, humming sound; to speak low; interrogative particle; then; when; a common sound in Buddhist books.
- 喂 *ch'an¹ 'ch'en* the foolish look of a simpleton; a gaping, gawky look, as of a bumpkin.
- 囁 *same as 囁.*
- 囁 *wu⁴ wu⁴*, the crowing or cackling of fowls; *q. d.* the voice of household.
- 囁 *chu³ chu³*, to direct, to enjoin, to order; to bid; to engage or ask another to do.
- 45 吨 *chu¹* incoherent babble; never ending nonsensical talk; *t'un¹* discontented, grumbling.
- 46 囉 *tsui¹* to purse up the month, as when about to sip or to kiss; *tsui* to urge to drink when singing and playing.
- 47 洲 *chu¹ chu¹*, to call fowls; the sound made when chucking fowls.
- 48 江 *lung¹* the bawling and din of a market-place.
- 江 *same as 江 30. 32.*
- 嗟 *chüeh³ tsid* to sigh, to lament; an interjection of regret or sorrow, as when one is at a loss for words to express the feelings; painful recollections.
- 49 吧 *pa¹* dumb, wide mouthed; large mouthed.
- 吧 *swa⁰* to spurt out of the mouth.
- 50 吊 *tiao⁰* 1,000 cash; 500 cash; a mace; to hang, to suspend, to lift up, as by a cord; to condole with mourners; to pity; to demand, to ask for; *tih*, to reach to; to move; to get to the extreme; in good order.
- 吊 *same as 吊 30. 22.*
- 啼 *tsi³ 'hi* to grieve and mourn without weeping; to breathe hard in sleep; to laugh, to chuckle.
- 啼 *tsi³* to cry, to weep; note of a bird; to lament, to caw, to scream, as an ape or parrot.
- 啼 *shih⁴ chik³ shi⁰* only; to stop at; an overplus; to rest.
- 啼 *sao⁰* the chirping and singing of many birds; the hum of men.

- 52 吆 *yao¹* the bawling of peddlers; in Cantonese: a word used by women to still children.
- 呦 *yu¹ yiu* a harmonious sound.
- 53 渡 *to⁴ toh*, to gabble; to talk incessantly. Also read *ch'ah*, and used for *ch'a²* 路 to grumble.
- 唐 *st'ang³* dissolute; to boast; name of a dynasty; gasconade, exaggeration; a trailing plant, the dodder (*cuscuta*); a path up to an oratory or ancestral hall.
- 噓 *ché¹ ché* to screen; loquacious.
- 55 哢 *lung⁰* the note or song of a bird.
- 57 咧 *shén⁴ 'shén* to smile with a slight contempt; a sneering smile; to look pleased.
- 咧 *fu⁴ fuh*, to oppose, to refuse; to object to; contrary to.
- 咧 *shung³* the lowing of an ox.
- 58 噤 *hui⁴ huui³* a shrill stridulous sound, as of a cicada; a soft, low melodious voice; a quick sound; in harmony or tune, as several voices or instruments; fine; delicate, but distinct, as the stars.
- 噤 *hui⁴ huui³ sui⁴* a beak, a bill; a snout; to pant; to breathe hurriedly.
- 59 嗟 *yen⁰* to moan with one for the loss of one's country; to condole with the miserable, or those disgraced for office; read *ngan³* a proverb.
- 61 心 *ch'in⁴ ts'in³* to vomit, said of animals; to sprout out; to belch, as vile talk.
- 心 *pi⁴ pih*, to smell sweetly; a pleasant taste; to talk.
- 心 *wu⁰* to scowl, to look displeased; in Cantonese: to stoop, to bend the head when entering a low place.
- 心 *tien⁰* to sigh for; clear, bright.
- 唸 *tai⁰* to talk fast and continuously.
- 唸 *ai¹ ngai³* exclamation of anger, pain, &c.; to belch; warm, genial air; to grunt in a disapproving tone.
- 唸 *yu¹ yiu* to grow hoarse; to hesitate and stammer in talking; to sigh.
- 噫 *ai¹* the tone of regretful indignation, surprise, or pain; groaning; moaning for shame, alas! to belch.
- 噫 *hsü⁴ süh*, to whistle; to blow with the mouth; to call a dog.
- 62 噤

咸喊

haien¹ hien all, totally; universal; together, completely, always; concord, suitable; hasty.

哉

ch'í¹ tsu¹ tsuh, whispers; grieved, ashamed; toadden, to color up; in *Pekingese*: a subdued or indistinct sound.

哦

tsai¹ note of admiration; an exclamation of surprise; to begin; to burst forth as plants in spring.

嘎

o³ gng to chant, to rehearse in recitative; to hum over to one's self.

嚶

ka¹ chia¹ kiah, noise of laughter; chirping or singing of birds.

嚶

hsi¹ hi¹ a whistling sound; a shrill cry.

嚶

chi¹ tsih, the noise of insects; but more commonly the squeak of a mice.

63

呢

o⁴ ngo^h, the cry of a bird.

啞

li^o the cry of a heron.

64

哲

ché² ché^h, wise, sage, perspicacious; versed in; fully aware of.

啞

cha² chah, the crowing of a bird.

65

啞

chih¹ 'chi sound, noise; a particle indicating certainty; also that the act was immaterial.

66

啞

tun¹ to swallow down; to gobble as a bird. *t'un* the breath.

啞

shu^o to rinse the mouth; loquacity; to egg on a dog; to set a dog on one; the noise made in doing so.

啞

ch'í² 'k'i to open; to inform; to instruct, to explain, to make clear; to publish, as a book; to divide, to uncover; to begin; a clear sky after a rain; the van or left wing of an army.

啞

ao¹ gngao a loud wailing; a mournful clamor, as of hungry beggars; noise of many voices.

啞

chia² kiao¹ to wail; to call after; to roar; a classifier of horses from their neighing.

啞

same as 噉 30. 76.

啞

tan^o to eat, to chew, to masticate, to entice; a bait; wild, unfounded; read *'kém* at *Canton* to dare.

67

啞

lin^o mean, stingy; ashamed; to regret, sorry for; parsimonious, close, sordid.

啞

chia² kiao¹ to call; to bid; to cause; to name; called; termed, to command; to persuade, to induce; by; with.

68

啞

ting¹ gin² to hear, to listen, to wait; to obey; *t'ing²* to receive, to comply

69

啞

with, to accord, to acknowledge; to open the mouth wide and laugh immoderately.

嘶

hsi¹ 'ai the neighing of a horse; a hoarse, crashing, slashing or clattering noise.

70

嘖

sp'ang² to boast; to backbite.

嘖

sow² 'seu also read *so²* to spur on a dog to attack; to incite, to stir up.

71

嘖

k'ai^o to sigh after; unavailing regret; in *Cantonese*: equivalent of 之 or 的.

72

嘖

tan^o to call to each other; to recriminate; to hum, to sing low.

嘖

cha^o a sigh; groaning; a loud noise, as when calling one.

嘖

'tsan¹ length of time; a sound; then; a time; a period; I, me; to taste.

嘖

ch'ang^o to induce; to go before; to lead, as in singing; to sing; to carol; to give or pass the word.

73

嘖

k'uai¹ kw'ai² to swallow, to drink with avidity; voracious; an impediment in swallowing; meager; clamor. *ts'eng⁴ ts'ang²* the noise and hubbub of a market.

嘖

ho¹ hoh¹, to drink; an angry exclamation; to call out aloud; a reprimand; guttural, robbing sound.

嘖

k'eng¹ 'k'eng the gullet; to sob; a stoppage in the throat; rage or grief causing an impediment in talking.

嘖

ch'uai⁴ chu'ai² to lap with the tongue; to taste, to sip; to suck; to eat, to gnaw at; to swallow fast, without chewing.

嘖

tsa¹ tsah¹, to suck up, as a mosquito or fly does; to hold in the mouth, as a sweet morsel.

嘖

ts'ao¹ noise, clamor, disturbance; a confused din, as of a crowd.

74

嘖

yüeh¹ yuh¹, to vomit; the noise of vomiting; to belch; food rising on the stomach.

嘖

shu⁴ shuo⁴ shuh¹, to suck in; to smoke; to draw in the breath; to inhale; to absorb.

嘖

chao¹ to ridicule, to jest upon; to laugh and joke with; railing, sportive allusions.

75

嘖

wei⁴ wei² taste, relish, flavour; to relish; seasoning; a delicacy; to take pleasure; to recreate in; to solace; the style or beauties of a composition.

嘖

same as 噉 30. 154.

嘖

chow⁴ chew² to peck, as a bird; birds twittering; a star in Hydra.

嘖

嘖

嘖

- 76 啫 *cha¹* to chirrup, to reply, yes, sir; a lisp.
 喋 *t'ieh⁴ tieh*, to chatter; loquacious, fluent; to taste or smear blood, as when taking an oath; flowing blood.
 噪 *'sang³* the throat; the larynx; the glanders; in *Cantonese*: a dialect, a local brogue; a patois.
 啖 *shu⁴ shuh*, to suck in; to smoke; to draw in breath, to hem; to inhale; to absorb.
 啖 *slan³* greedy for gratifying the appetite; to have a drink all around, and finish the bottle.
 啖 *ch'u¹* to scold people.
 啖 *sch'ai³* a dog whining for his food.
 啖 *niu¹* the cry of a child.
 吹 *ch'ui¹* to blow; to play on wind instruments; to breathe; to speak in praise of; to puff up; a blast, a gust.
 咨 *tsz¹ tsz'* despatches; to state in writing, to inquire and find; to report; a minute; to deliberate, to consult about; to plan; to sigh; oh!
 嗽 *sou⁴ seu¹* to cough, to cleanse the mouth.
 嗽 *hsu¹ hū* to blow with the breath; a respiration; to speak well of; to recommend.
 些 *tsz³ 'tsz'* to be too strict; to molest; to slander; to chide; weak; a defect, a flaw; similar to 訾 to revile.
 些 *li⁴ lih*, a noise of splitting.
 些 *yūeh¹ yueh*, to retch, to gag, to belch; to keek, to bring up the food; *hwui¹* a hum of people.
 些 *tou¹ teu* talkative; trifling discourse.
 些 *hsio² hioh*, to vomit; the sound of vomiting, which this word seems to imitate.
 些 *sch'an²* to gourmandize; to sip or taste; to peck at.
 些 *kuo¹ kwoh*, to stop up the mouth.
 些 same as 吻 30. 20.
 些 *yung¹* to sing or hum in a drawling tone; to chant or intone the words; a chant.
 些 *hsz³ hū* to report to superiors; to blow or breathe; to smile upon, to soothe; to laugh; warm, genial.
 些 *yen⁴* to swallow, to gulp down; *yen* the throat.

- 鳴 *wei¹* to sigh, to lament; alas! a groan.
 啖 *tan⁴* to eat, to chew, to masticate; to entice; to hold out lures; a bite, a morsel; a bait; a swallow; wild unfounded.
 嚼 *chiao² tsioh*, to bite, to chew, a bit, or bridle; to ruminate; to masticate.
 咬 *fu³* to bite and chew fine; to try the taste by chewing.
 呀 *ya¹* an ejaculation; gaping; a sound; appearance of the moon partly eclipsed; *ya* to wrangle; the bickering of children.
 呀 *'hung³* the lowing of an ox; the last syllable of the Buddhist exorcising canticle *om mani padmi om*.
 告 *kno⁴* to tell; to accuse; to pray; to impeach; to advise of; to ask, to request; to proclaim, to order, to decree; to butt with the horns, to gore.
 告 *k'u¹ k'uh*, to inform quickly; an urgent communication.
 聾 *lao²* to talk without meaning or coherency.
 吠 *fei¹ féi²* to bark, to howl, as canine animals do.
 啞 *so¹ shoh*, to sip, to take a taste of a thing; to put up the lips and taste.
 啞 *tsu¹ tsz'* to sigh; an interjection; ah! oh!
 呱 *wa⁴* the wailing of an infant; to sob and moan.
 周 *chow¹ chow* to go round, to surround; to extend everywhere; to supply; plenty, enough; secret; deep; a curve, a bend; open, honest; to the end; entirely; close; fine.
 周 *fu¹ pu¹* to feed (with milk, pap, &c.); to feed an infant with a spoon; to give to eat, as a bird does; to chew; a mouthful.
 哺 *chich¹ hiah*, to swallow, to gulp down; to taste; to inhale, as fishes do water; in *Cantonese*: to tuck up the sleeves or dress; to turn up the skirts.
 呷 *shén¹ shén* to sigh, to moan; to yawn; to hum; to groan, to lament; to read in a chanting way.
 呷 *wei⁴ wéi²* to feed animals; to rear.
 喂 *pi⁴ pih*, to smell sweetly; a pleasant taste; to talk.
 喂 *huo⁴ huoh*, to bawl after, to cry aloud when calling for one.
 嚙 *sp'an²* to hinder and irritate others by abusive talk.

- 103 噤 *ch'ieh⁴ ts'ieh*, the noise of geese and ducks when feeding; to talk sharply; slander.
噤 *t'í⁴ í⁴* to sneeze; a running at the nose.
- 106 喈 *chiek¹ k'iaí* the harmony of birds; distant music or melody, as the sound of bells or drums; the roughing of the wind.
喈 *huang² shwang* the cry of children weeping; clamor; the ringing of bells.
- 108 隘 *yi⁴ yih*, the throat, the organs of eating and speaking; to hiccough; read *wuh*, to laugh; used for *yen³* 咽 the throat; in *Cantonese*: to call after one; to quarrel; near to; crowded.
隘 *hó¹ hoh*, loquacious; often used for 喝 to sip, to drink; talkative.
隘 *wu⁴ wuh*, to hem and clear the throat; to hawk.
隘 *íu²* one calling to his pigs cries 豕.
- 109 噤 *ch'én¹ ch'án* to speak angrily, to scold; to rail at; passionate; *ch'ien* to bluster, to bully.
- 110 喙 *yü⁴ yuh*, dangerous; the note of a bird.
- 111 唉 *ai³ ngai* an interjection; to sigh; yes, so.
- 113 噤 *chin⁴ kin³* unable to speak from lock-jaw, mumps, or other disease; to refrain from speaking; silent, as from utter grief.
噤 *p'iao¹* a carriage rushing wildly along; lawless, irregular.
- 114 噤 *ch'in² k'in* to hold in the mouth, as a bird does a twig.
- 噤 *syung³* the motion of a fish's mouth when breathing; gasping as a fish; read *syü* to respond, as in singing.
- 115 和 *ho² han⁴ shwo* mild; agreeing, harmony, union, concord; with; together; gate of a camp; in relation with; to mix, to sing a second; assenting.
- 噤 *chiu⁴ ts'iu* the wailing of infants.
- 116 噤 *cho¹ choh*, the mouth stuffed with food when chewing; to eat fast or vulgarly.
噤 *ch'iang¹ k'iang* an impediment in the throat, as phlegm or a swelling; the sound of coughing.
噤 *wa²* the wailing of an infant; to sob and moan.
- 117 音 *t'ou⁴ t'en²* to spit out.

- 118 噬 *shih⁴ shí* to eat, to gnaw; great grief; reaching to; snapping at, as a dog for a morsel; an initial particle.
- 120 嗉 *su²* the crop or gizzard of a bird; a fat full crop; in fur, the skin on the throat of an animal.
yo² yoh, an interjection.
- 121 嗒 *syao³* delighted, happy, jolly.
- 122 囉 *lo³* a tone; troublesome; the prattle of children; annoying, vexing.
- 123 咩 *mieh¹ me* the bleating of sheep.
- 善 *shan⁴ shen³* virtuous, good, mild, gentle; wise, docile, clever, expert, handy, skilful; to admire, to praise, to approve.
咩 *ch'iang¹ k'iang* the sobbing of infants, the unceasing wail of children.
- 124 嗒 *hsiao² kiao* the screaming of a cock, as when he is caught; boasting, bragging, bombast; alarmed.
嗒 *weng¹ wüng* the lowing of cattle; in *Cantonese*: over-ripe, as fruit.
same as 吸 30. 29.
- 噤 *hai³ shí*, the noise made by one shivering with cold.
- 125 老 *'lao³* a tone, a noise, a final sound; in *Shanghai*: and, also; a final particle.
- 嗜 *shih⁴ shí* to relish; to desire, to lust after; to take delight in; to indulge in; sensual.
- 126 哧 *érh² 'rh* the sides of the mouth; to put the lips to; in *Cantonese*: to shut, to close; the last; small, minute; to sip.
哧 *ch'uan³ 'chw'en* to pant; to breathe quick and short, as in asthma; the breath, the life.
- 128 耳 *ch'í¹ ts'ih*, to whisper in the ear; to asperse, to blame one; the sound of the voice.
耳 *érh² 'rh* the side of the mouth, the space between the mouth and ears; to turn the head towards one when speaking to him.
耳 *slao³* a great noise.
- 唧 *nieh⁴* to vilify another; the unbridled grumbling of a discontented lawless person.
- 129 唧 *lieh⁴ leh, lüeh*, a sound, such as is made by an instrument; the note or tone; in *Cantonese*: morose; cross; troublesome; disposed to annoy.
唧 *hsiao² shao²* to kiss, to whistle, to roar; to scream; to sigh; to groan.

- 130 哨 *shao*⁴⁰ to whistle; pointed; an out-post; cry of guards or lictors; to patrol, to walk about; to act the scout; to sing, as a bird; the mouth-piece of a horn; loquacious.
 哨 *k'êng*³ *k'êng* to bite one, as a dog; to gnaw; to wear away.
 哨 *k'uei*⁴ *'ku'êi* to sigh, to lament; to breathe heavily, to lament and groan.
 132 咱 *tsa*²¹ *tsan*² I, me, we, the persons speaking; our, used in the abstract.
 嗥 *hao*² *shao* the roaring of a tiger or a bear; to howl, to wail.
 嗥 *hiu*² *hiu* the mournful note of birds; to smell, to scent, as dogs do.
 133 啞 *hai*⁴ *hi*² to laugh out; sneering laughter.
 啞 *'t'ai*² to speak erroneously or pettishly; to mock.
 134 陷 *same as 陷 30. 86.*
 啞 *sha*⁴ *shah*, to speak much; loquacious, talkative.
 138 限 *hên*² *hên* the noise of people quarreling; loud, angry tones and words.
 限 *lang*¹ *liang*¹ the incessant crying of infants; to weep without making a noise.
 140 哎 *ai*⁴ an interjection of surprise, mixed with regret or self-reproach.
 哎 *hua*² *hwa* clamor, noise, hubbub; the confused noise of a crowd talking; read *wa* to change.
 嗒 *ch'a*⁴ a final sound used in chanting, to prolong the line; oh!
 嗒 *same as 嗒 30. 123.*
 嗒 *jê*² *jê* respectful language; a word used in replying to superiors.
 嗒 *ta*¹ *t'ah*, to be absent minded; in a hurry, to lose self-possession; to lose a half of; to lack or lap, to sip up.
 嚙 *i*⁴ talking and laughing; snoring and muttering in one's sleep.
 嚙 *mo*⁴ *mah*, silent, still; quiet, settled.
 嚙 *huo*⁴ *huoh*, to bawl out, as when in a fright.
 嚙 *hao*¹ *hao* a! whizzing sound like that of an arrow.
 141 嘘 *hsü*¹ *hü* to blow softly; to recommend; to puff; a respiration.

- 142 嗥 *ku*¹ to menace; to howl at; to hoot
 嗥 *hsia*⁴ *hiao hu*² to intimidate; to startle; to alarm; a roar; a growl.
 嗥 *ho*⁴ *'hu* to intimidate by boisterous talking; incoherent talk; *g'* to lament, to cry, to crow, to scream.
 嗥 *syü*² herds of deer gathering in one spot; laughing, frolicking.
 嗥 *'lu*¹ the noise made in calling pigs.
 142 啞 *ch'ih*¹ *ch'i* laughter; to laugh heartily.
 啞 *chou*⁴ *chou* to peck; the bill of a bird; a large bird with a crooked beak which eats its young.
 145 哀 *ai*¹ *ngai* compassion, pity, grief, love, mournful; urgently, heartily; alas!
 嚷 *'jang*¹ altercation, wrangling, row; to scold and bluster; to make a clamor.
 囊 *guang*² a purse, a bag, a sack; to put in a bag; perquisites, salary, property.
 146 晒 *shên*⁴ *'shên* to smile with a slight contempt; a sneering smile; to look pleased.
 啞 *yoa*¹ the chirping of grass-hoppers.
 147 覷 *hiên*⁴ *hiên* to throw up, as infants do their milk; to vomit easily.
 覷 *same as 覷 154. 117.*
 148 嘴 *'tsu*² a bird's bill, a beak, a snout, a muzzle; the mouth, the lips; a kiss; an aperture; to wrangle; to talk much and impudently.
 149 信 *yen*⁴ to moan with one for the loss of one's country; to condole with the miserable or those disgraced from office.
 信 *same as 信 172. 172.*
 150 俗 *ku*² *kuh*, the cluck of a Tartar pheasant; the cry of the pheasant.
 151 嚙 *yü*⁴ *yuh*, a noise in the throat, a guttural sound or word.
 152 啄 *cho*² *choh*, to peck, as a fowl; to preen or plume the feathers; a bird picking up food.
 152 啄 *same as 啄 30. 132.*
 154 員 *chiao*⁴ *kih*, loud laughing; the lolling and panting of animals after running.
 員 *yüan*⁴ *gyen* round, to circulate; to be of use to; civil or military officers; *gyun* used for 云 to add to; to speak.

- 155 隕 *tsé⁴ tseh*, to cry and bawl; to quarrel; to wrangle; meddlesome; a tumult, an uproar; to praise.
 嘖 *'t'an³* the noise of many people eating with haste; the slobbering and munching of a full table.
 噴 *tsa¹ tsah*, sound, clamor, noise; read *tsan* to reiterate tiresomely; to ridicule; to swallow or gulp.
 噴 *p'en¹ p'an¹* to puff, to snort, to spurt; to expel the breath forcibly; also read *fan*.
 噴 *hung³* 'hung a song; to sing ballads.
 嘖 *'mai³* the bleating of sheep.
 155 吓 *ch'ih¹ ch'i¹* to intimidate, to frighten.
 吓 *hsia⁴ hoh*, to intimidate; to startle; anger, to threaten, to alarm.
 156 陡 *p'i¹* dissatisfaction and contempt; be gone; get out!
 159 轉 *chuan³ chwen³* warbling voice, like a bird; delicate modulations; a tone, a note.
 161 唇 *ch'un³ shun* the lips.
 唇 *ju⁴ juh*, to pity.
 嚙 *nang¹ nung* to mutter; jargon, much talk; full of talk but not to the purpose; irrelevant.
 162 囉 *kuo¹* kwo the prattle of children.
 囉 *t'a¹ tah*, to eat fast, as a hog; to slobber when eating; to gulp with a noise.
 163 吧 *yi⁴ yih*, a short or interrupted breathing, a catching of the breath.
 哪 *na¹ no¹* a colloquial, final particle used in replies; an interrogative; *toh*, or *to¹* the cry made by people who exorcise demons.
 哪 same as 囉 30. 172.
 噤 *tu¹* to mutter.
 噤 *ch'i⁴ k'ih*, laughter; to laugh boisterously and incessantly.
 165 唉 *'ts'an³* an exclamation; read *shiao* agitated, moving about; great.
 166 哩 *'li¹* an adverbial particle, denoting excessively, unreasonably; in *Cantonese*: read *lé* a final sound indicating certainty, doubtless, surely; so.

- 167 吟 *syn³* to hum, to intone; to read fast, as when half singing a ballad: to sigh; to moan; *'k'in* to close, to shut; cougealed, dormant; to speak very fast, as when humming.
 吟 *hsien² hien* to hold in the mouth, to clasp; to receive, as an order.
 169 問 *wén⁴ wán¹* to ask, to enquire, to investigate; to demand, to try; to examine a case, to give sentence; a command; a mandate; to send presents when asking after one; fame.
 問 *hsia³ hia* to laugh aloud.
 嘰 *lan²* unintelligible talk, gabble, gibberish, confused talk.
 170 啊 *a¹* a sound; an interjection of pleasure or disgust; an interrogative particle, implying no doubt.
 172 售 *shou⁴ shew¹* to sell; to recompense, to pay back, to restore; to dispose of; to trade.
 一唯 *wei³* 'wei to answer smartly; to echo, as in replying; an answer.
 囉 *gung¹* the harmonious singing of birds; the cry of birds.
 囉 *ts'a¹ ts'ah*, the noise made by spectators in applauding acrobats and mummery.
 173 嚙 *ju³ sjü* chattering; the indistinct hum of conversation.
 175 啡 *'p'as³* the noise of spitting or clearing the throat, or of vomiting; the noise of snoring.
 177 嘆 *t'an⁴* a sigh, to moan, to praise, to applaud; a final tone in singing.
 179 噦 *chien⁴ tsien¹* without integrity.
 180 啞 *yin¹* the incessant sobbing and wailing of infants; dumb, unable to speak from great grief or an accident.
 181 噏 *syn¹* quarreling, wrangling.
 噏 *sp'in³* to knit the brows; to grin as when one fords a stream; to smile; to simper.
 187 嗎 *ma³* to abuse, to scold; to berate; eh? what? *ma* an interrogative.
 193 隔 *ko³ koh*, to belch; unable to swallow; to vomit, to gag.
 195 嚙 *lu¹* speech; to speak indistinctly.
 196 鳴 *see* 196. 30.
 200 嘛 *ma¹* sound.

- 203 嘿 *mo⁴ moh*, dark, cloudy, night; still, retired; secret, internal; meditation, quiet retirement; not at ease.
- 210 齊 *chi⁴ ts²* to taste, to sip; to wet the lips; in *Cantonese*: a superlative; extremely.
- 211 齧 *yeh⁶ yao³* to gnaw, to crunch; to seize with the teeth.
- 齧 same as 齧 211. 18.
- 212 嚥 *lung³* the throat, the oesophagus.
- 31 口 *hui³ guo¹* an inclosure; occurs used for 某 or 么, to denote that something is omitted.
- 2 囿 same as 囿 31. 30.
- 4 囟 *hsing⁴ sin²* the sinciput; the calvaria.
- 9 囚 *ch'iu³ siu²* to imprison; a criminal; to confine, to handcuff, a prisoner; a place of detention; the accusation; the plea.
- 囿 *lün³ glun* round, complete; entire in all parts, as a dress; finished.
- 10 囿 *ling³* a prison, an inclosure for confining men.
- 囿 *ssü⁴ ss²* four; all around, everywhere; it is the even number and answers to earth.
- 囿 *guan³* to pare off the corners, to cut or round off, to trim; to equalize, to make out a report without sticking to facts.
- 囿 same as 囿 13. 30.
- 20 囿 *hu² huw⁴*, whole, entire; in the gross; round.
- 21 囿 *yu² yiu* to interpret the cries of birds or beasts; to tell the meaning of foreign speech or gibberish; to decoy, to inveigle; to improve; to change for the better.
- 26 囿 *ch'üan¹, k'üen* a circle; to punctuate; the Chinese period; to encircle, to surround, curved; *küen²* pen for animals; a prison; a snare; a cup of wood.
- 29 囿 *nieh¹* to take anything and hide it away secretly; to steal.
- 30 囿 *hui³ ghui* to return; to revolve, to repent, to rebel, to disobey; a time, a turn, an effort, a revolution; a chapter in a novel, a brochure, a livraison; the Moslems.
- 囿 *yü³* to detain, to imprison a criminal, in order that he may reform.
- 囿 *g'u²* a map; to scheme, to intrigue; to plot; to reckon on; to remove; to estimate, to calculate, to wish or try for; a plan, drawing or chart.

- 固 *ku⁴* solid, firm; chronic; certainly; to defend, pertinacious, constant, fortified; vulgar, rustic.
- 圓 *yüan³ gyen* round, a circle; the whole; circular, a globe, a sphere; to interpret; to cut off corners; to make round; to accommodate; a dollar, a rupee.
- 34 囿 *ch'uang¹ chv'ang* the vent or flue of a furnace or fire place.
- 37 因 *yin¹* a cause, because of, a reason, on account of; to avail of; to proceed; to rely on; for, why.
- 38 因 *meh¹* to take anything and hide it away secretly; to steal; a girl, a lassie.
- 39 子 *chien³* 'kien a child of one's own.
- 41 團 *t'uan³ gw'an* a ball, a lump, a mass of, round; agreeing, a band, as volunteers; a guard; to collect, to group, to environ; to end.
- 45 團 *tun⁴* a kind of round bin like a great hamper, made of coarse matting with an osier bottom, to contain grain; it is prepared in the barn.
- 51 囿 same as 囿 17. 1.
- 51 厩 *yü³* a stable or place where horses are reared; a groom, a hostler; a prison; to guard, to defend; the borders of the country where flocks are kept; used for 數.
- 62 國 *kuo³ kwok*, a country, state or kingdom; a region; a nation; a people; a dynasty; governmental.
- 73 國 *hsia³ hiah*, the plaintive cry of the camel.
- 74 囿 *yu⁴ yiu²* a park for rearing animals; an aviary; a menagerie, a walled garden; to inclose, to pen up, to restrain; a limited, superficial knowledge of.
- 75 困 *k'un² kw'un²* wearied, weak; poor; to fail; exhausted, beggared, diseased; sorry for, afflicted; flustered with drink.
- 96 困 same as 困 31. 62.
- 101 圃 *yü³* a vegetable garden, an orchard; a place for recreation; to cultivate a garden; mat shed erected by squatters.
- 108 囿 *yü³ yih*, the shrill note of a flute.
- 109 囿 *yü⁴ yih*, mists and vapors ascending in thin revolving flocks; to revolve and return upon.
- 囿 *huan³ huan* to revolve, to encircle, to environ; to start; to look alarmed; a ball, round, complete; also read *gyen*.

- 11 埧 *syü²* a grave; the tumulus raised over it.
- 12 埧 *chü⁴ kü²* an embankment to restrain water from overflowing; a town; a shore.
- 13 基 *chí⁴ kí* a foundation of a wall; a dyke or bank; basis, beginning; patrimony, possession; an ante-room.
- 14 埧 *ma³ sman* to overlay with earth; iron rust.
- 18 塋 *chiung³ 'küng* a wild, remote from towns; the edge of a forest, a desert, a border prairie, the remotest bounds of civilization.
- 18 塚 *mí⁴ mih*, to plaster a wall; to white-wash it.
- 18 塋 *'chung³* a tomb, a grave, a hillock; a sepulchre.
- 18 塋 *fén⁴ fún²* dust, raised by the wind; a bank of earth; to mix up; to bring together; to dig.
- 19 塋 *hsing³ shing* a mould of earth or sand; to serve as an example; a statute, a formulary.
- 19 塋 *k'an⁴* a cliff; a dyked bank.
- 20 塋 *mo⁴ muh*, to inter the dead.
- 20 均 *chün¹ kiün* equal; impartial; just; even; level; all together, all these; to hit, as an arrow; to harmonize; a sort of earthen musical instrument on which time was beaten; a lathe for molding pottery or tiles.
- 23 堰 *yen²* a bank of earth which prevents an overflow; a moat, a dyke.
- 24 埧 *p'í²* a low wall; a plat of a hundred
- 25 埧 *meu*; liberal, generous in feeling; to add to, to augment; to be attached to.
- 25 埧 *tien²* an earthen table or ledge, used as a sort of buffet or stand and indicating rank; it was placed between two pillars at state interviews.
- 26 塋 *kuei³ 'kuei* to destroy, or demolish a wall; a ruinous wall.
- 26 塋 *chüan³ 'küen* earth or wall inclosing a grave; a limit.
- 27 塋 *chí⁴ tsih*, to make bricks of earth and line a grave with them; the snuff of a candle; to dislike, to have a horror of; to snuff out.
- 27 壓 *ya² yah*, to press, to crush; to suppress; to steady, to settle; to subject or conquer; to bend one's will; to overthrow or level; to stop up; to supply a want; to intimidate; to dislike; in *Pekingese*: to build.

- 28 塋 *ch'én¹ 'ch'én* dirty, dusty; turbid; obscure.
- 29 塋 *k'u¹ k'uh*, to toil in farming, to hoe and dig with the utmost strength; a contraction of *shing²* 聖 holy.
- 29 塋 *'fan³* a declivity, a hill-side; a bank; a dyke.
- 30 塋 *hsü⁴ sü²* to pile up earth, to make a wall of earth; a pile of dirt.
- 30 塋 *ho⁴ hoh*, a ditch, a pit, a pond, a moat; a valley; a bed of a torrent.
- 30 塋 *'ko¹* uneven, rough land; unfortunate, not getting on.
- 30 塋 *kuo¹ 'kuo* a clay crucible used by goldsmiths.
- 30 塋 *kou⁴ 'k'ou* filth, dirt, impurity; scurf; sordid, disgraceful; immorality; a stain, a reproach.
- 30 塋 *shan⁴ shen²* a level place at the base of an altar, a smooth hard spot leveled off for sacrifices; a small terrace; to level the ground; a wild or common.
- 30 塋 *ch'ian³ ts'ian²* a wall; built of mud, stone or brick; a defence; a granary.
- 30 塋 *ch'êng³ ch'ing* an amphora or earthen jar of a pear shape, having no ears or handles, and with a small mouth; used to hold oil, spirits, or water; used for 塋.
- 30 塋 *ho⁴ hoh*, water drying off and showing the firm land.
- 30 塋 *ts'ang³* a pond, a pool, a tank; a stagnant or artificial reservoir; a bund, a dyke to resist the waters; a post-station about a league apart.
- 30 塋 *p'ei³ p'ei²* to nourish; to put earth; to add or heap up dirt; to hoe, as maize; to cultivate; to assist; to add energy to; to dam up.
- 30 塋 *shan⁴ shen²* white fine clay used to plaster walls.
- 30 塋 *nang³* dust, dirt; a cave.
- 30 塋 *hsüan¹ hüen* an ancient wind instrument of music shaped like an egg, made of porcelain; it had six holes, and was blown through the apex making a whistling sound.
- 30 塋 *kuei¹ 'kuei* a small stone sceptre or baton, anciently given to nobles as a sign of rank; a nominal measure equal to a pinch or six grains of millet.
- 32 塋 *ch'iao³ 'k'iao* stony or arid soil; poor gravelly land; upland, dry fields.
- 32 塋 *ch'ui³* to hang down, to suspend; to drop, to let fall; to reach to the future, to make known; to con-

descend, nearly, presently, almost;
to bow; a station for a guard.
(to³ hard, compact clods; firm ground.

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ch'êng³ sch'ing a dyke or ridge between fields, made high and broad, on which the laborers can pass from one field to another; shing⁷ raised paths between different patches of grain.

墊

tien⁶ to fill up, to add to, to make level, flooded; to advance money; to pay for another; to shore; a spring, as of a carriage; a cushion; tieh, ancient name of a river in Sz² ch'uen.

埤

nieh⁴ to fill up, as a hole; to put or go down.

same as 埤 32. 146.

埤

chin³ kin² to daub, to plaster, to stop up; a path over a drain; to cover up a corpse; to bury.

33

埤

is⁶ the air full of dust; a dull murky atmosphere, arising from clouds.

34

埤

'tao³ a tumulus; a solitary hill rising in a pla²u; a butte.

35

埤

p'êng³ sp'êng dust raised by the wind; to whirl the dust about.

36

埤

'tsung³ to sow seed without first ploughing the ground.

37

埤

fu³ fuh, to excavate a cave or hole in a bank for residence, as is frequently the case in Shan²ai; a den where people can live in troublous times.
p'o⁴ p'oh, a clod of earth.

38

埤

yang³ fine dust; to fill.

埤

ao⁴ ngao³ a piece of ground for building a house; an even, flat, and open plat, like a terrace; to retire into winter quarters; the inner apartments; in the water.

埤

'yen³ to cover a thing with earth.

39

埤

lou³ 'lou a small tumulus or mound, often raised over graves in the northern provinces.

40

埤

shu² shuh, an ante-room or vestibule; study rooms let at the examinations; a domestic or village school-room.
po⁴ puh, dust, a cloud of dust.

41

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wan² huan lime and varnish mixed and ground up for lacker or paint; the name of an ancient implement for weighing.

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sai⁴ seh, to fill, to close; a cork; to obstruct, to hinder; to spike as a gun; an important pass or position in a country; unintelligent, dull, hard to apprehend; sincere, honest.
lieh⁴ lieh, a low dyke dividing fields; to mark the limits of fields; banks of a pool or lakelet; a sort; alike.
same as 埤 75. 41; see also 33. 埤 41.

st'ang² a hall, a court; honourable; a church, a hospital; venerable; designation of relatives of the same clan; a classifier of trials and graves; the principal room in a house.
liao³ a surrounding wall.

k'u¹ k'uh, a cave used for a dwelling; the hole of an insect or small animal.

sn³ mud, mire, dirt, earth, soil; adhesive.

'tun³ water so obstructed by grass and mud that it cannot flow; marshy places, which like a dyke, retain water; in Pekingese: a hamlet, a farmstead.
same as 埤 32. 74.

kang³ a bank, an embankment, a jar.

p'is a bank broken in; destroyed, subverted, as from some internal cause, prostrated, as a wall.

si⁴ a bridge; some say it is rather the bank that supports the bridge.

tieh⁴ to hoard, to lay up, to engross; read ti³ lofty, elevated; to intercept, to hide from.

sao³ a broom; to sweep; a bank constructed in with earth like an abatis of bamboos filled.

chi³ to grasp; to manage; to seize, to persecute, to retain; obstinate; attending to; a handful; group; a heap; a pile.

pao⁶ to announce; to recompense; to revenge; a retribution, a reward; to inform, to tell, to report; a gazette, a reporter; to debauch a superior; to unite.

sp'ing³ a flat, level place; a plateau; an area where people collect.

ao¹ ngao a hollow in the ground, a cavity, a depression; undulating, rolling, as land; in Cantonese: a turn; a corner, poor, destitute.

'tu² to stop up, to stuff; to prevent water flowing from a sluice; to obstruct.

chi¹, the base or foundation of a wall.

- 埔** *syung¹* a wall of dirt thrown up for defence; a low wall; the north wall of a hall.
- 壩** same as 壩 53. 166.
- 壙** *k'uang⁴ kw'ang²* the vault or pit under a tomb, in which the bodies are laid; a grave, a sepulchre; a tumulus; a solitude, a desert.
- 54 **埏** *syen²* limits of a plot of ground; the road up to a sepulchre; *shen* water mixed with earth, mud; to ascend; square.
- 58 **塚** *chuan⁴ ch'wen²* to turn over the soil in ploughing; to plough together.
- 60 **縱** *tsung¹* an edible mushroom (agaricus.)
- 壤** same as 壤 32. 35.
- 61 **垣** *k'eng⁴ k'eng²* the path leading up to a sepulchre; it is often lined with stone statues and tablets in honor and to guard the dead.
- 埵** *tien¹* to descend, to sink down; read *nieh*, advantage; to benefit; to involve, to fall into; *nien²* a bank, a dyke.
- 壑** *'k'at²* impeded; hard to get on; no luck; always losing.
- 62 **城** *ch'eng² ch'ing²* a city wall; a citadel, a provincial capital; a municipality; a sepulchre; to mend, to repair; completed, done.
- 城** *ch'i² ts'ih²* the steps of an ascent or stairway.
- 域** *yü⁴ yuh²* a boundary; a state; the universe; a frontier, a border, a region, a country, a far off territory; to limit; the border of a grave.
- 66 **攻** same as 壙 32. 154.
- 墩** *tsun¹* a hillock, a mound; a heap or tumulus; a block as of stone or wood; low, squat; in Cantonese: a company of boat-people settled ashore.
- 塹** *pieh²* name of a great mart in Hupeh.
- 67 **塹** same as 壙 32. 154.
- 69 **圻** *ch'i² k'i²* a border, a limit; confines; the frontier, imperial lands.
- 圻** *ts'ê⁴ ts'ê⁴* to burst, as buds; to open, to crack from some inward force; split riven; chapped, as fields in a drought.
- 塹** *ch'ien⁴ ts'ien²* the moat or fosse around a town; a ditch to lead water in irrigation; to dig out.

- 70 **坊** *fang¹* a neighbourhood; to guard against; an obstruction; a lane; a hamlet; an honorary portal; a small shop.
- 坎** *yii²* mud, silt, deposit; to silt up a gutter, or the channel of a river.
- 塹** same as 塹 32. 102.
- 71 **塹** *chi⁴ ki²* to plaster and color a wall; to stop cracks in a wall; to gather, to collect; a rest, a breathing spell; displeased.
- 72 **星** *nieh¹* to fill up, as a hole; to put or go down.
- 坦** *'t'an²* level, even; wide; composed; a plain, level place; tranquil; quiet; a son-in-law.
- 場** *i⁴ yih²* a border, a limit; a raised fence or dyke between fields; to dyke off fields.
- 場** { *ch'ang²* an area, an arena, an inclosure, a field, a sacrificial ground; a company of; the society; a classifier of affairs.
- 場** {
- 塹** *shih² phi²* an open hen-roost made in a wall, with perches placed across it for the fowls.
- 塹** *han²* a small bank raised to protect fields.
- 堤** *t'i² ti²* an embankment, a shore; a fence; a dyke, a bund; a ridge, a barrier; to divide by dykes; to fix a thing on its base.
- 堤** *ch'ih⁴* hard ground, dried by the sun and caked; to enter the ground; water appearing, the ground becoming damp.
- 堤** same as 堤 121. 146.
- 73 **增** *tseng¹ ts'eng²* to add to, to increase, to double; repeated more; over, many.
- 塹** *o⁴ ngoh²* a crack in a wall; read *k'ieh*, blue clay.
- 塹** *k'eng² k'eng²* a bank, a ridge; a foot-path; a sluice or channel to lead water on the fields; a shallow tank for irrigating.
- 塹** *man¹* to cover, as a wall with plaster; to paint or ornament walls; to pave; a trowel.
- 74 **塹** same as 塹 32. 32.
- 塹** *su⁴* to make an image; a clay idol; to mold into shape; modeled.
- 塹** *p'eng² p'ung²* to put into a grave, to inter, the crashing noise of a falling wall; to lead water on the fields; an archer's target.

- 75 塋 *lang²* in *Cantonese*: a bank raised around a field; a terrace or raised plateau, walled up from a natural slope.
 堞 *tieh²* a battlement on a wall; to surround with a parapet or breastwork.
- 76 堞 *to²* to pile up; a pile; a target made of straw hung near a race-course, to be shot at by archers going at full speed.
- 堞 *k'o²* clouds of dust filling the air; a lump or clod of dust.
 same as 野 166. 6.
- 堞 *same as 堞 32. 66.*
- 76 坎 *k'an²* a pit; a precipice; a threshold, a hole; to fall into a snare or danger; a hazard; a critical time, as of life; a crack; in *Pekingese*: an innuendo; an enigma.
- 77 址 *chih²* *chi* a foundation; the limits of a lot; fundamental; one's country.
- 78 堦 *same as 堦 140. 78.*
- 79 堦 *ye²* *yih*, the door of a furnace where pottery is burned; the opening of a fire-place.
ch² dirt, dust, particles of earth.
- 堦 *ch²* *kih*, unburnt bricks.
- 81 堦 *pi²* to compare or match; even shoulders, i. e. to go together as equals.
chan² the border, or limit of a grave; the bounds of an altar.
- 83 堦 *ch'ih²* *ch'ih²* *ti²* an inlet; an embankment; to stop.
- 85 堦 *si²* *u²* mud; mire; to plaster; to smear, to dirty, to daub; to wash; to fill cracks; to blot out or efface; untrustworthy; dull, stupid.
 same as 泥 85. 44.
- 堦 *yn²* *alime*, mire; dregs, leavings.
- 86 堦 *ta²* *tah*, the noise made when a body falls to the ground, a thud; to pile up earth or dirt.
 same as 墮 170. 86.
- 堦 *ying²* a grave, a tomb; the grounds belonging to a family sepulchre.

- 堦 same as 堦 32. 30.
- 89 堦 *hs²* *si* the royal signet, the great seal; the impression of the seal.
- 93 堦 *ch'ih²* *ch'ih²* a porch, a court in front of a hall; vestibule, and the steps leading up to it.
- 99 堦 *k'an²* an earthen vessel; a sort of crucible which holds five *ching* 升 or pints.
k'an² tolerable, adequate; to bear, to sustain, worthy of, fit for; a covering let down to protect or overshadow; the canopy of heaven.
yung² a raised walk up to a house; in *Cantonese*: a pit, the hole into which the coffin is laid.
pu² an open level place, an arena; a port or anchorage; in *Pekingese*: a measure of length of five *li*, where a rest-house is erected.
- 101 堦 *k'un²* *ku²* *en* the earth; one of the diagrams; what is inferior and should be obedient; applied to the moon, to a wife, and to statesmen; favorable, compliant.
- 102 堦 *liu²* a beggar's clap-dish to receive the food given him.
 same as 塔 32. 140.
- 堦 *lei²* *li²* a wall, a rampart; piled up; a heap; reiterated; a row of graves; robust, strong.
fan² a tomb or grave.
- 105 堦 *teng²* *tang²* stairs leading to a loft or belvedere; a slight or gentle ascent; to go up such an ascent; streamlets, as they flow down.
- 106 堦 *chieh²* *kiat²* stairs, steps; a degree; to emulate, to rise; also same as 階 170. 106.
 same as 階 170. 106.
- 堦 *p'o²* a mound, a bank, a hill, a declivity, a slope, a heap of rubbish; hills which contain gems.
- 107 堦 *ku²* black, stiff clods, not fertile, and not yet broken by the harrow; a shop.
- 108 堦 *shih²* *ch'ih²* adhesive clay, suitable for the potter's use.
- 109 堦 *ti²* *en²* to add, to fill up, to make up; to level the earth by filling in a hole; to supply a deficiency; to complete; noted for, characteristic of; compliant with; flowing; a long time; to pay a debt.
huan² *huan²* a wall in front of one; an inclosing wall.

- 111 埃 *ai³ ngai* fine dust; the particles floating in the air; stiff, stark, dirt.
- 113 塤 *'lan³* disappointed, repulsed.
- 116 埃 *tu¹ tuh*, the door or flue of a furnace or range; the grate where the ashes fall.
- 117 境 *chang⁰* a dyke, a bank; to separate, to stop up.
- ✕ 境 *ching⁴ 'king* a boundary; lot, place, position; limit; a place where one lives, abode; region, place, district; condition of life; state.
- 120 素 *su⁰* to mold things in clay, to mold into shape; to make a statue; modeled.
- 123 洋 *syang³* the elf or sprite that guards a spot; a local brownie.
- 124 塤 *wéng³ 'wǎng* the dust rising clouds; the gust of wind.
- 塌 *t'a¹ t'ah*, ruined; to fall down; to slide as the earth on a hill-side; a first ploughing; under ground.
- 125 堵 *'tu³* to close, to shut; to guard against, to obstruct; to fill in; to invest, a wall around a yard; at peace, quietly at home.
- 126 埂 *juan¹ juan* land near a river's bank; the vacant space inside the wall of a city; the space between a temple and its inclosing wall.
- 130 堦 *chi¹ tsih*, poor land, such as is on the tops of ridges and hills; a low ridge.
- 堦 *chuan⁴ k'ien²* a lodge for policemen or followers; a prison for women; a sort of arbor or pavilion.
- 堦 *t'o²* to sling stones, or heavy weights from one to another, practiced by athletes and military men; in *Pekingese*: to pile up, as in steps. same as 堦 38. 130.
- 堦 *chien¹ k'ien* solid, firm, hard, robust, stable, immovable, durable, resolute; to establish, to harden, to confirm; in epitaphs denotes one who screens his faults.
- 132 堦 *chi⁴ ki³* hard soil, or the clay which is used in making pottery.
- 133 垤 *tieh³* a high hillock; read *chih*, an ant-hill.
- 134 壘 *heio³ hioh*, stiff hard clay or rocky strata; a crack in a jar.
- same as 坎 32. 76.
- 138 垠 *gin³* a bank; a boundary, a limit.
- 垠 *lang⁰* a desert; a tomb, usually in lone places.

- 140 塔 *t'a³ t'ah*, the sound of dirt or earth falling down; a pile of dirt; a pagoda, a spire; a tower; a light-house, monument or pillar.
- 堦 *mo⁴ moh*, dust.
- 堦 *mu⁴ muh*, a grave, a tomb, a hillock; a sepulchre, a burial spot.
- same as 葬 140. 78.
- 堦 *ai³* dust rising in the air; obscured, as in a dust storm.
- 141 墟 *ch'ü¹ k'ü hsu¹* a mound; old mausolea or burial wastes; a deep gorge; a neglected spot, an old fortress; a wild; a fair, a market.
- same as 墟 131. 141.
- 堦 *kun⁴ k'oun¹* to muddy one; to spatter.
- 堦 *'jang³* soft, loamy, rich earth without clods; mold, humus, soil; earth thrown up by moles; a place, a region; land; a country; production, a mound, a hillock; good, lovable, as a fine child; disarranged; ten billions; see also 壘 32. 30.
- 堦 *huai⁴ huai³* to spoil, to break, to destroy, to perish; delapidated, rotten, useless.
- 146 堦 *'yin¹* to raise an earth-work to restrain water; to close; to turn a water-course.
- same as 壘 121. 146.
- 147 堦 *hsien⁴ hien³* mud, mire; a great embankment.
- 148 堦 *ch'ueh³ kioh*, rough land, hilly and rocky; barrens; a heath.
- 151 堦 *'kai³* a high and cheerful spot; a knoll good for residence.
- 152 壕 *hao³ shao* the ditch, or moat around a city wall.
- 153 壘 *k'én³ 'k'án* to exert; to cultivate waste ground, to plough new soil; to commence tillage; to work energetically so as to injure; to break up, as a plough does.
- 154 垠 *pa⁰* an embankment or dyke to narrow and restrain the waters; a breakwater; a slope where boats pass up and down as in the Canal.
- 堦 *t'u²* to fall in ruins; decayed, lost; to overthrow, to cause to fall or descend; to push over; a synonym of *ku'at²* 塊 a clod.
- 堦 *fén³ fan* a grave, a tomb, a tumulus; a heap; an embankment or water-dyke; a sprite; rich soil; loam; great.

- 160 壁 *pi³ pih*, a wall; a screen; an obstruction or defense; a ridge; a dividing cliff or water-shed.
- 162 墜 *wei³ 'wei* a low wall which protects the border of the terrace on which an altar is built.
- 163 墮 *paŋ³ 'paŋ* dust raised by the wind; to whirl the dust about.
- 163 墮 *wei³ 'wei* a low wall which protects the border of the terrace on which an altar is built.
- 163 墮 *paŋ³ 'paŋ* a thing like a child's palm, that came out of the ground; it had no fingers, and gave great strength when eaten.
- 165 墮 *'ts'as* cities or districts allotted for the revenue of princes, and the lands to maintain their tombs; also, the grave itself.
- 166 埋 *muai³ man³* to bury; to conceal, to cover, to hoard; to harbour; in *Can-tonese*: to connect with; to annex; to congeal; to curdle, to harden; up, in, at, to.
- 野 *shu⁴* a shed or lodge in the field; a cottage, a house in the country.
- 170 埠 *fou⁴ pu³* a port, a harbour, an anchorage; a mart, an unwall'd seaside town.
- 墜 *chui³* to descend, falling, descending; to fall of itself; to slide, as earth; to sink, as into hell; pendents, as from a fan; grand; extravagant; to mark a price on; at, after. same as 170. 32.
- 墜 *to³* to fall in ruins; to fall over; to hand down; to fall, as tears; fallen; dilapidated, ruined, decayed, poor; diffuse.
- 171 埭 *tai³* a dam; an inclined plan on a canal, where boats can be passed up or down by a windlass; to make a lock or dam on a canal.
- 172 堆 *tsui³ tsui³* a heap; to pile up; a mass, a mound, an accumulation of; a pile; to store, to push away; a guard house.
- 壅 *'yung³* to stop or close up; to obstruct; to hinder, to prevent; to heap earth around plants; to conceal; to suppress.
- 173 壩 *pa³* an embankment or dyke to narrow and restrain waters; a break-water; a slope where boats pass up and down, as in the Canal. same as 壩 32. 126.
- 壩 *chin³ 'kin* tenacious, adhesive clay such as is deposited by streams; yellow loam, said to be sometimes eaten; to daub; a time, a season; few.
- 180 墳 *an³ 'ngan* a burying place on a moor such as is granted to the poor for free interment.

- 194 塊 *k'uai⁴ kw'ui⁴* a bit, a piece; doltish, a lump; used for I in a demeaning manner; a classifier of boards, panes, slices, coins.
- 196 塢 *see 196. 32; also 32. 86.*
- 198 塵 *ch'en³ ch'an* dust; atoms; worldly vice and pleasures; exhalations; traces, example.
- 200 座 *mei⁴ mei⁴* dust; dusty.
- 203 墨 *mo⁴ mo⁴* ink; black, obscure; to brand; dark; style, letters, writings; a measure of five cubits; mournful countenance.
- 212 壟 *'lung³* a grave, a mound, a hillock; a barrow; a pile of earth; to monopolize goods.
- 33 士 *shih⁴ shi⁴* a scholar; a soldier; a proficient; a gentleman; a husband; Sir, you; minister, warrior, an able-bodied man.
- 4 壬 *jen³ jien* astronomical character; great, full; to flatter, to adulate; the ninth of the ten stems; it is connected with the north and running water.
- 14 壺 *hu³ hu* a pot of any kind; the calabash gourd.
- 壺 *k'un³ 'kw'un* a path in the ladies apartment; a corridor.
- 壺 *k'o¹ k'ioh* shell, skin, husk, bark, crust, a laddle.
- 壹 *'i yi³ yih*, to join into one; honest, pure; to close or stop up; one.
- 30 壽 *shou⁴ shou⁴* old age, long life, longevity; years, a birth day; the dead; to endure for ever.
- 41 樽 *ts'un³ 'ts'ün* joyful, happy.
- 44 聲 *sheng¹ 'shing* sound, noise, tone, voice; reputation, celebrity; to praise.
- 90 壯 *chwang⁴ 'chwang* stout, strong, robust, bold, healthy; fertile; abundant, to wound, to cauterize; to animate.
- 130 壻 *hui⁴ si³* a son-in-law; in Shanghai: fancy; thoughts.
- 34 又 *chi³ 'chi* a person coming behind another; progressing.
- 2 又 *feng¹ 'fung* mutual opposition; to butt, to push, as cattle do; to pull and drag; to meet and clash.
- 24 又 *same as 降 170. 34.*
- 35 又 *su¹* walk to leisurely, as if wearied out, or following another person; also read *ch'iu*.
- 10 爰 *tsung¹* to gather the feet under the body, as a sparrow or hawk does in its flight; ornaments on a horse's head.

- 32 𡇗 *ch'ün¹ t'e'ün* to dabble and drag along, so as to show one's pride by not really advancing.
- 72 𡇘 *ts'oi¹* to slip or stumble when making an obeisance, and not perform it, either by catching the dress, or for stiff knees; to deceive.
- 109 𡇙 *fu¹ fuh*, to go back the old way, to retrace.
- 181 𡇚 *haiung⁴ hiung¹* preeminent, superior in abilities; to aim at high success; to scheme to reach; to go far away; in *Cantonese*: a bunch, a handful of flowers.
- 𡇛 *hsia⁴ hia¹* summer; mixed colors, variegated, large, expanding.
- 𡇜 *k'uei² kw'e'i* a one-legged monster, resembling a dragon, an ox and a man combined; name of an officer whom *Shun* made 典樂 Director of Music.
- 36 夕 *hsi² sih*, the evening; at right angles; dusk; late; the last day of month or year; aslant, out of the perpendicular.
- 8 夜 *ye² ye²* night, darkness; after daylight.
- 16 夙 *su⁴ suh*, early in the morning; dawn; early and careful attention to business; among the *T'wists* belonging to or in a former life; to live retired.
- 25 外 *tsai⁴* outside; abroad; not included in; without, beyond; not native, another; extraneous; foreign; to exclude, to reject; to put outside.
- 26 𡇞 *yüan¹ yüen* to turn over as when asleep; a curling, snake-like motion; to yield, to give away.
- 36 多 *to¹* many, much, more; very; numerous; often, mostly; excessive; to add; to praise.
- 𡇟 *'k'ai²* many, numerous.
- 𡇠 *kou⁴ keu²* enough, sufficient, adequate; satisfied; filled up, to the brim; thoroughly.
- 𡇡 *huo³ 'huo* many; partners, companions, a party; numerous, colleague, accomplice; a band, a company.
- 40 𡇢 *gyi²* to respect; to advance; a distant place; eventide; to be leagued with; a colleague; a money girdle; one rib.
- 109 夢夢 { *meng⁴ mung²* a dream; obscure; to see visions; a vanity, a phantasm.
- 37 大 *ta⁴ tai⁴* great, large, big, noble, to exceed, to surpass; to grow large; entirely, very; superior, prominent, important, best; *t'ai²* the chief of, great, high; *t'o* excessive; very; grand, enormous.

- 𡇣 *kuai² kuai²* parted, as streams; differing; to pill or flow different ways; certain, absolute; stern, or settled; *k'ueh*, an art.
- 1 天 *'t'ien¹* heaven; day; the sky; nature; the firmament; a season; weather; ages of the world; celestial; the emperor.
- 夫 *fu¹* a husband; any working man; to assist, a scholar, an artist, an officer's wife; *fu* now; however; an interjection.
- 失 *shih¹* to lose; to miss, to fail, to mistake; to omit, to err, to leave behind, accidental; without control.
- 奏 *tsou⁴ tsou¹* statement made to the emperor; to cause the government to hear or know; to exhibit, to display; success; to celebrate; to congratulate one upon, as a victory; to introduce, to bring forward; song or tunes.
- 𡇤 *ying¹* the opening year clear and flourishing.
- 3 𡇥 *'tai⁴* large, great; excessive, very; too; a term of high respect.
- 4 天 *yu⁴* untimely, premature; delicate; pleasing, winning; tender as a flower; gentle; an untimely death; to be-
guile; to disgrace; a calamity.
- 𡇦 *'kao³* to let go; to part; the sky.
- 𡇧 *ao⁴ ngao¹* assuming, haughty, lofty.
- 5 𡇨 same as 37. 32.
- 7 𡇩 *feng⁴ fung²* to receive, or offer to; to yield; to reverence; to serve; to praise; obediently; to follow.
- 𡇪 *k'ua² k'ua¹* prodigious; magniloquent; bragging, conceited talk.
- 8 𡇫 *'i² yih*, a long time; to play chess; very large; abundant, adorned, beautiful; unsettled; enduring, as generations or a family; following in order.
- 9 夾 *chia¹ kiah*, double; to nip, nippers; near to, connected; bonais for pressing; to take or press under the arms; to carry secretly.
- 𡇬 same as 𡇫 37. 32.
- 13 𡇭 *'yang¹* to invite, to entreat; extensive; in the midst, the middle or centre; the half of; to finish; to conclude, to press earnestly or to the utmost; urgently.
- 𡇮 *huan⁴ huan¹* gradually growing larger; excellent; at ease, leisurely; colored gray; to take one's pleasure.
- 𡇯 *ao⁴ ngan²* retired, deep, obscure, mysterious; collected, genial, warm.

- 18 契 *ch'í⁴ k'í²* a bond, a deed; friends; an agreement; to join; mournful, distressed; scared; adopted; devoted to a god or person; a spit used in scorching land tortoise—shells for divination.
- 19 夯 *'kang¹* the noise made in carrying burdens; to strain in lifting a weight; to pound earth, as when setting a foundation; a beater.
- 23 奩 *lien²* a toilet box; a ladies' toilet; a perfume box.
- 24 本奔 *t'ao¹* to enter, to go in gladly; going and coming, in and out.
- 26 奔 *pén¹ pán* to run, locomotion; hurry; cattle scattering from fright; to hasten on, as a messenger; to be busy with; bustle, urgent; to marry without observing the rites, to elope.
- 30 奔 *p'ao⁰* to harvest, to brag over others; to swell up, like a fish.
- 32 奇 *ch'í² k'í* extraordinary, strange, rare, odd, monstrous; new, unexpected; a single one; a surplus; a remainder.
- 32 奇 *ch'í² k'í* to treat well, and wait for, as two friends at a meeting.
- 32 奎 *k'uei² ku'í* between the legs; in the midst of; the stride made by a man; a constellation regarded as auspicious to students.
- 33 美 *ch'ieh¹ k'ieh*, to lean or loll the head; as one does when wearied out.
- 33 奘 *chuang² 'ch'wang* strong, robust, stout, able-bodied; large; powerful; to make great.
- 36 奘 *cha¹* to open out, to stretch open; to extend or display.
- 41 奘 *chiang² 'tsiang* to assist; to commend, to praise, to exhort, to animate, to encourage, to laud, to vindicate, to give efficacy; to set on, as a dog.
- 57 夷 *í²* distant, barbarian, foreign; to squat; even, level; ordinary; to arrange; to kill, to destroy; to out; ample, contented, pacified.
- 66 奘 *pi⁴* fault, crime; to extort, to squeeze; defeated; distressed; corrupt, vicious, tricky; deteriorated, as coin; my, mine.
- 85 齋 *yün¹ yün* a vast and deep abyss of water.
- 87 奚 *hsi¹ shi* how? why? a servant, a waiter; a maid-servant.
- 102 奄 *'yen¹* to remain, to stop awhile; to cover, to hide from; a surplus, an excess; forthwith, ere long; quickly; entirely; hastily; grandly.
- 106 奘 *shih⁴* to flourish, to abound; to color up, to flush; a carnation color.
- 109 奘 *pi⁰* great and robust; to be elated, but not by drink; angry at.

- 113 奈 *nei⁰* to do something to; a remedy, a resource; to meet, to occur; how? what way? but.
- 113 奢 *shé¹* extravagant, prodigal, wasteful; profuse, affluent; to spread out.
- 164 奘 *tien⁰* to pour out a libation; fixed and settled, as the hills and streams; to set up or enshrine, as a god; to discriminate the qualities of.
- 168 套 *t'ao⁰* an envelope, a cover; a noose, a snare, a loop, a trap, a lasso, a shell, a wrapper, a case; large, wide; to include in the whole; to make a circuit; to be tedious; a classifier of books, plays and suit of clothes; in *Pekingese*: to put on; communicating by.
- 172 奘 *tsi¹* to spread the wings ready to fly off; to mantle the wings, as an eagle does.
- 172 奪 *to² toh*, to take by force; to carry off; to snatch, to grasp, to seize; to take away; to criticize or expunge.
- 172 奮 *fén¹ fén¹* impetuous; to shake; to excite; to press on to; to spread abroad; to remove or brush as dust; lively, spirited, prompt.
- 181 奘 *same as 37. 106.*
- 38 女 *'nǎ²* a woman, a daughter, a girl, females; a lady, a wife; young; *ni²* to give a daughter in marriage.
- 1 姐 *chieh¹ 'tsid* an elder sister; a mother; a miss; saucy, pert.
- 1 妞 *niú¹* a girl, a lass.
- 2 妹 *fēng¹ fūng* light and trifling, as the way of a flirt.
- 2 婁 *lǎu¹* *leu* often; effort, exertion; dull; stupid; to trail along, as a dress; to tie or lasso, as an ox; troublesome from repetition, annoying, frequent, simple; a tumult.
- 4 奘 *'ch'a²* a handsome young lady, an elegant girl; same as 奘.
- 4 奘 *fa² fah*, handsome, beautiful, feminine; whatever is matronly and lady-like.
- 4 奘 *ts'í² 'ts'í* an elder sister; a woman who has experience; a school-mistress; an old term for mother; also same as 姐.
- 4 奶 *'nǎi²* milk; the female breast; nipples, teats, to suckle; a nurse; a lady.
- 6 好 *yü²* fair, handsome, a very tall and portly man.
- 7 姪 *ya⁰* brother-in-law.
- 7 姪 *ching⁴ tsing²* female virtue or accomplishments, which induce a quiet composed way of action.

- 8 姮 *hēng³ chāng* a woman's name.
- 8 妄 *wang⁴* irregular; false; not existing; disorderly, brutish, unmannerly, incoherent; absurd, wild; abandoned, reckless.
- 婷 *t'ing²* lady-like and beautiful.
- 嬋 *ch'an¹ shen* beautiful and graceful, as women or grasses; read *tan* slow, negligent.
- 姣 *chiao³ chiao* handsome, pretty; clever, intriguing, flattering; artful; *shiao* lewd, dissolute; amorous, in love.
- 9 姪 *chin⁴ kin²* a wife's sisters; a sister-in-law on the wife's side; *chin* laughing; the joyous merriment of girls.
- 姪 *ssu⁴ sz²* a brother's wife; an elder brother's wife; an elderly woman.
- 妒 *hai⁴* envy; injurious jealousies, which it is said did not exist in primitive times; to suppress, to conceal, as envy.
- 妊 *jen² jen* pregnant.
- 媼 *hou² hieu* a name of a woman; adulterous.
- 10 姚 *gyao³* handsome, elegant; a descendant of Shun; *tiao* undisciplined, not drilled.
- 妍 *wan⁴* a handsome, beautiful woman.
- 婉 *mien² wan²* to bear a child; effeminate; complaisant, agreeable, winning; trying to please, obliging.
- 姦 *hsin² sin* name of a small state existing in the Shang dynasty.
- 11 媾 *na⁴ nah*, to take a wife; to get; to go in.
- 媼 *gyu²* wasteful, careless, like one belonging to a rich family; delicate and pleasure-seeking; to depreciate; joyfully; *t'eu* clandestine, illicit, deceptive, crafty.
- 12 媼 *ch'it² k'it* ugly, ill-looking, to criticise sarcastically; to chaff one.
- 嫌 *hsien² hien* aversion, dislike, prejudice, to suspect, to depreciate, fastidious, jealous of; to consider.
- 13 媚 *mao⁴* envious dislike at the excellence or prosperity of another; ill-will and jealousy.
- 姍 *shan¹* good, beautiful; to ridicule, to laugh at; *shien* to go; *soh*, the trailing skirt of a lady.
- 媾 *kou⁴ kew²* a second marriage, as of a widow; to wed a kinswoman; fondness, affection, love; conjugal embraces.
- 14 嫿 *sming⁴* a young wife of sixteen; clear and pure.

- 15 嫿 *ch'ien² shien* applied to the planet Venus as the morning star, and regarded as the wife of the same planet when it is the evening star.
- 20 灼 *shuo³ choh*, a gobetween; to consult concerning surnames, as a match-maker.
- 22 嫗 *yü²* an old woman, a mother; a dame, a hag; to cherish, to brood over; to warm, as nature does.
- 24 婢 *pan²* a woman who is ceremonially unclean; anciently she marked her face red.
- 嫻 *ch'o⁴ ch'oh*, beautiful; used with 嫻; read *lih*, a sick woman.
- 婢 *pi⁴* female slaves, or servants; a maid-servant; an unmarried female slave.
- 27 嫻 *shü²* a widow.
- 嫻 *yen¹* placable, good-tempered, mild; *yek*, well-dressed, finely trimmed up.
- 嫻 *yüan² syuen* the name of 嫻 a concubine of the sovereign Ti-kuh B. C. 4200.
- 29 奴 *nu²* a slave; a person bought with money, chiefly now those sentenced to slavery; an abject; a term of contempt, l.
- 媛 *po⁴ poh*, a wife; a pretty woman; another form of 媛 *pah*, the demon of drought.
- 媛 *co⁴ choh*, noise of strife and scolding; angry, irate.
- 媛 *shu⁴* an imperial female major-domo.
- 媛 *chü¹ tsü* the name of certain stars which lie near Pegasus and Andromeda.
- 媛 *ch'ü² ts'ü* to take a wife; to marry a woman with legal ceremonies; a marriage.
- 媛 *'sao⁴* an elder brother's wife; a sister-in-law; a woman; a matron.
- 30 如 *ju² yü* if, as, like, according to; perhaps; and, also; seeming; to permit. (20)
- 如 *co¹* undecided, unstable.
- 如 *ho² hoh*, fair, handsome.
- 如 *tung²* a straight, graceful neck.
- 媼 *kua¹ kwa* the Chinese Pandora, who is said melted fine stones to repair the heaven; Eve or the Fuh-hi's sister.
- 媼 *hsü³ 'hü* handsome; a synonym of 媼
- 媼 *yü²* 嫻 a mother.

姑 *ku¹* an aunt; a girl, a maiden; a polite term for females, especially young and unmarried; to tolerate; lenient, yielding, for the time; just; merely.

ti² tih, the lawful wife.

媾 *kou⁴ kou³* meeting, occurring; union; to pair, to copulate.

始 *shih³ 'shi* at first; to commence, to originate, the beginning, an opening, a start, the earliest; an initial; then, was.

嬋 *ch'an² shen* beautiful and graceful, as woman or grasses.

嬙 *ch'iang² ts'iang* female officers in the imperial harem; ladies of the bed chamber; they are not now employed.

媼 *chi² kih*, a wife or chief concubine of Hwangti.

嬉 *hsi¹ hi* to play; to ramble; handsome; pretty; an excursion; to laugh.

娛 *yu²* joy, pleasure; to amuse, to divert one's self or others; relaxation, diversion.

嬌 *chiao³* delicate, tender; beautiful; graceful; dear, lovely; indulged, petted; to cry for.

31 姻 *yin¹* a bride; marriage; a girl who has been betrothed; connection, relationship, affinity on the female side.

32 嫖 *chiao¹* pleasing, fascinating, witty, graceful; said of females; *niao* to make a disturbance; to play tricks with.

♀ 娃 *wa²* a baby, babies; a beautiful woman; a fine, pretty girl.

33 妊 *same as 妊 33. 9.*

35 嫵 *so¹* a woman's name, implying maidenly; it is given to highborn virgins who are virtuous and retiring.

36 嫵 *ch'ih³ 'ch'i* a pretty woman, but worthless and wanton; airy, trifling; read *shi²* or *sti* deceased parents.

37 妁 *yueh⁴ yueh*, the space between the nose and eyes; the inner canthus of the eye; the space between the eye-brow and the eye; *kueh*, beautiful.

妖 *yao¹* demons, imps; superhuman; strange, bewitching, beautiful; unaccountable; monstrous; heretical, magical, silly; a phantom, a fiend; to flatter; to enchant.

嫵 *k'ua¹ ku'a* vain, conceited, as of one's looks; pretty, neat, good; a mincing, ogling, manner; *ku²* particular.

姨 *ti²* a wife's or mother's sisters; a maid servant.

嫵 *hsi¹ shi* a waiting-maid; a slave girl in the service of an officer.

38 妾 *same as 妾 38. 8.*

姦 *chien, kien* fornication, adultery; to plot; incest, rape, to debauch; applied to genii and spirits, wild, horrid, brutal; villainous, wicked.

嫵 *niao⁴* to dally with women; in Cantonese: read *nai*, joyous, frolicsome, sportive; irritating, as smoke to the eyes.

39 好 *'hao⁴* good; to suit, right, fit; to like; well, very; extra; friendly, to love; beauty.

40 姘 *same as 姘 38. 4.*

婉 *uan³ yuan³* 'yuen yielding, complaisant; docile, obliging; genial; lovely, winning.

嫵 *shen³ 'shun* an aunt; a sister-in-law; a father's younger brother's wife.

嫁 *chia⁴ kia⁴* to marry (applied to the woman); to send a bride to her husband's house; to impute to, to implicate.

41 嫵 *chuan, chwen* uniform; to be attached to only one; lovely, amiable.

42 妙 *miao⁴* admirable, excellent, perfect; wonderful; subtle, mysterious; difficult to fathom; spiritual, supernatural; to beautify.

same as 嫵 38. 89.

嫵 *shiao²* to trifle; to dally; to play with; pretty, good-looking.

44 嫵 *'ni²* a slave girl.

嫵 *wei² 'wei* to comply with, attentive to; handsome.

嫵 *chu¹ chuh*, the obedient and respectful deportment of a wife; a waiting attitude, as of one receiving instruction.

46 嫵 *an⁴ ngan⁴* a well dressed, elegant woman.

47 嫵 *hing² hing* a tall personable woman; stylish and handsome.

49 妃 *fei¹ 'fei* royal concubines, royal women next the queen; a partner.

pa² p'a a woman's name.

嫵 *'wo³* attractive, elegant; weak, delicate.

- 50 姊 *tzɿʰ tszʰ* an elder sister; a woman who has experience; an old term for mother; a school-mistress.
 婦 *fuʰ* a wife, any married woman; a lady; female; beautiful, Mrs. or mistress.
 嫦 *shangʰ chʰangʰ* name of a goddess.
- 51 奸 *chienʰ* *kien* deceitful, villainous, traitorous, malicious, clandestine, corrupt, adulterous; inordinate, crafty.
 婬 *hsingʰ* 'hing very, exceedingly.
- 54 姘 *genʰ* beautiful, elegant, handsome; accomplished, versed in, skilled; good.
 妍 *p'engʰ* *p'ang* illicit intercourse with maid servants; a fine of four taels was anciently imposed for this offense during a fast.
- 56 姘 *'tingʰ* a woman who has recovered from disease; *ting* handsome.
- 57 姊 *yiʰ yih*, a class of women officers in the Chou dynasty, whose duty was to aid at the worship of the goddess of silkworms.
- 58 嬖 *tiʰ* a younger sister; a brides-maid.
 嬖 *'niaoʰ* delicate; girlish; slender, flexible; a hum, a variable gentle sound.
- 61 妻 *chiʰ* *tsʰiʰ* a wife; a consort who is taken with legal ceremonies, and is equal to the husband; there can be only one at a time, and not while another is living; *tsʰiʰ* to give in marriage; to wive.
 妻 *luʰ* *luh*, to follow, as in a train.
- 62 嫫 *iʰ* obedient, compliant, as a woman ought to be.
 嫫 *chiʰ* *kiʰ* to envy; angry with; the rage of a woman, because of the conduct of her husband.
 嫫 *hsiʰ* *sih*, a wife; a daughter-in-law; the wife of a son, grandson or nephew; the wife of any person.
 城 *sangʰ* name of 城氏, the second concubine of Ti K'uh 帝嚳, B. C. 2430.
- 威 *weiʰ* *weiʰ* majestic, stern, dignified; pomp, august, imposing, solemn, terrible; to impress; to be violent; the dread of an occasion.
 威 *oʰ* *sngo* good, excellent, beautiful.
- 63 娥 *tuʰ* envious; jealousy; averse to.
- 65 妒 *chiʰ* *kiʰ* singing girls; prostitutes; a courtesan.

- 66 嫩 *meiʰ* *'méi* a small delicate woman; elegant, handsome.
 嬖 *p'iehʰ* to be soon angry; light, testy.
 嫩 *nénʰ* *nünʰ* tender, soft; young; small; fine, delicate, immature, weak, slender, supple.
 嬖 *wuʰ* a star in Hercules.
- 70 妨 *fangʰ* to impede; hindrance, objection; to oppress; to injure, to dislike.
- 72 姐 *taʰ* *tah*, an infamous woman, the concubine of King Sheu 紂 王, who caused the ruin of the Shang dynasty, B. C. 1150.
 娼 *tangʰ* dissolute; wanton in conduct; ogling; it resembles *sih*, 娼 a woman's name.
 娼 *chʰangʰ* a prostitute; a singing woman; her children cannot enter the examination.
 婚 *hunʰ* *hwun* marriage; a bridegroom; a husband; relative; a wife's connections; to marry a wife.
 媿 *gʰiʰ* at ease; read *chi* an old term for mother in Nganhwui.
- 73 嬖 *manʰ* to despise, to affront; to reproach.
- 74 嬖 *yuʰ* *yuʰ* to assist, as a fellow does, a pair, a couple.
 媿 *yinʰ* a woman who accompanies the bride, a concubine; a maid of honor; a bridesmaid; to escort, to accompany; to offer a cup to one; to send anything, to forward goods.
- 75 妹 *meiʰ* *'méi* younger sisters, a sister; in Cantonese: a girl; a woman.
 妹 *moʰ* *moh*, the name of the infamous wife of 桀 癸 Kieh-kwei of the Shang dynasty.
 妹 *chʰuʰ* a pretty woman; beautiful; timid; to adorn, to dress up, as a woman does.
 嫫 *hsiehʰ* *sieh*, to treat disrespectfully or to insult females; to lust after; to outrage, same as 媿 38. 157.
- 嫫 *'woʰ* delicate, fine figure; winning, alluring; a servant, a waiting woman, a maid.
 嫫 *clanʰ* covetous, greedy; extortion; to desire; scheming for gain.
- 嫫 *meiʰ* *meiʰ* a go-between; a negotiator; an arranger of marriages; to covet; a person or cause which produces an effect.
- 姿 *tzɿʰ* *tszʰ* elegant, graceful; manner, carriage, gait, especially of women; fascinating, beautiful; fine endowments.

- 77 姪 *chêng¹ ching* a correct deportment; reserved and modest, such demeanor as is proper for a woman.
 78 娵 *ts'an⁴* three women (i. e. a wife and two concubines) in one house; beautiful.
 80 姆 *'mu³* a governess, a matron, a midwife; an elderly widow, who teaches female duties.
 81 妣 *'pi³* a deceased mother.
 嬖 *p'i³* to pair, to match; equal.
 85 嫫 *ku³* covetous.
 嫫 *so¹* to dance, to frisk, to skip and drip about; to play with the dress; to lounge; to sit at ease; sound of the lute.
 婆 *p'o²* an old woman; a mother; a dame; virago, hag; matronly.
 86 嫵 *'wu³* flattering; to try to win another's affections; to flatter.
 嫵 *yen¹* the winning smile of a beautiful woman; tall and handsome, gracious; to connect.
 嫵 *ying³* a good style in a woman.
 87 嫵 *'t'o³* secure, safe, steady, settled, stable, firm; to seat well; at ease, quiet, ready, prepared.
 媛 *yüan²* *gyuen* a beauty, one who draws admirers; winning, attractive; unsteady, flighty.
 姪 *gin³* lewd, obscene; to debauch, to whore; to seek for pleasure; theatrical amusements.
 嫵 *kuei¹ kwéi* crafty, artful.
 嫵 *'nai³* milk, the female breast; nipples teats; to suckle; a lady.
 90 妝 *same as 粧 119. 53.*
 91 嫵 *gin¹* a bride; a girl who has been betrothed; connection, relationship, affinity on the female side.
 100 姓 *hain³ sing³* family name; surname; a clan, one of that clan.
 嫵 *fan³* the young of rabbits, which the Chinese affirm are born at the mouth; to litter as rabbits.
 102 妯 *chou³ chuh³*, the eldest brother's wife; sisters-in-law; read *ch'eu* the mind not at ease; disquieted.
 嫵 *p'ing³* elegant, as a lady; to inquire.

- 嫵 *'niao³* to play with women, to dally with; to bother and vex; lewd sports. in *Cantonese*: angry, annoyed; to scold, to be angry at.
 103 嫵 *ch'ik³ tsieh³* handsome; a female officer in the time of Han, whose duties were to direct the ceremonies and oversee the harem.
 104 嫉 *chi⁴ tsih³* jealousy, envy, aversion; to dislike as a competitor; to be grieved at another's prosperity.
 106 媼 *huang² shwang²* an old term for mother.
 108 媼 *wên³ 'wân* an old dame, an old woman; I, the old lady.
 109 媚 *mei⁴ mei²* flattering; seductive; beautiful; smiling; to speak soft words; to adulate; passionate glances; to think of lovingly; in *Cantonese*: to close; to keep still.
 嫵 *hsüan¹ hün¹* a woman who is careless of her appearance, and yet careful of propriety; solitary.
 111 嫉 *hai¹ hi¹* a depreciating epithet for a woman.
 112 妬 *tu³* envious, jealous; envy; averse to.
 113 嫵 *p'iao³* levity; profligacy; a prostitute; light, trifling; flirting with; wanton; lewd; to follow women.
 115 委 *wei³ 'wei³* to bend down; to depute; really; indeed; bowing under a burden; to sustain, to bear a responsibility, to infer; to confide to, to trouble; to delegate, a wrong, a grievance; the end, last.
 116 嫵 *'sao³* an elder brother's wife; a sister-in-law; a woman; a matron.
 117 妾 *ch'ieh⁴ ts'ieh³*, a concubine, handmaid, or secondary wife; one who is taken without betrothal or other legal ceremonies, and recommended only when there is no male issue.
 嫵 *'chang¹* a husband's father.
 嫵 *gyao³* handsome; to play and make people happy.
 121 嫵 *chiang¹ kiang¹* the surname of Shih-nung 神農.
 123 嫵 *lan³* to dote on, to hanker after; lustful, lecherous, given up to whoring; to be jealous; envious.
 124 嫵 *tiao³* upright, trustworthy; read *t'iao* slender waisted; handsome.
 125 嫵 *'mu³* a governess, a matron, a midwife; elderly widow, who teaches female duties; also read *lao³*; a school mistress.
 126 嫵 *nên³ nün³* delicate, small, young, immature, weak, slender, soft, fine, tender.

- 130 羸 *ying*² full; an overplus; to open out; to loosen, as nature in spring; to originate; to produce what is new.
 娟 *chuan*¹ *kuen* beautiful, comely, elegant; pleasing, graceful, subdued, calm; somber.
 娟 *shao*¹ the eldest of a number of sisters; read *sioh*, to despise, to disesteem; to regard slightly.
 娟 *'t'o*³ fascinating, engaging, seductive, not correct; idle, careless.
 媚 *wei*⁴ *wei*³ an old name for a younger sister.
 婿 *hsü*⁴ *si*² a daughter's husband; a son-in-law; in *Shanghai*: fancy; thoughts.
 131 姬 *chi*¹ *ki* the surname of the emperors of the Cheu dynasty; *j* a handsome girl or woman, a houri, a queen; an imperial concubine.
 133 姪 *chi*³ a nephew, or niece.
 137 嬖 *pi*² *an* extravagant; an old woman.
 138 娘 *niang*² a mother, any woman; a girl, a miss; a young lady; a female; a goddess.
 140 嫗 *sch'u*² a pregnant woman; a widow.
 嫗 *ch'o*¹ *ch'oh*, disobedient, disobliging; read *ch'a* a country.
 嫗 *mo*² a woman who was Hwangti's fourth concubine and very ugly; a wet nurse.
 嫗 *niiao*² light and beautiful, sylph-like, bright eyed.
 141 嫗 *hu*² graceful, beautiful.
 142 嫗 *ch'ih*¹ *ch'i*¹ a worthless, or ill-looking woman, one who acts ridiculously; a foolish woman; wanton.
 145 嫗 *niang*² troubled, overpressed with cares; fat, corpulent.
 嫗 *'piao*³ a prostitute.
 嫗 *'niao*³ delicate, girlish; slender, flexible; a hum, a variable; gentle sound.
 146 嫗 *'yao*³ delicate, slender, as a female.
 147 嫗 *kuei*¹ *kwéi* a graceful, elegant woman, especially one with a small waist; the fashion of tight lacing was once common in northern China.
 149 嫗 *lian*² *'luea* handsome, beautiful, as a woman; to follow, to obey; to long after, to love.

- 154 嬖 *hui*⁴ *huui*² a woman of ancient times, who bore six sons being out open by the Caesarian operation.
 嬖 *tan*⁴ fair, handsome; a clear complexion of a female.
 嬖 same as 婦 38. 50.
 嬖 { *sp'in*⁴ imperial concubines; handsome; a fairy; to be a wife to; a deceased wife.
 嬖 *tu*² *tuh*, indecent familiarity with; to disgrace a woman.
 嬖 *ying*¹ an infant, a baby, a suckling; a new born girl; to rush against; to encircle, to surround; to inclose; hampered, restrained; to add to; head ornaments.
 157 媼 *te'o*¹ *ts'oh*, attentive, cautious, respectful; discreet; regular, doing the duties of; *tsuh*, to grasp.
 158 媼 *shén*⁴ *shán* pregnant, quick with child.
 159 媼 *hun*² *ghun* an appellation of a woman.
 160 嬖 *pi*² a mean-minded but prosperous person; partial to; blinded to; a favorite, a parasite; depraved.
 161 媼 *chén*⁴ *shán* to be pregnant; quick with child.
 163 娜 *'no*² *ts'oh* the elegant carriage of a lady; affable, courteous, winning; leisurely.
 164 媼 *an*² *ngan*² to restrain one's anger; hard to know; large cheeks; a bad temper; a woman who is partial to one.
 166 媼 *'is*³ a brother's wife; sisters-in-law.
 169 嫗 *hsien*² *chien* skilled in; used to; accomplished; elegant, refined; accustomed to, indulgent.
 嫗 same as 嫗.
 170 媼 *'o*¹ undecided, unstable.
 173 媼 *hu*² graceful, beautiful.
 媼 *shuang*¹ *shwang* a widow.
 174 媼 *ching*⁴ *tsing*³ female chastity and propriety, exhibited in a retiring demeanor, standing apart from others; slender; lithe, slim, as a girl small-waisted.
 175 媼 *fei*² *sei*² to pace to and fro, as one in uncertainty.

- 179 纖 *hsien¹ sien* slender and sharp pointed; delicate; slender, like a girl.
- 180 娼 *an¹ an¹* an impure minded woman; an adulteress; dirty.
- 187 媽 *ma¹* mamma, mother, dame; an old woman; a waiting woman, a duenna; a mare.
- 194 媿 *same as 愧 61. 194.*
- 198 嬈 *li³* pretty.
- 200 嫫 *mo²* a woman who was Hwangti's fourth concubine and very ugly; a mother; a wet nurse.
- 211 嬈 *ch'ia² k'ia* pretty.
- 39 子 *tsi² 'tsz'* a son; seed; horary character; a boy, a lad, a person; a sage, a teacher; issue, posterity; you; Sir; a viscount; an officer.
- 子 *chiek² kieh*, alone, one only, orphan-like; short; one who comes behind or last.
- 4 孕 *yün⁴ yin⁴* to be pregnant, to conceive.
- 5 孔 *'k'ung³* a cave, opening, hollow, a hole; an orifice; Confucius; excellent, great, superior, very; through.
- 8 孩 *shai²* a child, children generally; a youth; tender; just born.
- 孰 *shu² shuh*, who? which? what? a large crop; a plentiful harvest; to exercise in.
- 9 存 *ts'ün²* to preserve, to take care of; as one's health; to defend from injury; to maintain, to retain, as a purpose or principle; to inquire after, to watch; to lay by, to let remain, to put away, to place on deposit; left over, as a balance of account; extant, alive; to exist.
- 挽 *'mien²* to bear a son.
- 10 孺 *po⁴ puh*, plants suddenly shooting up; disobedient, intractable, a change of countenance.
- 14 孝 *hsiao⁴ hiao²* filial, dutiful, obedience, duty; funeral; mourning apparel.
- 32 孝 *same as 孝 39. 66.*
- 34 孜 *same as 孜 39. 66.*
- 38 孺 *wai⁴* ill looking, defective.
- 孺 *nu²* a child; my children; anything weak and tender, which need to be soothed.
- 孺 *yung¹* an infant, a baby; a child.

- 39 孖 *tzü¹ 'tsz'* twins; two of a sort; in Cantonese: *ma* to go halves, to divide equally; to duplicate; to take equal responsibility.
- 孖 *ch'uan¹ ch'w'en* embarrassed; timid; weak; sighing, groaning; unapt, unfit for.
- 孖 *tzü¹ 'tsz'* characters, words; name; mark; a letter; a style or title taken by educated people at marriage; to betroth a daughter.
- 40 字 *tzü¹ 'tsz'* unceasing, unwearied effort; self-denying attachment and sacrifice for.
- 孜 *same as 學 39. 134.*
- 66 孜 *same as 學 39. 134.*
- 67 孖 *nu²* 'neu also read k'au' milk; to give milk to, to suckle.
- 79 穀 *fu²* to hatch, to brood on eggs; to trust to; sincerely, confidence, belief; accordant; fully established in.
- 穀 *tsü¹ 'tsz'* to bear; affection for; diligence; strong love, to produce and suckle, as animals; to grow gradually; unwearied in.
- 95 孖 *'ku¹* an orphan; single, alone, solitary; applied by the emperor to himself as peerless, unequalled; ungrateful.
- 孤 *tsü¹ 'tsz'* the beginning; senior, superior; great, eminent, large; eldest; the first month of a season; to use effort.
- 108 孟 *jai¹* in Cantonese: the last child; the son born to an old man.
- 孺 *chi³ k'ü* the seasons; the last; tender little; inferiors; subordinate.
- 115 季 *sun¹* a grandchild; humble; a grandson; whatever is reproduced or grows by suckers; courteous.
- 120 孫 *same as 39. 32.*
- 125 孝 *hsiao² hsüeh² hieh*, to learn, learning; to imitate; to practise; a science; to study; a school; like, similar.
- 134 學 *nieh⁴ yeh*, retribution; offspring of guilt; the child of an illicit connection; the consequences of sin; sorrow, evils; neat; a son of a concubine.
- 140 孽 *shuan⁴ shuan* to bear twins; to suckle two children at once.
- 149 孖 *same as 孖 39. 140.*
- 160 孖 *ju² 'jü* a child still at the breast, a suckling; a tender or weaned child; attached to or dependant, as a child; intimate with.
- 孺 *shien²* a shelter.
- 40 小

- 1 宇 *chu¹* the space between the throne and the retiring door behind it, where the attendants stand within call.
- 宜 *si²* fit, proper, ought, an affair, right, harmonious, accordant, compatible.
- 3 室 same as 註 112. 3.
- 4 宅 *chai² ts'eh*, a house, a family, a home; to fix; a dwelling; a good situation, a site, a locality, a residence; a neighborhood; house of the dead; a position in life; to settle; to reside; to conform to; to fill an office.
- 5 灾 *chiu⁴ kiu²* poor and diseased; to live long in a place.
- 7 宐 *kwai² 'kwéi* conspiracies, plots; a traitor; villains; schemers; an officer who plans sedition when pretending to be loyal; to rob.
- 宣 *same as 宜 40. 1.*
- 宐 *ya¹* awry; suspended.
- 宣 *'yü²* to cover; to shelter; extensive; the canopy of heaven; to regard, to countenance; wide, vast; territory; to choose a site.
- 宣 *hsüan¹ süen* to proclaim, to read loudly; to publish; to extend, to expand; to pervade; to summon, as a ruler; to circulate as the wind; slow; perspicacious; to fully understand; a bald crown.
- 9 宿 *hsü² su³ suh*, a night; to rest; to lodge, to sojourn; to delay; old; damaged; a star, a constellation; during the night.
- 10 宐 *'jung²* extras; scattered, mixed: gone home, as officers off duty; furlough allowances, affairs, duties, occupation, hurried, perplexed; squatters; see 14. 10.
- 完 *wan² hwan* to finish, to end, to conclude; completed, settled; finally, wholly, entirely; used up, all gone.
- 寇 *k'ou² k'eu²* robbers; to pillage, marauding; tyrannical, cruel, riotous; to plunder; an enemy; a flock.
- 冤 *yüan² yuen* to oppress, or ill-use without cause; to injure; aggrieved; wrong; injustice; to ridicule, to annoy.
- 12 寒 *chan²* cold, poor, simple, plain; discouraged; a depreciating term for my, mine.
- 寒 *chien² 'kien* the men whose duty is to strike the cymbals or staves.
- 寨 *chai²* an enclosure, a camp, a fort; a pen for animals, a brothel.

- 寅 *yiiu²* strong; respectful; 3 to 5. p.m.; the third of the twelve branches, to reverence; respectfully; a colleague; vigorous; the ancient punishment of cutting off the kneecap.
- 21 它 *t'oi⁴* that, another; to charge; to lade on; to back a load; to add to; to impute.
- 舵 *t'oi²* panniers, saddle bags; slings used in securing the burdens with which animals are laden; to carry on the back.
- 28 宏 *hung²* great, vast, wide, extensive; to enlarge; an echoing noise in a spacious hall.
- 29 寂 *chi⁴ ts'eh*, silent, still, lonely, quiet; unmoved, like a recluse; solitary.
- 30 害 *hai⁴* to hurt; injurious, hurtful; to prejudice; to offend; fearful of; envious of; *h'eh*, who? why?
- 宮 *kung¹* a palace; a wall; a temple, a mansion; to surround, to gird; the sixth note in the gamut for which 工 is also used.
- 客 *k'oi² k'oh*, a guest; a stranger; a passenger, a visitor; an acquaintance; a dealer, a customer; a stranger; a squatter; transitory, visiting, as an officer; foreign; to lodge.
- 32 執 *tien²* the roof of a house fallen in from decay, caused by the damp earth and heavy tiles upon it; this often happens to neglected buildings which admit the rain.
- 36 宛 *wan² yüan²* 'yuan yielding; bending; as if; to hide one's self by bending over the thickets and grass; courteously, obliging; unexpected; giving away; as; accomodating; *yuen* an ancient country in the region of the Aral Sea; *yuen²* small, as a diminutive hole or retreat.
- 37 寄 *chi⁴ k'p* temporarily; to send by; to lodge, to confide to; to transfer; a responsibility; a message; the east.
- 38 安 *an¹ ngan* quiet, rest, safe, tranquil, peaceful, calm, at ease; to tranquillize, to place; to substitute; how? where?
- 婁 *chi² k'ü²* unceremonious, rustic; sordid, miserable; in want; to intrude; read 'leu a narrow gore of land.
- 宴 *yen²* repose, leisure; a feast; a banquet; merriment.
- 41 守 *shou² 'shew* to guard, to keep, to defend; to supervise; to attend to, to maintain; to go on a round of inspection; a charge, a post; steadfast; a prefect.
- 42 宋 *same as 寂 40. 29.*
- 寮 *liao²* a fellow officer; a small window; to study in the same room; in Cantonese: a stall; a cabin, a shanty.

- 138 寔 *lang²* an empty deserted house.
- 140 寞 *mo⁴ moh*, silent, stillness; as at night; alone.
- 寬 *k'uan¹ kw'an* broad, wide; forgiving; easy, spacious, ample, gentle with, clement, indulgent, to extenuate; to forbear.
- 150 容 *jung² gyung²* to tolerate, easy; to receive, to contain, as a house its inmates; to endure; the countenance; forbearing; to nourish; the air, manner, looks, or attitude; perfumed amulets; a screen before a privy.
- 152 家 *chia¹ kia* a house, family, or home; a sect; domestic.
- 154 實 *shih² tung*, solid; reality, fact, compact, honest, sincere; fixed, as a price; results, effects; verily; in fact; is, exactly; positively.
- 160 宰 *'tsai²* to slaughter, skin and dress animals; to kill animals; to rule; to govern; to preside at a table; to fashion to one's liking; to fry; a steward; a head; a major-domo.
- 161 宸 *ch'en² ch'ün* the imperial apartments.
- 165 窠 *'ts'ai²* an officer set over cities allotted for revenue of princes; those in the same office and rank.
- 181 寡 *kua² 'kua* few, little; single; a widow; alone, friendless, deficient, short; moderate; the regal We, Onrself.
- 竊 *chien¹* a word indicating a high degree of distance or height.
- 212 寵 *'ch'ung³* affection, regard, kindness; favor of superiors; to think much of; to esteem, to prefer; to confer favors; grace.
- 41 寸 *ts'un³* an inch; a very little.
- 2 對 *tui⁴* parallel sentences on scrolls hung in Chinese houses for ornament; opposite; to agree with; a pair; to front, to correspond to; to suit; to answer; consistent with, agreeing; inimical, an opponent, equal to the occasion; in *Cantonese*: 'tui to push towards, same as 對 18. 10.
- 10 尅 *same as 對 41. 2.*
- 29 对 *'p'o²* do not, may or can not; ought not; then, forthwith; insufferable.
- 30 尉 *'p'o²* do not, may or can not; ought not; then, forthwith; insufferable.
- 32 寺 *ssü⁴ sz²* a temple; a eunuch; a monastery; a council chamber, a bureau.

- 封 *feng¹ fung* to seal; an envelope; a patent; the appanage of a lord; a domain; to appoint to office; great; to enrich; boundaries; to heap up earth; to raise a tumult; to be avaricious; a classifier of letters or things sealed up; the contents of such parcels, a present.
- 44 尉 *yü⁴ wü²* to settle, to tranquillize, a title; calm; to still, to quiet; to harmonize feuds; yü² a military officer in the palace or capital.
- 58 尋 *hsia² hsin²* to seek; to entreat; to investigate; to search for, on the track of; to employ; to continue; soon after, presently; commonly, usually; temporarily; unexpectedly.
- 87 哥 *lieh⁴ lüeh*, as much as can be grasped with the five fingers, especially of ears of grain.
- 將 *chiang¹ 'siang* to take; to order; a general; to hold in the hand; then, soon, presently, to help, to use, to accompany, to arrange, to follow, to nourish; taking; considering, regarding; shall, will, about; great, long, stout; 'siang' to take charge of a force, a leader; to ask. same as 數 66. 70.
- 101 專 *shé² shih² shé²* to shoot an arrow; to dart, to spurt, to issue forth; to glance at; to scheme for; a ray, as of light; shih², to point at and hit; ye² a lord's servant; yih, to abhor, to dislike, to loathe.
- 158 射 *chuan¹ chuen* solely, special, in particular, one, single, only; devoted to, attentive; bent on; to engross, to assume, to presume; self-willed; origin, source.
- 159 專 *tuo²* to guide, to direct, to point out, to lead, to conduct, to induce to do right; to exhort, to urge to follow.
- 導 *tsun¹* honoured; to respect; you, your; high, eminent; noble; to venerate, to dignify, a wine vessel.
- 164 尊 *hsiao²* 'siao small, petty, mean, light, little, contracted narrow; my, junior, young, uneducated, vile, inferior; a concubine; subtle.
- 42 小 *'mo²* small, delicate and minute.
- 1 示 *'shuo²* few; less, little; deficient; not much; briefly; seldom; in a slight degree; limited; to owe, wanting, deprived of; to disparage; to detract; shao² young, tender, to assist. a contraction of 爾 89. 89.
- 4 少 *same as 爾.*
- 爾 *same as 爾.*
- 尅 *same as 尅.*

- 9 尠 *sh'ao²* out of repair; coarse, rough; dirty, useless, broken, spoiled.
 13 尠 *hsien³* 'sien few, rare, seldom, used up, exhausted; standing isolated like lofty peaks.
 37 尠 *a* contraction of 尠 89. 89.
 72 尠 *shang⁰* to value; to direct; even, probably; to add to; desirous of; to honor, to esteem, to approve, to ascend; noble, high; yet; still.
 尠 *chien¹* 'tsien pointed; a point; a tip; sharp; tapering; wedge-like, clever, ingenious; the males of crabs; pyramidal, or conical; needle-like.
 尠 *liau⁰* fuel used in sacrifices.
 43 尠 same as 尠 170. 42.
 尠 *tsang¹* weak, feeble, or crooked, especially in the legs; deformed, in the breast; emaciated.
 尠 *yu²* yiu remarkable, odd; exceedingly; different from; more, very; evils, calamities; to blame; to exceed, to surpass; error; to dislike, to murmur, to bear a grudge.
 8 尠 *ch'iu⁴* 'tsiu then, immediately; to finish; to go towards, to approach; to accompany; to follow; to complete, to make a circuit; accommodated to, agreeable to; able, willing; just now; presently; if, as if.
 9 尠 *chieh⁴* 'k'ia⁰ to walk irregularly; to walk awry.
 12 尠 *chien¹* 'kien to walk lame or in a stumbling manner.
 20 尠 *liau⁰* to cross the hind legs in walking, as a donkey does; weak in the legs; to turn back the hoof, as when kicking.
 24 尠 *ch'uo⁰* to limp, to walk lamely.
 38 尠 *'i'ui²* lame in the legs.
 48 尠 *'tso³* one leg injured and crippled.
 59 尠 *'mang²* a shaggy haired dog; mixed, blended, variegated, like different furs.
 96 尠 same as 尠 43.
 108 尠 *chien¹* 'kien to walk lame or in a stumbling manner.
 154 尠 *'u²* jaded, worn out; a disease like broken wind.

- 166 尠 same as 尠 130. 166.
 44 尸 *shih¹* 'shi a corpse; to arrange, to set in order; an image or effigy of an ancestor; inefficient, corpse-like; useless like a statue; to personate, to fill in a sham way, to make a sinecure of; to superintend; to lay in order.
 尺 *ch'ih³* the Chinese foot (14 1-10 inches English); the fifth note in the diatonic scale.
 1 尹 *'yin³* a magistrate; to grasp; to rule; to direct; true, earnest; to introduce, to advance; a director or overseer of other officers.
 屈 *'i'ui²* a drawer; a tray; seat of a saddle; anything that intervenes or fends off; a buffer.
 5 尻 *'k'ao⁴* the end bone of the spine; the sacral extremity; the rump of an animal.
 7 尻 same as 尻 108. 86.
 11 尻 same as 尻 44. 142.
 16 尻 same as 尻 44. 30.
 17 屈 *ch'ü¹* 'k'ü, to stoop, to submit; bent; injustice; to kneel; to subject; to adapt to circumstances; to invite; grievance, wrong; afflictions.
 屈 *chieh⁴* 'k'ia⁰ a set time; the extreme limit, termination, summit; to reach to.
 21 尼 *ni²* a Buddhist nun; fixed, settled; to follow another; to accord with, to agree; near; a nun; also read nih, near.
 24 展 *chan³* 'chen to open, to expand; to exhibit; to prolong; true, sincere; cheerful.
 30 展 *tu²* 'tuh, the anus or the rectum; among butchers, the rump; the end of, the bottom; the adit or exit; also read tsien.
 局 *chü²* 'k'ü, a manufactory; a depot, compressed; all; bent; a game of chess; mean, narrow; aspect; undertaking; a club, a company; to include.
 居 *chü¹* 'kü to dwell, to sit, to rest, to stop; families; residences; to collect; merely, only, tranquilly; to desist, to be.
 屣 *'tiao³* the penis.
 38 屣 *lū³* frequently, repeatedly, often, reiterated; a number; successively, to do over and over, to keep up; continually, prompt.
 40 屣 *g'iao³* the virile member.

- 51 屏 *sp'ing*² to cover, to screen; to reject; a screen wall, built before a doorway; a defence; ornamental tablets; rend *'ping* to expel, to scatter, to put aside, to remove, to spoil.
- 60 屨 *chiao*³ *kioh*, *chüeh*⁴ wooden soled shoes or clogs made of twisted hempen cords; a kind of patten.
屨 *'li*³ shoes; to shoe; to tread, to walk, to act; action, conduct.
屨 *chü*³ *kü*³ sandals; poor shoes woven of the dolichos fiber; shoes, the body, the man; a living, a salary, a subsistence.
屨 *chi*⁴ *kih*, a patten; a wooden shoe or sabot, used in rainy weather.
屨 *i'*⁴ anything that intervenes or fends off; a buffer.
屨 *hsieh*⁴ *sieh*, the lining or stuffing of the soles of shoes; a sandal or wooden shoe; to fill up level.
屨 *hsü*³ *'si* straw sandals or slippers, worn by mummies and singers; shoes that have no heel-backs, like a patten or slip-shoe.
屨 same as 屨 44. 60.
- 65 屨 *ts'eng*³ *ts'ang* layers, stories; a step, a degree, a tier, a strata; whatever is piled or laid on, as a lumina, a plate; still more, added that; a classifier of storeys.
- 73 屨 *shih*¹ *chi*¹ a corpse, a carcase; but more especially a body that has been mutilated.
屨 *p'*⁴ the posteriors; to break wind.
- 78 屨 *'wei*³ *'wei* the tail of animals; the last, the end, the hinder part; the last of; remnants; a spit, a sandy point; a stern; the bottom of; copulation of animals.
- 81 屨 *niao*³ *sui*¹ urine; to pass urine.
- 82 屨 *chi*¹ *'siu* the virile member; a medical term.
- 85 屨 *chieh*⁴ *kia*⁷ to reach, to arrive at in time or place; a limit, termination, summit.
屨 same as 屨 44. 142.
- 102 屨 *pi*⁴ *p'i* the vagina.
- 114 屨 same as 屨 44. 80.
- 116 屨 *shih*³ *'chi* ordure, dung, filth, secretions; small star near Columba; *chi*¹ a low moaning sound.
- 117 屨 *'u*³ to kill, to butcher; to rip, to rend in pieces.
- 125 屨

- 130 屑 *hsieh*⁴ *sieh*, a fragment, a crumb, a bit; to powder; to regard; to take pains for; upright, respectful, diligently, minute, troublesome, triflingly.
- 133 屋 *wu*¹ *wuh*, a room, a house, a dwelling; a cabin, a cell; a covering or tent of a carriage; a roof; to stop at; to remain at.
- 142 屬 *shu*³ *shuh*, attached to, as an animal's tail is to its body; class, relation; belong to; is; connected with; kinship, subject to; actual, existing; a sort, a rank, a grade; near to.
- 154 員 *hsi*⁴ *hi*² the exertion of titanio strength; herculean, robustious; extraordinary; to lie down to rest.
- 170 扇 *si*⁴ to ease nature.
- 175 扉 *fei*³ *'fei* coarse hempen or grass sandals or cheap shoes.
- 45 屨 *ch'ê*⁴ *ch'eh*, a plant sprouting.
- 1 屯 *ts'un*² the beginning of growth; to collect, together; the country; a village; to exist; to bring under one control; a place where soldiers live; a resilient camp; *chun* difficult; hard; thick; avaricious, sparing.
屯 *ni*² disobedient.
- 46 山 *shan*³ hills, mountains; heights; a mound, a range; wild, strong, loud; in *Cantonese*: a grave; the country.
1 岳 *yo*⁴ *yoh*, a lofty mountain; a wife's parents, intimating, the respect due to them; a wife's father; a mother-in-law.
屨 *chü*¹ *'siu* rocks thinly covered with earth; a road full of small stones and rough for travelling.
4 嶺 *ch'eng*⁴ *shing*³ a district in *Chehkiang*.
嶺 *hua*⁴ *hua*² the western of the five celebrated mountains in China.
5 屹 *yi*⁴ *yih*, an isolated, imposing mountain.
7 屨 same as 屨 77. 62.
屨 *huan*³ *shuan* a high hill, when compared with a small one near it, or as seen beyond it.
8 峽 *kai*¹ a hill without grass or trees.
屨 *huo*⁴ *kwoh*, a celebrated hill in Shansi.

- 9 岑 *ts'én² 'ch'án* an isolated peak; lofty.
 崙 *lun²* the long range of the Koulkoun Mountains, lying on the north of Tibet.
 崙 *lun²* a peak in Sz'ch'uen.
 崙 *lai²* the eastern and most famous of the five mountains in Shantung now called 泰山.
 崙 *ts'u²* name of a peak.
 10 崙 *wu⁴ wuh*, a bare hill.
 崙 *swan²* the peak of a mountain; sharp summit of a mountain.
 崙 *'chung²* a small hill shaped like a tumulus over a grave.
 14 崙 *hsien² 'hien* name of a mountain in Honan.
 17 崙 *ch'a²* to branch off, to miss; divergent path.
 18 崙 *'pin²* name of a small principality in Shensi.
 崙 *tsé² tsch*, a sierra or ridge of hills like the spines of a dragon's back.
 19 崙 *li⁴ lih*, a high range or hill.
 20 崙 *wu⁴ wuh*, high, as a hill or house, mountain or tower.
 23 崙 *ch'u² 'k'u* rugged, mountainous; a difficult ascent up a peak.
 24 崙 *ts'u⁴ ts'uh*, high; hazardous, as the summit of a peak like the Matter-horn.
 崙 *ts'u²* hilly.
 26 崙 *wei² swéi* a noted peak in Kansuh.
 27 崙 *ai² gyai* the sheer side of a hill; a cliff, a precipice; a bank, a shore.
 崙 *an⁴ ngan²* a beach, a bank, a shore; a high cliff; end of a journey, the goal, the object of effort; steps of a palace; a high forehead; a valorous or eminent person; a prison in the country.
 崙 *chüel² küeh*, a large platter anciently used in sacrifices, whose single leg had a cross-piece; *kwéi²* a hill suddenly rising up.
 28 崙 *ch'én² 'ch'án* uneven, as the peaks of mountains.
 崙 *ts'an²* uneven; ascending and descending.

- 29 崙 *chi⁴ kih*, a sharp, lofty peak, which soars far above the rest of the range; hazardous, imminent; unsteady.
 30 崙 *'k'o²* a range of hills in Shansi.
 崙 *'cu²* a hill in Shantung.
 崙 *k'o² k'oh*, a cave or hole in a hill; in the Indian Archipelago, 崙崙 is a term for country-born Chinese, whose fathers were immigrants.
 崙 *g'ung²* a territorial division under the Ming dynasty; uneven; up and down, as a defile; a group of islands off Shantung.
 崙 *g'iao²* a lofty peak.
 崙 *kou² 'kew* a hill in Hunan, where the tablet in honor of Yü was placed.
 崙 *hu²* a hill covered with trees and vegetation; a barren naked hill.
 崙 *o⁴ ngoh*, a cliff, a precipice.
 崙 *syen²* a high bank; a precipice, a rocky cliff or hill; lofty, steep; hazardous, dangerous; a terrace or ledge on hill-sides.
 崙 *gyen²* hazardous.
 崙 *chiao⁴ kiao²* the ridge or watershed of a high peak, where the water cannot stay; a hill-path.
 32 崙 *ts'o²* a hill that appears ready to fall.
 崙 *gyao²* towering; lofty and grand.
 34 崙 { *feng² 'fung* peak, or point of a hill; a summit, an apex; the hump on a camel.
 崙 *hsün² siün²* dangerous; lofty, steep, as mountains; severe, stern, impetuous.
 35 崙 *leng² lüng* hilly, uneven country.
 崙 *hsia² hiah*, hills each side of a chasm or gorge, with a stream below; the watershed of hills; a rapid formed by an island in a stream, or by hills contracting it; a narrow reach or gut; a strait.
 37 崙 *ch'i² k'i* hilly, rugged; precipitous, abrupt, a cape, a projecting headland; a steep rough path along and over mountains.

- 38 嶧 *ai²* a noted hill in Shantung, or in Japan, lying towards sunrise, to which the Great Yü sent his astronomers.
 嶧 *ch'i²* *k'i* a valley with a stream in it; a gorge and the rivulet that runs through it.
 嶧 *yen²* the shadow of a hill; a mountain in the west fabled to contain the cave where the sun goes at night.
 嶧 *lon²* *leu* a peak in Huanan, whereon it is said that the Great Yü set up a tablet.
 嶧 *ai²* uneven, rugged; a goat path going up a hill-side in a crooked manner; lofty.
 嶧 *sch'ung²* noble, honourable; lofty; high; to adore; to collect; to go to; entire.
 嶧 *chik²* *chi* a high and isolated peak; to pile; to lay up; provided with, as supplies.
 嶧 *feng²* *fung* a hill with a terrific gorge, in Shansi, on which the great carp ascended and became a dragon.
 嶧 *tsun²* lofty, grand, as a mountain peak.
 嶧 *chueh²* *kueh*, rising abruptly like a lofty peak; eminent.
 嶧 *ai²* the name of the hill in Lu, where the mother of Confucius prayed.
 嶧 *chi²* *kü* name of a high, snow-topped peak in Sz'ch'uen.
 嶧 *ai²* name of a peak.
 嶧 *peng²* *pang²* to put into a grave.
 嶧 same as 岡 46. 122.
 嶧 *chü²* *kü* to reach, to go to; a high hill or peak.
 嶧 *ts'o²* the uneven outline of hills; *tsz'* irregular.
 嶧 *ch'i²* *k'i* a hill without trees or grass; a bare, bleak mountain, such as a hermit chooses.
 嶧 *chieh²* *tsieh*, the peaks in a ridge.
 嶧 *ch'ien²* *k'ien* a noted hill in Shansi.
 嶧 *hui²* *huu²* a hill bare of trees and grass, a barren, rocky hill.
 嶧 *lü²* *lüh*, a sharp, high peak.
 嶧 *yin²* lofty and mountainous.

- 嶧 *ts'ai²* *tsai* offspring of an animal; to bring forth; a child.
 嶧 same as 巖 77. 62.
 嶧 *o²* *ngo* high, like a lofty peak; a commanding manner.
 嶧 *hi²* *hi* a gorge with beetling cliffs opposite; a dangerous pass along a precipice; a crack; an occasion, a chance.
 嶧 *ch'i²* *ch'i* to diverge, to branch off; a hill with two peaks; a fork in a road; high; ambiguous; double dealing.
 嶧 same as 嶧 46. 81.
 嶧 *ai²* a long and low ridge applied to it as one sees it from a distance.
 嶧 same as 嶧 72. 41.
 嶧 *hsün²* *siün* hills stretching beyond hills; abrupt, up and down, as hills appear.
 嶧 *ai²* a celebrated mountain in Houan.
 嶧 *k'un²* *k'oun* *kun²* a peak beyond comparison; a high mountain in Tibet.
 嶧 *ts'eng²* *sts'eng* hills rising one above another.
 嶧 *p'eng²* *pang²* to collapse; ruined; rushing down; the fall of a mountain; an emperor's death; infected, as sheep.
 嶧 *ai²* the highest and central peak of the 五嶽 or five sacred mountains; it lies in Honan; eminent, lofty, as a great statesman.
 嶧 *chung²* a lofty hill; high, prominent; majestic, dignified in bearing.
 嶧 *ch'ien²* *k'ien* a deep vale among hills; a grotto to fall into; to inchase, to inlay; to infix.
 嶧 *ch'in²* *k'in* high peaks shooting up aloft.
 嶧 *kuei²* *kwéi* a group of small hills, which look as if they had been brought together or assembled; *wei²* solitary.
 嶧 same as 巖 77. 62.
 嶧 *sch'an²* a cliff; a summit that rises above the clouds.
 嶧 *min²* a range of mountains in the north of Sz'ch'uen.

- 86 嶠 *ch'iao³ ts'iao* mountainous.
- 87 崢 *ch'êng¹ ch'êng chêng¹* to rise high; conspicuous, as a peak; excelling.
- 94 嶺 *qao³ jou²* a mountain in Shantung.
- 嶽 *yao⁴ yoh, yo⁴* the highest peaks of mountains; a lofty summit.
- 巔 *'yen⁴ nien⁴* the top of a mountain, likened to a boiler; perhaps referring especially to hills with concave tops, which are like burntout volcanoes.
- 95 崕 *tzü¹ tsz²* name of a hill in Shantung.
- 99 崕 *k'an¹* a rocky bank, precipitous ledges; irregular.
- 100 嶺 *'ch'an³* windings among hills.
- 102 岫 *hsiu⁴ siu²* a cavernous cliff under a hill; a ravine or gorge.
- 岬 *chia¹ kiah*, the side of a hill; a steep place between hills.
- 嶂 *po¹* a hill or peak in Shensi.
- 103 嶂 *gi³* a name said to have been given to the 九嶷山, on the west of Shansi, whose nine summits were so much alike as to be doubtful.
- 105 嶂 *têng⁴ têng²* stone steps; projecting rocks lending up hills; a ledge on a precipice.
- 109 嶂 *mei² mei¹* a famous peak in Szech'uen.
- 嶂 *i⁴ yih*, a hill in Shantung.
- 112 岩 *yen²* a high bank; a precipice; lofty, steep; hazardous, dangerous; a terrace on hill-sides; in *Cantonese*: agreeing, exact, just.
- 113 嶂 *'piu²* a peak rising high above others on the ridge.
- 114 嶂 *gü³* a mountain or region in the east, where the sun rises.
- 115 嵒 *hsi¹ shi* name of a mountain in Nganhwei.
- 116 嶂 *k'u¹ k'uh*, hilly; a rounded low summit near a high hill.
- 嶂 *'kung¹* a mountain supposed to uphold the Dipper or North pole.
- 117 嶂 *li¹ li¹*, hilly.
- 嶂 *chang¹* a steep cliff, a range of peaks.

- 119 嶂 *shin²* precipitous; lofty peaks of mountains.
- 122 岡 *kang¹* ridge, or top of a mountain; a peak, a stony hill, a summit.
- 嶂 *tsui⁴* hilly, rough country; mountainous.
- 123 嶂 *'i³* a high peak, irregular and steep.
- 124 嶂 *hsi¹ shi*, a noted mountain in Yunnan.
- 130 嶂 *yao¹ shiao* name of several hills in Honan.
- 嶂 *ch'iao⁴ ts'iao⁴* a steep, abrupt hill, a cliff that obstructs the way or separates places; strict, vehement, quick; dangerous, as a cliff.
- 134 嶂 *hsü² 'sü* an islet which has level arable land at the foot of its hills; applied to many islands on the coast of Fuhkien.
- 138 嶂 *lang²* name of a hill, behind which the sun goes down at the winter solstice.
- 141 嶂 same as 嶂 46. 23.
- 147 嶂 *hsien² 'hsien* a steep isolated hill with a plateau on top; a small butte.
- 148 嶂 *hsieh⁴ hia²* a valley; a low hill separated from a higher one.
- 149 嶂 *luan² huan* the peaks of a hill; a line of pointed summits winding along.
- 150 嶂 *yü¹ yuh*, a pool in a ravine; a dry gully or ravine.
- 154 嶂 *tsan⁴* mountainous.
- 160 嶂 *yeh⁴*, elevated; lofty.
- 163 嶂 *k'uo⁴ kw'oh*, a ravine or gorge.
- 167 嶂 *gin²* high and dangerous cliffs, running along one after the other; a ridge.
- 170 嶂 *to⁴* an obeliscal peak; the undulating line of a range of hills.
- 172 嶂 *ts'ui¹* a high mountain.
- 嶂 *'sui²* name of a prefecture in Yunnan; see also 172. 46. 嶂.
- 181 嶂 *'ling²* a mountain top; a pass on a mountain, a road over a peak, a ridge or sierra.
- 嶂 *tien¹* the peak or apex of a hill.

- 182 嵐 *lan²* vapor or mist on a hill top; smoky vapor.
- 189 嵩 *wei¹* *swéi* a high rugged rock, referring to its hazardous, bare appearance.
- 194 鬼 *wei¹* *swéi* high, lofty, eminent; conspicuous and sublime, like a towering cliff; exalted, as virtue.
- 巍 *'tao²* an island out at sea.
- 196 島
- 47 川 } *ch'uan¹* *ch'w'en* mountain streams; a river's fountains; to flow out.
- 州 *chou¹* *chou* a division, a district; a continent; a dwelling, a region, a spot, a place; a time; an islet.
- 3 荒 *huang¹* *huang* a watery waste; to reach, to get to.
- 8 垚 *ching¹* *king* streams running under the ground; a quiet flow of water without waves.
- 48 垚 *sch'ao²* a nest on a tree; a retreat, a den; camps of an enemy or rebels; a sort of pandean pipe.
- 75 巢 *nieh¹* *lieh* the motion and looks of rippling water.
- 78 夢 *hsin³* *siün* to go on a circuit; to cruize, to patrol.
- 162 巡 *lieh¹* stiff hair on the head; a mane; bristles; dorsal fins.
- 208 嵐
- 48 工 *kung¹* work; leisure; a workman, an officer, an artisan; service, duty; a job; art; able, skilled.
- 巨 *chi¹* *kü²* great, large, vast; numerous; the chief, mighty, very; how?
- 巧 *ch'iao³* *'k'iao* clever, artful, specious, handy, skillful, dexterous, adroit, crafty; subtle; opportune; genius.
- 1 巧 *'tso²* the left; second to; false; the left hand; to d-grade, to lower; a substitute; an assistant or deputy; depraved, bad; to witness to, to verify; used for the East in speaking of the coast of China.
- 2 現 *'tso²* a witch; magic; a magician; sorceress or enchantress, a spiritual medium; one on whom the gods descend; to perform incantations; witchism.
- 4 左 *'tso²* *sch'ai¹* *tz'z¹* mistake, difference; send, a messenger; uneven, to go along; irregular.
- 123 美 *'tso²* *'ki* one's self, private, selfish; special; I; to record.
- 49 己

- 己 *'tso²* finished, ended, done, past; yes, truly; now, already, just; to reject; to decline; enough.
- 巳 *sz²* *sz²* 9 to 11 a.m.; the fourth moon, when all nature is in full vigor; the sixth of the 12 branches.
- 巴 *pa¹* crust, or fur inside a boiler; to gather or collect; to adhere; a clap.
- 2 厄 *chih¹* *chi* a siphon, a wine vessel; a cup to measure meat and drink.
- 巷 *hsiang⁴* *hiang³* a lane or street; an alley; a passage in a harem.
- 巽 *sun⁰* a stand; mild, bland, insinuating; to select; to grasp firmly.
- 50 巾 *chin¹* *kin* a napkin, a kerchief; a head dress; a neck cloth; a bonnet; a curtain.
- 1 市 *same as 市 22. 50.*
- 市 *shih⁴* *shi²* a crowd, to trade, a market; a shop; to trade; vulgar; to encourage.
- 師 *shih¹* *shi* the people; multitudes, a legion, skilled in; a master, a patron, a professor, a sage, a pattern to the world; to teach, to imitate.
- 4 布 *pu⁰* cotton fabrics; linen; grass-cloth; to spread; to infer; to arrange, to publish, to make known, to diffuse; a source; a spring; to scatter.
- 希 *hai¹* *hi* few, rare; moulting; seldom; desirous; wishing; to disburse, to scatter.
- 帥 *shuai¹* *shuai²* a general, a commander-in-chief; a leader; read *soh*, to lead on, to conduct, to be chief; to follow; to be led.
- 8 市 *same as 50. 1.*
- 市 *yi¹* *yih*, a very small tent, chiefly used to protect a coffin from the dust.
- 9 幃 *same as 幃 50. 149.*
- 幃 *tai⁰* a bag, a sack, a case; a packet, a purse; a covering to inclose or protect things.
- 10 幌 *shui⁰* a napkin hung at the girdle; a handkerchief.
- 12 幃 *ch'i²* *ch'i* a napkin; a bandage.
- 13 帽 *mao⁰* a hat or cap; an imposition, as a price above the real.
- 14 帝 *ti⁰* to judge, a god; divine; the emperor; a ruler; the supreme; a sovereign; Heaven.

- 帶 *tai⁶* a girdle, a belt, a compress, a bandage, a sash; to *bring*; a region; a zone; local; a locality; a tape, a ribbon; to lend, to conduct, to remind; connected with, implicated in, rather, slightly; to latch, to close.
- 帚 *chou³* 'cheu a broom; to sweep up dirt:
- 帶 *mi⁴ mih*, a napkin to cover food; to veil, to cover with a cloth.
- 幕 *mi⁴ mih*, a veil to cover the face of the dead; a curtain; to veil.
- 帆 } *fan¹* the sail of a vessel; canvas; to sail.
- 帆 } 16
- 帖 *fén¹ fén* a large towel or napkin, hung in the left side of the girdle.
- 帖 *18*
- 帖 *t'ieh²* a label; a list; a card; a copy head; written scrolls; documents, manuscripts; a billet; a visiting-card which has many sorts; a placard; settled, decided.
- 帖 *25*
- 膊 *'yen³* armor for the breast like a cuirass or breast plate.
- 膊 *27*
- 杖 *fu² fuh*, a wand, ornamented with variegated silk, and held by mummies; a handkerchief.
- 杖 *29*
- 帽 *ch'ia² k'ieh*, a scholar's cap, used about A. D. 300, like a military cap without corners, to distinguish the literati of Wéi.
- 帽 *30*
- 幪 *ch'iao¹ ts'iao* a turban or fillet; a cloth cap once worn by women or musicians to protect the coiffure.
- 幪 *幪*
- 幪 *ch'an³ 'chen* an old carriage altogether worn out; the canopy of a carriage.
- 幪 *same as 裙 145. 30.*
- 幪 *kuo¹⁻² kwok*, a hempen cap or kerchief worn by woman in mourning; a woman's headdress which conceals the hair; females.
- 幪 *31*
- 幪 *tao⁶* the sky; a curtain, a veil; to canopy over; a carriage screen or partition.
- 幪 *33*
- 幪 *same as 蓑 145. 37.*
- 幪 *37*
- 帑 *chüan⁴ k'uen* a bag holding three 斗 or pecks, with the bottom made of board; to alap or turn down the cuff.
- 帑 *帑*
- 幪 *po⁴ puh*, a kind of cowl or hood worn by soldiers; a kerchief for the head; the skirt trimmed or braided.
- 幪 *幪*
- 幪 *k'ua⁴ kw'a* a riding dress; overalls to protect the trousers from chafing.
- 幪 *幪*
- 幪 *fén⁴ fén* to fill a bag with grain till it bursts, the cord of a bow.
- 幪 *幪*

- 帑 *nu³ 'tang* a treasury, a jewel house: a store of gold or precious things, such as are given as presents by the emperor.
- 帑 *ju⁴ jü* the wrapping which is wound on the ends of a bow to strengthen it; a large napkin; an ornamented streamer hung in houses.
- 帑 *38*
- 帑 *juan¹* remnants, cabbage, cuttings.
- 帑 *40*
- 帑 *fang¹* to bind the edge of a shoe; a binder, a support; to help, to defend, to succor; to replace, as a new strip for the old.
- 帑 *41*
- 帑 *ch'ang² shang* constantly, usual, common, ordinary, always, ever, habitual; unchanging; a law; a rule; a long spear put in war chariots.
- 帑 *42*
- 帑 *wu⁴ wuh*, the general's tent; a temporary tent for worshipping in; a cover or protection; to shelter.
- 帑 *44*
- 帑 *p'a⁶* a bundle of clothes or roll of silk; a kerchief, a coif.
- 帑 *49*
- 帑 *p'ing¹ p'ang* a screen or awning; a shelter.
- 帑 *51*
- 帑 *same as 簾 118. 53.*
- 帑 *53*
- 帑 *hsi² sh*, a mat; a repast, an entertainment; a table; to cover with mats; to spread out, to depend on; a chair of a teacher; rest, quiet.
- 帑 *帑*
- 帑 *ch'u²* a screen which is put up to make a temporary kitchen.
- 帑 *帑*
- 帑 *shih⁴* to wipe, to rub and dust with a duster; to brush away, to cleanse as a sheep.
- 帑 *56*
- 帑 *san¹* ragged clothes.
- 帑 *59*
- 帑 *hsien³ 'hien* a curtain, which protects the front of a carriage from the sun, or conceals the rider; the screen of a sedan.
- 帑 *61*
- 帑 *hue² huoh*, a curtain to screen from the wind.
- 帑 *62*
- 帑 *ch'ih⁴ ch'i²* a streamer; fringed; to signalize; a pennon; a flag, long and narrow, used as a marker; to fasten as with cords.
- 帑 *帑*
- 帑 *hu⁶* a fine napkin.
- 帑 *63*
- 帑 *pi⁴* a single piece of silk; a present as presents; wealth, riches, gold and copper.
- 帑 *66*
- 帑 *chiao³ 'kiao* wrappers for the legs, and prevent vermin; used by porters, sedan carriers, and travelers.
- 帑 *帑*
- 帑 *huang² 'huang* a curtain; a sign; a sort of ornament; in Cantonese: a gust; a wave; to throw a cloth; one, and not to close; the girdle; also same as 帑.
- 帑 *72*

- 73 幔 *man^o* a curtain, a screen; tapestry or brocade hangings.
- 75 袜 *mo⁴ mah, mei⁴* low socks or other covering for the feet, made of cloth; a napkin, a handkerchief, a girdle or stomacher, worn over the breast like a corset; to bind on.
same as 紙 120. 83.
- 83 帑 *ta⁴ tah*, a covering to protect a tent or carriage, and keep out the rain; a large screen or tester.
- 85 帑 *hu¹* to cover over; great; arrogant, rude to; large.
- 86 幘 *'u^u* a turban or a napkin to cover the head.
- 87 帑 *'chao³* to cover the head.
- 102 幅 *fu² fuh*, a roll of silk, or paper; scrolls, flags, pictures; strips of land; a wide strip of cloth.
- 幅 *hua² huah*, the noise of tearing silk.
- 幘 *fan¹* a flag, a streamer; to return; a duster or cloth to wipe goblets.
- 帑 *p'a^o* a handkerchief; a turban, a veil for protecting the head; a stomacher for children; a turban or fillet worn by soldier.
- 帑 *po⁴ poh, pai⁴* plain white silk, tawfety; a present of silk; wealth, property.
- 帑 *pa^{ng}¹* to help, to assist, to defend, to replace, as a new strip for the old; a binder, a support.
- 帑 *p'ei⁴ p'ei²* a kind of vest, a cape; a mantle.
- 107 帑 *piao¹* a streamer of silk tied to the top of the staff; a pennant above a flag.
- 113 帑 *ch'iao¹ ts'iao* a fillet or wrapper for the head, made of unbleached hemp, formerly worn by women as mourning; to sew.
- 115 帑 *lien²* a booth; a flag or sign of any kind showing where wine is sold.
- 116 帑 *kheng⁴ ching³* to unroll a painting or scroll, so as to display it.
- 117 帑 *ch'uang² sch'ang* a curtain for a carriage, placed to screen the side windows; pennant; streamers hung from the roof; *it'ung* screening.
- 134 帑 *hi⁴ i⁴* a law, a way.
- 140 幘 *meng² mung* a covering; to screen off or shelter; to protect, as against the bleak rain; to cover the head.

- 幕 *mu⁴ moh*, a curtain hanging down; a tent; a screen; a private secretary; a confidential clerk or aid; a military secretary.
- 幘 *mi⁴ mih*, a coverlet, or overall; a leather screen or canopy for a cart, made of tiger's skin, and allowed only, to grandees.
- 149 幘 *ch'an¹ ch'en* the curtain of a carriage; a screen on an entrance; to break or snap off.
- 幘 *luan² luan* a cord of silk.
- 154 幘 *tsé¹ tseh*, a soft cap worn in old time, pointed on the top and having ear-flaps to cover the hair; a kerchief to retain the top-knot; a skull cap; a turban.
- 幘 *fén² fén* the ornament on a bridle, like a pompon of hair, near the horse's mouth; *fán²* a bag full of grain.
- 160 幘 *mi⁴ mih*, a leather screen or canopy for a cart made of tiger's skin, and allowed only to grandees.
- 161 幘 *chén¹ ch'en* the bag tied to a horse's head when baiting him.
- 163 幘 *pa^{ng}¹* to help, to assist; to succor, to defend; to replace; to bind the edge of a shoe.
- 166 幘 *'i²* a mat sail.
- 168 幘 *chang²* curtains; a canopy; a tent; a dwelling; a reason; to calculate; an account.
- 169 幘 *jan²* an ancient kind of literary dress, a sort of doctor's robe; a suit of inner and outer garments.
- 172 幘 *wei² wei* a curtain, a tent; an apron, a skirt; a veil.
- 178 幘 *wei² wei* curtains, a perfume bag; the rooms for woman.
- 179 幘 *ch'ien¹ ts'ien* to signalize; to make a note of, to record; a slip, a form, a model; a label; a title of a book.
- 181 幘 *hsü¹ sū* a coarse white hempen kerchief, which women wore at funerals in the Sung dynasty; end of a piece of silk.
- 51 干 *kan¹* a shield; to oppose, to provoke; to seek; exposed to; soldiers; arms; a rivulet; a boundary; offence, crime; for, concerning; resulting; stems of small trees; in *Shanghai*: a child.
- 4 年 *chien²* a year.
- 9 幹 *kan²* business; to manage, to do; skilful, ability; the trunk of a tree; the material of; the original substance of.
- 11 幸 *hsing⁴ hing³* lucky; to hope; fortunate, blessed; to rejoice at; pleased; to wait or hope for.

- 12 平 *p'ing^g* even; tranquil; to level; just; equal, common, ordinary, uniform; to pacify; a plain; to regulate; to conciliate.
- 51 并 *ch'ien²* *ch'ien* even, level; to raise in both hands.
- 并 *ping^g* together, with, and, also, all, both, unitedly; really; to compare.
- 52 么 *yao¹* small, tender.
- 6 幻 *huan⁴* *huan²* sleight of hand; magical arts; changeable; a trick, a dream or apparition, unreal, mutual deception.
- 19 幼 *yu⁴* *yiu²* young, small, tender; immature, delicate; growing, as grain; youthful; *yuo* subtle, abstruse.
- 52 兹 *same as 95. 95.*
- 兹 *kuan¹* *kuan* to run the threads through the web.
- 幽 *yu¹* *yiu* quiet, secluded, lonely; dark; umbrageous; retired; mysterious, occult; the ignorant; idle; the shades or spirits; to go or be sent into retirement.
- 幾 *chi³* *ki* some, a few, how many? subtle; hidden, like the unseen springs of motion, moderately, nearly, about, rather; the time for, the chance; a sign of; to examine.
- 53 广 *'yen³* a spacious covering or shelter, capable of protecting people.
- 1 庀 *hsia⁴* *hia²* rooms built against a wall; the back of a house, where there is no verandah or porch.
- 6 序 *hsü⁴* *sü²* order, series, arrangement; precedence; a preface in which the subject of a book is stated in order; a college or school; the east and west walls of a room.
- 9 庠 *ch'in²* *ch'in* a general of cavalry in Lu B. C. 720.
- 府 *'fu³* a house; a district; an office; a library; a storehouse or treasury; a palace; a prefect.
- 庠 *hsiu¹* *hiu* shade, shelter; protection, to sustain, to protect; to rest.
- 10 庠 *'tiao²* a place that is not full; a sinus, a cavity.
- 12 廉 *lien³* a corner, an angle; economical; pure; moderate, frugal; disinterested; to discriminate; to examine candidly.
- 18 廁 *'z'ä⁴* *ts'ä²* *ts'ä⁴* a place which needs to be constantly cleansed, a privy; to cleanse; a gorge where a stream forces its way; to arrange guests in

- order; a high brink; the edge of a bed.
- 20 庖 *p'ao¹* a place for killing and dressing food; a cook-room.
- 21 庖 *'p'i³* a bank broken in; destroyed, subverted, as from some internal cause; prostrated, as a wall.
- 24 庫 *pei³* *pei¹* low, unpretending, as a cottage; humble, mean; short; insufficient; a hen quail; used for the nose.
- 25 店 *tien²* a shop, an inn, a stand; a place to put goods, a tavern.
- 28 店 *same as 店 200. 52.*
- 29 度 *to⁴* *tu⁴* to think, to surmise; a measure, a degree; a limit; a rule, a regulation; to ford, to pass; a degree of latitude or longitude; to guess, to calculate, to estimate.
- 度 *sou¹* *shen* to secrete, to conceal; to search for hidden things; crafty; hidden; to examine into, as a hidden meaning.
- 30 廛 *ch'ian²* *st'ian²* a wall built of mud, stone, or brick; a defense; a tribe of red Huns.
- 32 庄 *chuang¹* *ch'uang* sedate, grave; a farm-house, a grange; a store; a firm or house; a dead-house; a hamlet, a village; a classifier of affairs.
- 座 *tsu⁴* a seat, a throne, a shrine; a classifier of hills, walls, towers, buildings, pagodas, movable pavilions, encampments.
- 廛 *chin³* *kin²* a small house, a hut, a hovel; a lodge of one or two rooms, just big enough for a shelter; just enough; diligent, careful; a surplus.
- 35 廛 *same as 27. 35. 廛*
- 37 庵 *an¹* *ngan* a cottage; a Buddhist nunnery; a round hut or thatched cottage; a shelter for a guard; a religious house; a reception hall; or small temple.
- 39 庠 *hsiao¹* *hiao* the lofty imposing effect of grand buildings.
- 41 廚 *ch'ü²* a kitchen, a cook-house; a case for holding books, clothes; a quiver.
- 庠 *chi³* *'chi* to provide in store to have ready, as implements of husbandry.
- 43 庠 *same as 庠 27. 43.*
- 44 庠 *st'o²* to measure anything by stretching the arms out.
- 45 庠 *st'un²* to dwell; a place of concourse; to come together.
- 庠 *same as 庠 69. 8.*

same as 廛 200. 52.

- 52 庭 *t'ing*² a house, a hall; an office; the family rooms, a boudoir, the rooms used by children for study or work; parental, domestic; the court of a palace; to appear at court.
- 54 庭 *t'ing*² a house, a hall; an office; the family rooms, a boudoir, the rooms used by children for study or work; parental, domestic; the court of a palace; to appear at court.
- 58 庚 *k'eng*¹ *k'eng* one's age; horary character; to change, to alter; the reason or cause of; age, years; to restore.
- 64 廛 *chi*² *'ki* a pantry; to bury things on mountains when worshipping the gods.
- 65 度 *chi*² *'ki* a pantry; a cupboard or repository for keeping valuables; to put aside carefully.
- 66 廠 *'ch'ang*² an open shed, a yard; a depôt; whole-sale stores; a manufactory of government stores.
- 69 廩 *ao*² *ngao* the buildings of a granary; a room or bin for storing grain within a depôt.
- 71 廩 *ssu*² *'sz* a menial, a servant, an attendant; to divide; a forager or wood-cutter; to feed or take care of; to serve.
- 73 廩 *ch'iu*⁴ *kiu*³ a stable, a stall where horses are housed.
- 74 廟 *kuei*⁴ *kuei*² an out-house for grass or fodder.
- 75 廟 *miao*⁴ a temple; to honor the gods; a fane; tombs, topos; in *Pekingese*: a fair.
- 76 床 *ch'uang*² *ch'uang* a bed, or couch; a sofa; boards for a bed; a framework; a measure; a classifier of bed-clothes.
- 77 廩 *chia*⁴ *lia*² to build a house; to rear a dwelling; a house.
- 81 廩 *yii*² to mimic and make sport of; interchanged with 廩 64. 11.
- 83 廩 *hsin*² *lin* to dress up and prepare chariots for going out; to begin, as a tune by the band; a musical instrument; to stop up, as a sewer.
- 86 廩 *ts'ia*² *ts'ia*² the wooden part of the share of a plow, to which the iron was formerly attached.
- 88 廩 *pi*⁴ to screen, to shelter, to connive; to protect, as gods do; to cover; to lodge; affording shade.
- 90 廩 *'ti*² the bottom; below; a copy; a rough draft; low, menial; a servant; to the end; lasting; to impede; to settle, as a sediment; natural vigor; constitution; but; only; at the base of; under the shadow of; underneath.
- 92 廩 *'wu*² the open porch or vestibule placed between the gatehouse and the main hall; side piazzas or galleries; *g'wu* luxuriant, overgrown.

- 廩 *chai*⁴ to discriminate; a fabulous monster having one horn; it is drawn like a tiger on the wall which screens a *yamun*; *chi* a worm or grub; reptiles without feet.
- 廩 *shu*⁴ a concubine; nearly; so that; all, the whole, a great number, a multitude; various, the people, the mass, the herd; if, but, near; probably.
- 廩 *wei*² *'wei* elegant, fine looking.
- 廩 *'ya*² a piazza or lodge near the great hall; a verandah that goes around the house; a rough shed for sheltering horses.
- 廩 *'pu*² a flat roof; the roof made flat so as to be used.
- 廩 *gyung*¹ to employ, as servants; constant, usual; stupid, simple; rude; common; laborious; meritorious; cordial, obliging; services; how? a state or region; a kind of bell.
- 廩 *miao*⁴ a temple, a fair.
- 廩 *lin*⁴ the beam in the eaves of a roof; the middle hall of a house.
- 廩 *fei*⁴ *fei*² to annul; to disuse; obsolete, to abandon; void, null, spoiled, corrupt, useless; degenerated; large, to destroy.
- 廩 *k'o*² *k'oh*, a cave or grot in a hillside; to store away.
- 廩 *lu*² *liu* a cottage, a mat hut; a borer's lodge in the field; to lodge, to pass the night; a term for one's own house.
- 廩 *hsiang*¹ *siang* side apartments; the side rooms or building subordinate to the large buildings.
- 廩 same as 門 169. 1.
- 廩 *'lin*² *ling*² a public granary; a depôt for rice or food used in sacrifices; a grange; to give grain to students.
- 廩 *'su*¹ a convent.
- 廩 *hsiang*² *siang* a school; an almshouse; to nourish; an asylum for old people; a gymnasium or college in the Chou dynasty for poor students; to teach.
- 廩 *liao*⁴ a small ancient town or state in Shantung.
- 廩 *t'ing*¹ a court, an office, a hall, a saloon, a room; a place where cases are heard; the officer in his court.
- 廩 *chi*¹ the turnings and windings of a mountain brook.

- 134 庾 ^{'yu²} an extemporaneous cover; a temporary granary or stack for the crops in the field or when waiting to be transported; a pile, a stack; abundant, affluent; a measure of 16 斗 or pecks.
- 138 扃 ^{hsien¹ hien¹ han⁴} a threshold.
- 141 廬 ^{sch'a²} a house injured, and ready to tumble down.
- 148 廨 ^{chieh⁴ kiai²} an apartment adjoining or in a *yamen* where persons can stay, or visitors be received; a sort of hospice; a lodging for subordinate officers.
- 159 庫 ^{k'u⁴} a treasury, a store house, an arsenal, a shop; a depot; a lexicon, a magazine.
- 163 廓 ^{k'uo³ kw'oh¹} wide and empty; open, as a region; to enlarge; to make more spacious, great, as a state; vacant; to augment; to pare with a sword.
- 廊 ^{lang²} apartments; passages; a verandah; a porch or passage on the side of a house, like a corridor or gallery; chambers adjoining a hall.
- 164 廨 ^{yu² yiu} an old building whose timbers are decayed; a dank rotten smell.
- 166 廨 ^{ch'an³} ^{sch'en} ground allotted to a retainer; a shop; a stall; a square for a market; a residence.
- 170 廨 ^{yin³} shade, a shelter; to screen; to protect; umbrageous; a shadow; hereditary honors in the state, intimating that they protect the realm.
- 171 康 ^{kang¹} joy, ease, rest; repose, robust, stout, delightful, excellent; to quiet, stability.
- 172 廨 ^{ying¹} the imperial gymnasium where the highest scholars studied; same as 廨 172, 163.
- 195 廨 ^{hsien³} 'sien a small storehouse for grain, a place where it can be kept clean and fresh.
- 201 廣 ^{kuang³} 'kwang great, wide; to extend; to diffuse; enlarged; broad, stout.
- 210 廨 ^{chai¹} a hut; a dwelling of thatch.
- 54 廨 ^{'yin³} to journey; to move on.
- 9 廨 same as 廨 64. 9.
- 31 廨 same as 廨 162. 31.
- 32 廨 ^{st'ing²} a hall; the court; to rectify; correct, regular; erect; a courtyard; the court of the palace; the place where audiences are held.

- 77 延 ^{yen²} to reach far; to lengthen out, to extend to; to protract; to involve; dilatory; a long time, protracted; to arrange in order; to invite; to call together; distant; an interval, a crevice.
- 102 廨 ^{ti² tih¹} to follow; to advance in knowledge; to bring forward; to direct in right paths; to develop; to go to a place; to intimate to.
- 106 廨 ^{po⁴ poh¹} to urge, to insist upon; to vex, to harass; embarrassed and driven on as by an enemy.
- 129 建 ^{chien⁴ kien¹} to establish, to build, to found; to erect, to constitute, to confirm; the length of a moon as fixed by the imperial calendar.
- 146 廨 same as 廨 4. 6.
- 55 升 ^{kung³} to salute by folding the hands; the two hands joined and held up, as when presenting a thing.
- 廿 ^{ju² juh¹} twenty.
- 8 弈 ^{yi⁴ yih¹} to play a game, as chess; the mien or air; a tent.
- 18 弈 ^{fén² s'án¹} a hill of earth, rising steep and high.
- 26 弈 same as 弈 93. 87.
- 28 弈 ^{pien⁴} military officers; a cap; quick; alarmed; to clap the hands.
- 30 弈 ^{'yen³} to cover over; to hide, as a star at an occultation; a narrow path; to intervene and shade; bell-shaped, or like a vase with a large belly and small mouth.
- 49 昇 ^{'i²} to retire, to stop; to raise; how can it be! doubt; wonder.
- 66 弊 ^{pi²} ruined, corrupt; disgusted; defeated; distressed, vicious, tricky; troubles; deteriorated, as coin; my, mine.
- 96 弄 ^{nung¹ lung¹} to prepare; acting, doing; to plan; to make, to feel, to do; to handle, as a tool; to trifle and toy with; to treat with undue liberty.
- 56 弋 ^{i⁴ yih¹} a dart; to shoot; an arrow with a string tied to it; a perch; or roost; to appropriate, to seize or take; to aim at; black.
- 1 弋 ^{i⁴ yih¹} one.
- 7 弋 ^{érh⁴ 'rh¹} two; the second; to divide in twain; to duplicate.
- 30 弋 ^{tung¹} the beam to which the hawser is secured; a cat-head.
- 48 弋 ^{shih⁴} form, example, fashion; a pattern; to imitate; a rule, a law; to respect; to measure; thereby, and.

- 57 弑 *shih¹ shi²* to murder, to assassinate, to kill a superior.
- 弓 *kung¹* a bow; a measure (5 Chinese feet); to pull the bow; a catapult; arched, crescent; a cover of a carriage.
- 2 引 *'yin³* to draw a bow; to show; to lead, to guide, to tempt; to induce, to point out; to recommend; to perpetuate; to decline, to retire; a preface or argument of a book; *yin³* a halter, a drag-rope.
- 弔 *tiao⁴* to condole, to mourn; to hang; to suspend; to lift up, as by a cord; to demand, to ask for; a thousand cash; *tih³* to reach to; to move, to get to the extreme; in good order.
- 弟 *ti⁴* a younger brother; to act as becomes to a younger brother; consins; relatives; a junior; a friend; easy.
- 4 弗 *fu³ fuh³* no, not so, neither, nor; distorted; to grasp; to leave.
- 5 弛 *shih³* 'shi to ease off the bowstring, to unstring a bow; to cast off, to relax, to annul, to abrogate; dissolute, unconcerned; spoiled, injured.
- 7 𢱿 *'wv¹* to draw a bow; the whirl of the arrow.
- 8 𢱿 *tiao⁴* an ornamented bow; also read *sun*.
- 9 𢱿 *ch'iang⁴ k'iang³* a trap or gin set in the path to catch animals; a net for birds.
- 𢱿 *'fu³* the middle of a bow, where it is grasped.
- 23 𢱿 *k'ou¹ k'eu¹* the notch or catch at the end of a bow, to which the bowstring is fastened.
- 28 弘 *hung³* the twanging of a bowstring; flapping of curtains; large, vast, expanded; liberal; to give full development to.
- 29 𢱿 *'no¹* a bow-case; a scabbard; a flag-bag; a vantbrace; to sheathe; just, liberal.
- 30 𢱿 *ch'ao¹* the recoil of the bow after the arrow leaves it; a bow unbent.
- 𢱿 *t'an² tan²* a pellet; a ball; to draw a bow; a bullet, a shot, a pill; to flip, to thrum on stringed instruments; to depreciate, to accuse, to mark; to throw at.
- 37 𢱿 *ch'ueh³ kueh³* an archer's ring worn on the right thumb to aid in shooting.
- 𢱿 *ch'uan³ k'uen³* a part of crossbow; two rattan rings suspended so as to permit the archer to put his arms in them as he begins to learn to draw the bow.

- 38 弩 *'nu³* a cross-bow; a ballista; it is sometimes made to shoot several darts, and is set as a trap for animals.
- 49 𢱿 *pa⁴* the grasp of a bow; the part of a bow which is grasped when shooting.
- 51 𢱿 *p'eng¹* *p'ing* to stretch; to draw a bow; to pull a cross-bow to its full stretch.
- 53 𢱿 *kuo⁴ k'woh⁴* to broaden a bow, to pull it to the full stretch; quick, agile.
- 57 𢱿 *jo⁴ joh⁴* weak, delicate, fragile, slender, feeble, ruined, fading, dead, to despise.
- 𢱿 *pi⁴ pih⁴* to assist, to add to; double; to aid, to guide, as a statesman; to shelter; perverse; high.
- 66 𢱿 same as 𢱿 75. 66.
- 74 𢱿 *p'eng¹ p'ing* full, stretched; a strong bow; a stiff bow; complete, furnished.
- 75 𢱿 *shê³ sheh³* an archer's thumb-ring; a thimble for archers.
- 79 𢱿 *kou⁴ k'eu⁴* enough; adequate, full; to draw a bow to its full stretch; bowmen, archers.
- 83 𢱿 *'ti³* the famous bow of the Emperor Shun, which was rod and ornamented with carvings.
- 87 𢱿 *chieng⁴ ch'ien⁴ g³* to draw a bow; to press open anything so as to inspect it.
- 89 𢱿 *gmi³* to reach to, to extend to, to pervade; to prevent, to close up, to stop; to complete; full, universal; more, still; distant, prolonged; a bow discharged; to shoot an arrow.
- 91 𢱿 *gian¹ yuen¹* the curvature of a bow near its two ends, the place where it begins to taper.
- 95 𢱿 *hsien³ chien³* a string; a spring; a crescent; the action of the pulses, from the idea that it is on a tendon.
- 97 𢱿 *chu³* a bow, an arc; curved, arched.
- 102 𢱿 same as 𢱿 57. 142.
- 128 𢱿 *'mi³* a bow without ornaments; at ease, resting; unbent as a bow; to desist, to stop; to forget; to destroy, to put down.
- 129 𢱿 *hsiao¹ siao¹* the ends of a bow, which often turn backwards in Chinese bows.
- 130 𢱿 *'shuo¹* the ends of a bow; a bow discharging the arrow; the arrow leaving the bow.
- 142 𢱿 *ch'iang³ k'iang³* strong, firm, violent, determined, boisterous; good; a remainder, an excess; better for; *'k'iang* to compel, to force, to in-vigorate, to try, to prevail.

145 彣 *'jang'* a bow bent and made ready for use.

149 彎 *'wan'* curved; to bend; to draw a bow; arched.

168 張 *'chang'* a leaf or sheet; to stretch; to spread; to draw a bow; to open; to proclaim to; to boast of; to increase.

chi' k' s' a hog turning up his snout.

58 彣 *sui' sao'* a besom of bamboo switches.

2 彣 *contracted form of 歸 77. 50.*

4 彣

14 彣 *kui' w' a collection, a class, a series; it is also read 'lei': many of the same sort, to sort, to classify.*

55 彣 *g' cups or vases of a cyathiform shape, used for libations; a constant rule, an invariable principle, assented to by all; regular, usual; addicted to.*

85 彣 *lu' luh,* to cut on wood, to carve.

111 彣 *chih' chi'* a sow that wallows; swine.

152 彣 *t'wan' tw'an'* a hog running; the hedge hog; in the *Yih King*, a summing up of the application of the diagrams, and the good or bad embodied in them.

shan' to adorn with feathers or colored hair.

59 彣 *t'ung'* red, rosy; painted with vermilion, brindled; a peach blossom colour.

3 彣 *yen'* an elegant and handsome person, a fine figure; excellent, accomplished.

27 彣 *tiao'* to engrave, to cut figures on; to polish as when finishing off a composition; to tattoo; ornamented.

30 彣 *p'eng' p'ung'* the sound of a drum; to go, to travel; a way; near; on one side; powerful; to fix the spears in a war-chariot.

38 彣 *hing'* *hing'* form; appearance; to describe; contour; the body; material; manner, air; to imitate, to show.

51 彣 *yü' yuh,* literary; elegant and accomplished, as a finished scholar; *yih,* colored, brilliant.

62 彣 *'ying'* shadow; a picture or image of a thing; a vanishing appearance; a dissolving view.

72 彣 *pin'* ornament and plainness properly mixed.

7 彣 *p'iao'* to paint, to adorn, to ornament.

11 彣 *'chang'* elegant composition; to manifest; adorned; to show; to give distinction to.

141 彣 *piao'* *piu* veins, streaks; ornate; the markings on a tiger.

165 彣 *'ts'ai'* bright colours, elegant, variegated, brilliant; beautiful; lucky, pleased.

60 彣 *ch'ih,* a short step; the motion of walking.

1 彣 *ch'u' tsu'* to advance, to go up; to travel; to go to; able to go; to preserve or lay up; henceforth.

3 彣 *'wang'* to go towards; to pass; to; past; to go away; formerly; the future, to send a present to.

same as 達 162. 8.

8 彣 *lai'* to induce one to come; to meet one, to encourage; to treat strangers kindly; to warn.

9 彣 *ts'ung' tsung'* by; from; to comply; to follow; attached to; followers; subordinate; to plough lengthwise; a clan, a family; a succession of, as posterity; to agree with; to believe in; to finish, as a duty; accord, compliance; since, whence; a way, a manner; hunting grounds.

same as 偕 9. 60.

待徐徐 *hsü' s'ü* sedate, grave, dignified; serious, slow, tardy; a composed dignified step.

12 待徐徐 *'chung'* an agitated, quick manner, resulting from awe or fear.

20 待徐徐 *shuo' choh,* a board or plank laid down to bridge a stream; used with 49.

26 御 *yü'* to drive, as a charioteer; any place where the sovereign stops; imperial; to rule; to wait upon; to manage, to superintend; to help; to offer, to advance; to bring in; an attendant; *ya'* to meet, to go out to receive; to invoke.

30 徃徃 *ch'eng' ch'ing'* a bye-path; to go in a path; a gully or way worn by the rain.

徃徃 *chow' cheu* hurried; impatient; bustling.

31 徃徃 *hui' shui* to pace to and fro, as if undecided; to hover about.

35 復 *fu' fuh,* to return; again; to reply; reiterated; to report to, as that an order is performed; to repay; to observe, as a promise; a hut like a kraal.

37 倚 *ch'i' k'i'* a stone bridge; stones laid to step across the water; to step out and stride, as when crossing water; to stand up.

41. 待 *tsai^o* to wait for or on; to treat (well or ill); to expect, to behave to; provided against.
 得 *tē² tē² teh*, to have, to get, to do; can; to attain, to wish; special; very, may; to become; able to be done; to gain; *must*, must be, must have; ought, should; required of.
42. 徇 *chang¹ shang* irresolute.
44. 徇 *hsüeh⁴ sieh*, *hsio⁴* to wave.
47. 徑 *ching⁴ king²* a bye-road; a short cut; straight, direct, prompt, quick; to pass by; a diameter; a radius; a foot-path.
52. 後 *hou⁴ heu²* after, behind; too late; then, next, future; an heir; posterity; to postpone; to remain; the second; an attendant.
 same as 後 9. 54.
54. 健 *fu² fuh*, like, resembling, seeming as if; indistinct.
57. 佛 *tē² teh*, virtue, benevolence, kindness, benefit, favor; energy; quality; power; to flourish; happy; to improve.
61. 德 *pien^o* small, narrow; everywhere, the whole; entire, to go around; to pervade; a visit or walk.
63. 徧 *wei¹⁻² wēi* trifling; minute, small, a little; too, rather; insignificant, mean, fine; obscure, recondite, abstruse; to conceal; waning; to repress, as grief; not, without; an ulcer on the leg.
66. 徧 *chéng¹ ching* evidence, to prove; to collect; to act, and thus show the proof or power of; to witness; to summon; to complete; to seek; to enlist as troops; to levy as taxes; read *chi* a musical note.
- 徵 *hui¹ hui* urgent, important; to understand; a string; garments worn by the queen; honorable, excellent, beautiful, adorned, the tone of an instrument; a sort of pennant.
- 徽 *chiao² kiao²* to go around, to take a turn; to assume; a narrow road; frontiers; end of; *kiao* to desire; to seek; lucky, fortunate; to imitate; *yao* to conceal or suppress.
- 徹 *ch'ē⁴ ch'eh*, pervious, to penetrate; perspicacious; to remove, to skin; to cultivate; a road; to destroy.
70. 徧 *fang²* like, similar; uncertain; resembling; indistinct; equivocal; seeming.

- 徧 *sp'ang²* to walk by the side of a cart as the driver does; used for 徧 timid fearful.
72. 徧 *hsün² siün* all around, pervading everywhere; a camp; to follow, to accord; to cause, to employ; quick; generally; somewhat.
73. 徧 *huai⁴ hui²* a wide room.
77. 徧 *chéng¹ ching* to go; to subjugate; to levy taxes; to proceed; to be in the army; to spy; to chastise refractory states.
- 一 徧 *hsi² 'si* to change; to remove; to move one's abode, to shift one's things; to exceed or overpass, to evade; in *Cantonese*: read *sai* to waste, to throw away; used up.
79. 役 *i⁴ yi⁴ yih*, inferior employees; men sent to guard the frontier; government service; to minister to; policemen; to set in rows, as when transplanting grain.
83. 徧 *ch'ih² sh'ih* to go to and fro.
100. 徧 *wang²* to go, to pass; to go away; to depart, formerly; gone past; the future; to send a present to.
106. 徧 *chieh¹ kiai* to act badly.
- 徧 *huang² shwang* doubtful.
107. 徧 *pi²* that person, place, or thing; those, there, the other party; to exclude, to leave out.
109. 徧 *hsün² siün* to follow; to examine, to revolve; to go around with, to comply with, to accord, to go about; to perambulate; easy, docile.
117. 徧 *chung¹* to go fast; awkwardly.
121. 徧 *gyan²* feudal vassalage or labor of a serf; socage; a villein's service.
123. 徧 *gyang²* to saunter, to stroll; to ramble, to rove; to stray off, as a sheep.
129. 徧 *lū⁴ lūh²* statute, laws; to record; a military regulation; to divide, to distinguish between, to govern; a stanza; the rules of versification; to adjust, to trim the hair.
138. 徧 *hēn² hēn* very, extremely; grievous; painful; revengeful; disobedient, sulky, refractory, quarrelsome; stern; harsh.
145. 徧 *hsian¹ siang* to stroll about, to ramble.
149. 徧 *shan² shen²* to walk quickly.
154. 徧 *tsuan¹ tsuan* to lose one's way.

156 徒 *t'u²* a footman; to go afoot; a follower, a disciple, a pupil; a sensualist, a ruffian; a multitude, a crowd, a cabal; empty, futile, vainly, merily, only, barely; the punishment of transportation.

175 徘徊 *p'ei²* to walk.

212 龍 *lung²* to walk awkwardly.

61 心 *hsin²* sin heart, mind, motives, the middle; the center; the will, intention; affections, desire; origin, source.

1 怀 *p'ei¹* idle; frightened, alarmed.

志 *'t'an²* afraid, timorous; inconstant; disquiet of the mind, no fixed will.

same as 懷 61. 145.

怀 *'ping²* sad, mournful.

怙 *'s'u¹* proud and suspicious; unable to comprehend character fully; exceedingly.

怙 *'niu²* accustomed to; annoyed.

忪 *'t'eh²* timidity; palpitation of the heart; timorous; downhearted.

2 悻 *'pang¹* harsh, unable to please.

悻 *ch'ung¹* grieved, mournful, distressed; sorrowful.

忠 *chung¹* honest, loyal, faithful, sincere; unselfish; upright; earnest.

患 *huan² huan²* evil, calamity, misfortune, affliction; sad, fearful; grief.

4 必 *pi⁴* *pih*, must, requisite, necessary; determined on; certainly; minutely divided.

怩 *tso⁴ tsoh*, fluttered, disconcerted; to blush, to be put out of countenance; shamefaced; confused; *cha²* deceitful.

怎 *tsen³ tsun³* 'tsung 'tsa what? how? why?

5 慙 *hsi¹* contemptuous.

怩 *ko⁴ koh*, discontented, not liking; to like, to rejoice.

same as 豫 152. 30.

6 怩 *o⁴ wu⁴* vile, ugly, vicious, bad, filthy; deformed, sordid; unlucky; the evil; wickedness; to hate, abominable, to dislike; to blush, ashamed of; to dread; averse to; repulsive; *wu* why, how.

7 惡

怩 *hun² shun²* the mind full of sorrow; melancholy, vaporish, out of spirits.

怩 *heng² shung²* continual, persevering; great; constant, regular, perpetual; everywhere; always according to the rule; the moon nearly full.

8 怩 *hai²* sorrowful; depressed by fear of a worse illness.

忙 *smang²* busy, hurry, pressed; occupied, distracted with care; flattered; no leisure, precipitation, undue haste.

忘 *gang¹* to forget, to be lost, to escape the mind; to neglect; to leave undone; to disregard.

same as 戀 61. 149.

怩 *'k'ang³* excited by disappointment, grieved at; roused, disquieted.

惇 *'tun¹* sincere, staunch, honest, simple, generous; firm, solid; irritated, angry; affluent, substantial, big; to urge; a mass of troops, to station, as pickets; *shwan²* a succession of; *'ui* to lodge alone, to regulate; *'tiao* to carve.

惊 *liang¹* compassionate; pitiful.

惊 *hsiao⁴ hiao⁴* cheerful, as when in pleasant company; hilarity, joy; jovial; *'kiao* wise, sagacious.

9 惊 *hsien¹* *hsien* disputation, skilled in argument; sharp-mouthed, litigious; insidious; flattering.

惊 *ch'uang⁴ ch'w'ang⁴* sad and wounded in heart.

念 *nien⁴* to think; to read; the thoughts; to reflect on; to learn by heart; to meditate; used for 廿 twenty.

怩 *jên² jün²* to dwell upon with satisfaction; to consider, to think; delightful; this, so, in this way; also read *nin²*.

怩 *fu¹* to think on with pleasure; gratified, pleased with, as a friend.

您 *'nin²* you, sir, the second person singular used in addressing superiors; and spoken to any one for special respect.

憊 *pat⁴* wearied, exhausted, debilitated in strength.

怩 *'t'u²* sorrowful looking; distressed; *yü²* delighted, much gratified.

怩 *huang²* *huang* confused, unsettled, fluttered, wild, mad, disturbed; sorrowful.

怩 *'tiao¹* mournful; to despise, to be mean to; to have little kindness for.

怩 *wan⁴* to desire, to covet, to long for; to waste away.

- 11 慌 *ch'un^g* the mind excited; moved, perturbed.
same as 恍 61. 10.
- 悅 *yüeh⁴* *yueh*, to rejoice; pleased, gratified; contented; delightful, gladsome; to agree to willingly.
- 12 愧 *mén³* 'mán afraid, amazed; out of his mind; suspicious; only one, unmatched, without a mate.
'yü⁴ to get the better of; more, better; to surpass, to excel; to overcome; healed, convalescent, cured; in a further degree.
愉 *gyü³* delicate, effeminate; pleased; a contented, pleased countenance; happy, self-satisfied; joyfully, willingly; good style.
same as 懼 61. 109.
- 13 惧 *t'ien¹* shy, timid, bashful, ashamed; to blush; to feel disgraced or cowed.
惧 *k'ung³* to fear and tremble, as at calamity.
恭 *k'ung¹* courteous, sedate, respectful; to venerate, to revere; collected, complaisant, affable, decorous, polite; very, highly.
恭 *ch'í⁴* k' injurious, fatal, poisonous; to teach, to instruct; to institute.
- 14 忪 *chung¹* the mind agitated with alarm.
- 15 忪 *ch'ieh⁴* *k'ieh*, happy, contented, as when one's wishes are gratified; *k'ien* enraged, angry; to dislike.
- 16 嫌 *mao⁰* inordinate desire for, covetous.
- 17 恣 *shén²* *shén* sincerity, especially its expression in the face; a good man; honest; devoted to.
- 18 忱 *'ming³* the thoughts kept back from unwillingness or inability to express them. *nih*, extensive.
- 19 悵 *chu¹* *chuh*, grieved; pain and distress manifested in the face.
- 20 忪 *too¹* overwhelmed with care; grieved or cut to the heart.
- 21 忪 *chieh¹* *kiah*, an indifferent, heartless manner, shown when others are sad; want of sympathy.
- 22 忪 *jén³* 'jǎn to bear; patience; to forbear; fortitude; to sustain, to repress, to allow; harsh, hard-hearted, severe, inflexible.

- 忿 *fén¹* *fǎn¹* anger, indignation, resentment; irritated at.
- 恻 *ts'ê¹* *ts'eh*, to pity, to sympathize; acute feelings of pain or grief.
- 慟 *'liu³* to dislike, to have a grudge; to be grieved by ingratitude *ghiu* sorrowful looking.
- 19 協 *hsieh¹* *hieh*, harmony of sentiment, union of purpose.
- 慙 *ch'in³* *ch'in* oppressed, borne down; zealous, earnest.
- 慙 *lao⁰* to be sorry for, as when one has made a mistake.
- 慙 *t'ung⁴* *tung³* extreme grief; much excited.
- 20 忪 *tiao⁰* sorrowing, cast down.
- 忪 *hu¹* *huw*, to forget, to disregard, to slight; to terminate; suddenly; instantly, all at once; an atom, the hundred thousandth, the tenth part of a floss of silk.
same as 忽 61. 31.
- 忽 *hsiong¹* *hiung* timorous, nervous; to start up frightened, as from a dream.
- 22 恹 *ch'ieh⁴* *k'ieh*, the mind pleased; cheerful, satisfied; ready, prompt.
- 恹 *k'uang¹* *k'uan¹* to fear; apprehensive lest one will not act aright; timid.
- 23 恹 *ou⁶* *ngau* to provoke; respectful; reverential; to excite, to irritate; *keu* stingy, mean.
- 恹 *t'ê¹* *t'eh*, secret vice and a depraved heart; dissolute; lewd, noxious, to do evil; to act hypocritically.
- 恹 *ní⁴* *nih*, ashamed at what one has done; vicious, wicked, filthy, licentious; mortified.
- 24 忪 *wen²* disobedient, stubborn, obstinate; intractable, untoward, forward.
- 忪 *ts'ui⁰* sad, downcast, chagrined.
- 忪 *ch'o⁴* *tao³* pity; fear; an untimely death; wounded in mind; afflicted; to grieve for; to bear with, as an offender who is a minor; to dread; to die early.
- 忪 *pien⁰* delighted, joyous, pleased.
- 25 忪 *t'ieh¹*, quiet, peaceable; convinced, resigned; *chen* discord.
- 26 忪 *'lan³* to act heedlessly; negligent; regardless of strict rules.

愧 *kuei³ 'kwei* to change, to alter, to repent; standing alone.

倦 *ch'üan² g'üen* careful; to stop, to desist; mournfully.

懈 *ch'ueh⁴ k'ioh*, to take trouble about; *k'ih*, exhausted, wearied.

27 same as 懈 19. 27.

厭 *yen²* to be filled; satiated, glutted; to remain long at the wine.

源 *yüan² 'yuen* to measure, to estimate.

愿 *yüan⁴ 'yuen* sincere, virtuous, respectful, honest, pure; bluntness; faithful; thankful; sensible of meritorious.

慚 *li⁴* vicious; bad; to fear; timid.

28 same as 慚 30. 67.

慘 *'ts'an³* grieved; cruel; inhuman; hardhearted; afflicted, injured; miserable; excessive, as suffering.

怯 *ch'ieh⁴ k'ieh*, weak, timid, fearful; dreading, careful against.

29 忤 *fan²* to regret; penitent; hasty, precipitate; wicked.

愴 *cho⁴ choh*, mournful, grieved; unsettled; out of breath.

愁 *ni⁴ nih*, mournful; anxious and careworn for want of food; to long for.

恃 *pei³ 'pei* confident dependence on.

30 悟 *mu⁰* to notice, to perceive, to feel; to awake, to understand fully; to recover; aware of, discerning; alive to.

恰 *ch'ia⁴ k'iah*, fortunately, opportunely, seasonably, in good time, luckily; to purpose; just, exactly.

恫 *t'ung³* pain of body or mind; in pain, aching; moaning from pain, sighing, lamenting.

恚 *ch'iao¹* to be grieved; extravagant.

恚 *k'ou⁴ k'ew* silly and inefficient, but good-natured.

怙 *hu⁰* to look for help; to rely or lean on, as a father; to have a support; to presume on; a father, a parent, a helper.

怙 *tai⁰* to treat harshly; rude, impertinent; slow; lazy, careless, inattentive; supercilious; to be idle, remiss; discorteous; self-indulgent; to grow weary.

怡 *g²* to please; pleasure, harmonious concord; joyful, satisfied.

愕 *o⁴ ngoh*, to shudder; startled; to wonder at; to oppose; to loathe, as food; to hinder; a hindrance.

燥 *tsao⁰* chagrined, sad, vexed; uneasy, anxious; affected by.

燥 same as 燥 61. 30.

憚 *tan⁰* to dread difficulty or pain; to shirk; fearful; worn out with.

憚 *sé² sek*, to hate, to abhor, though with regret.

慚 *ch'êng³ 'ch'ing* obscure, or half brought out, as a meaning or idea.

慚 *hsi³ 'hi* gratified; exultant at success; pleased; fond of doing.

恪 *k'o⁴ k'oh*, reverent and attentive to the duties of an office, as a sacristan should be; to respect, to feel awe for; reverently; vigilant.

悞 *wu⁰* to leave undone, to delay, to neglect; to deceive, to make a pretext; false, designedly wrong.

悞 *chiao¹ k'iao* a low-minded man flushed with success; bragging; self-indulgent; kind, compassionate towards the sad.

憾 *ch'ien² g'ien* uneasy.

憾 *'kan³* grateful; to influence; to affect; to move the feelings, to excite; affected by, acted on; influenced either physically or mentally; indignant, moved; to touch. same as 憾 30. 67.

悒 *hao⁰* perturbation, fear; the mind greatly disturbed.

悒 *ch'ou³ 'ch'ou* disappointed, deceived; vexed, annoyed.

悒 *yün² 'yun* grieved, sad; moved by.

31 悒 *hui² hui* disordered; indistinct.

悒 *ts'ung¹* to feel alarm or agitation; excited, hurried.

悒 *ên¹ ngün* favour, kindness, goodness, grace, mercy; benefits; charitable, compassionate; to oblige, to enrich; private, partial to.

悒 *k'un² 'kw'un* single-minded, sincere; real feelings, genuine sentiments; unadorned, clear, as a style.

- 32 恩 憫 } *hun⁴ hūn²* to incommode, to excite, to disturb; to dishonor, to disgrace, to distress, to mortify; grieved, ashamed; to bring reproach on one.
- 33 恠 恠 } *kwa⁴ kwa²* strange, singular, monstrous, bizarre, marvelous; curious; to dislike, to blame, to find fault with; very, unusually.
- 34 恚 恚 } *hui⁴ hui²* rage, anger; to hate, to dislike; to be angry at; irritated, indignant, angry.
- 35 恠 恠 } *chi⁴* to lose one's courage or firmness; to show the white feather; to give up, to submit.
- 36 恠 恠 } *chien⁴ chien²* sparing, parsimonious, stingy, niggardly, avaricious; saving, to use very carefully; to reduce; to economize; to spare.
- 37 恠 恠 } *chi⁴ in²* brave, intrepid; deep compassion for; careful for.
- 38 恠 恠 } *chi⁴ k²* will, resolution; statistical works; to record; annals; the inclination; a fixed purpose; a sense of right; an arrow-head.
- 39 恠 恠 } *tao⁴* grieved to excess, injured by grief and sorrow.
- 40 恠 恠 } *chiang⁴ kang²* to hate, to dislike.
- 41 恠 恠 } *ch'uan⁴ ts'ien²* to change, to alter; to trust to one's opinion; presumptuous; wilful; next in order; to rest; *ts'ien* sincere, honest.
- 42 恠 恠 } *ai⁴ nga²* to like, to love; to be wont, to take delight in, to desire, to wish, kindness.
- 43 恠 恠 } *yu⁴ yiu²* sorrow, sadness, grief, melancholy; mournful, sad; in mourning for parents; anxious, careworn; low spirited; nervous; nauseated as a pregnant woman; to sympathize with; to act so as to bring disgrace.
- 44 恠 恠 } *p'ie⁴ pih²* perverse, self-willed, disobedient; resisting reproof.
- 45 恠 恠 } *ching⁴ k'ing²* excellent; to congratulate, to console, to bless; happy; joyous; lucky.
- 46 恠 恠 } *yuan⁴ yuen²* dissatisfaction, resentment; to hate; to dislike; to feel bitter against, to murmur, malice; wrong; a hole; an orifice.
- 47 恠 恠 } *ch'ieh⁴ ch'ieh²* to depend on, as a child on its mother.
- 48 恠 恠 } *ai⁴ ai²* obscure, afraid, unassuming; dull, sense, not intelligent; vexed, perturbed, grieved, ashamed; to cover, to hide.
- 49 恠 恠 } *k'uei⁴ k'uei²* fast, quick, soon; pleasure, light, clear, clarity; rapid, direct, about to be sharp, etc.

- 50 忸 忸 } *t'ien²* ashamed, humiliated, stricken with grief; unworthy of being or doing; to disgrace; to incur infamy; out of favor.
- 51 忸 忸 } *t'ui⁴* extravagant, careless; is also written 忸 and read *shé* and defined to practise.
- 52 忸 忸 } *k'ua⁴ kw'a²* to think highly of one's self; self-complacent; dissatisfied with, captious; *ku* afraid, timorous.
- 53 忸 忸 } *yang⁴* discontented, uneasy; restive under other's treatment; *yang* great.
- 54 忸 忸 } *ao⁴* 'ngao vexed, angry; to regret; avaricious.
- 55 忸 忸 } *gi²* pleased, well satisfied.
- 56 忸 忸 } *yen⁴* pleased, full of thoughts; joyful of heart; to like.
- 57 忸 忸 } *lou² leu²* diligent, respectful; contented, joyous.
- 58 忸 忸 } *nao²* perturbation or confusion of intellect, beclouded; boastful.
- 59 忸 忸 } *nu⁴* anger, rage, passion, angry, vigor; impatient; to get into passion; incensed.
- 60 忸 忸 } *shu⁴* to forgive, to excuse, considerate; benevolent, benignant; tender; reciprocity; to pardon; to bear patiently.
- 61 忸 忸 } *ch'ie⁴ ts'ie²* pain, sorrow, grief, pity; indignant from a sense of wrong.
- 62 忸 忸 } *pei⁴ pei²* perverse, rebellious; confusion; contumacious, unreasonable.
- 63 忸 忸 } same as 恠 61. 95.
- 64 忸 忸 } *chiung² k'üing²* alone, helpless, without relatives.
- 65 忸 忸 } *chi² ki²* uneasy, perturbed, a sudden start; shaking, like the loose ends of the girdle.
- 66 忸 忸 } *sun⁴* complaisant, conciliatory; humble, modest, docile, respectful, obsequious; to accord; to deteriorate.
- 67 忸 忸 } *ch'ia⁴ k'ia²* covertly hiding.
- 68 忸 忸 } *yuan⁴ yuen²* ill treatment, which leads to revenge; to have a grudge; to sigh, to regret; surprised at; small, as a hole; an orifice.
- 69 忸 忸 } *yuan⁴ wan²* alarmed and dreading something; startled, as at meeting a foe.
- 70 忸 忸 } *kuan⁴ kwan²* sorrowing and sad.
- 71 忸 忸 } *hsien⁴ hien²* a ruler, a magistrate; experienced; governmental, law; to follow; well informed, intelligent; abundant.

- 62 憂心 憂 *yu³ yiu* an indolent sans-souci way; to relax from labor and take one's ease; sorrow, grief; anxious longings. 心 *so³* the heart thrice agitated; suspicious, doubtful; *jui* a sacrifice after the grain had ripened, performed by ancient kings; stamens of flower.
- 63 悵悵 悵 *sai¹* conclusions; to say one thing and do another; hesitating.
- 64 悵悵 悵 *hui⁴ hui³* especially used for compliant; obedient, as to a ruler; loving.
- 65 悵悵 悵 *i⁴ yih*, to think, to reflect; to recollect; to recall, to bring to mind.
- 66 悵悵 悵 *chū³ kūh*, extravagant and imperious in one's acts; angry; stupid looking.
- 悵悵 悵 *ch'ī³ ts'ih*, grief, sorrow; to be afflicted; sympathizingly; sad, pained, mournful.
- 悵悵 悵 *huo⁴ huoh*, to doubt, to suspect; to delude; to lead into error; unbelief.
- 悵悵 悵 *chiek⁴ kiui³* to enjoin on, to urge one to obey; to charge; *kih*, hasty, urgent; *keh*, headstrong; alarmed, fearful of.
- 悵悵 悵 *'pien³* narrow-minded, hasty, petulant.
- 悵悵 悵 *li⁴* sad from fright.
- 悵悵 悵 same as 悵 30. 64.
- 悵悵 悵 *chih⁴ chi³* stubborn, forward; to dislike, injurious to others.
- 悵悵 悵 *chui⁴ tui³* to dislike, to avoid; to abhor, displeased, angry with; to cause dissatisfaction; an adversary; inimical.
- 悵悵 悵 *yu¹ yiu* mournful, sorry; distasteful; alas! discontented; far-reaching as a plan; remote, far off; reiterated, frequent, leisurely.
- 悵悵 悵 same as 悵 61. 94.
- 悵悵 悵 *ts'ui³* hasty, urgent; occurs used for 悵 gratified.
- 悵悵 悵 same as 悵 61. 42.
- 悵悵 悵 *pieh³*, vicious, bad; sad; hurried; a hasty temper, irascible; mournful.
- 悵悵 悵 *ao⁴ ngao³* proud, arrogant, uncivil, assuming; pride, rudeness; to brave.

- 悵悵 悵 *chiau¹ kiao* lucky; prosperous.
- 悵悵 悵 *'min³* to mourn for, to commiserate the suffering of others; lamentable, as a calamity; concerned for.
- 悵悵 悵 *chui⁴ kiu³* to be pleased; diligent, attentive.
- 悵悵 悵 *han¹* simple, stupid, silly; having the look and manner of an imbecile person.
- 悵悵 悵 *ching³ 'king* to caution; to excite, to rouse.
- 悵悵 悵 *'min³* to force one's self to exertion, to practice self discipline; desires unattained.
- 悵悵 悵 same as 悵 76. 69.
- 悵悵 悵 *hsi³ ai* afraid.
- 悵悵 悵 *ts'an²* shame; to blush; ashamed, mortified, chafed; sensible of one's incompetency or failure.
- 悵悵 悵 *si'ang²* fearing; eariness.
- 悵悵 悵 *k'ai³* generous, liberal, magnanimous, loyal, honorable.
- 悵悵 悵 *ts'ah*, moved, grieved, distressed; alarmed, shocked, afraid; urged by oppression; to pity, to commiserate.
- 悵悵 悵 *'kung³* to be roused and appreciate a thing; to be excited upon; to understand; distant; to appear far off.
- 悵悵 悵 *huang³* 'huang uncertain, unsettled; clearness of mind; perspicacious.
- 悵悵 悵 *hsün² siün* sincere; respectful, stern; pleasing, kind, to cherish, veneration for; attractive, as virtue.
- 悵悵 悵 *'i⁴ t'ih*, respect, regard and fear for; to stand in awe; surprised in; alarmed; careful of giving offence, and diligent to fulfil duties.
- 悵悵 悵 *'ang⁴ tang* reckless, dissipated, profligate; *shang* to go ahead without turning to the right or left.
- 悵悵 悵 *hai³ sih*, affection; to pity; sparing, saving; to compassionate, to regard, to feel for; to regret, parsimonious.
- 悵悵 悵 *han⁴* ardent; cruel, violent, energetic, fearless; hasty, choleric.
- 悵悵 悵 *kan⁴* known confused, disturbed.
- 悵悵 悵 *hun¹ huan* forgetfulness; dull, stupid, the perception confused.

- 95 慈 *tz'ü² t'z'z'* kind, tender, compassionate; maternal affection; a mother; mercy; gentle, soft.
- 96 慳 *yung⁴* to dislike.
- 99 慳 *shén² shūn* to believe, sincere; *chin* crafty.
- 慳 *ch'ü² kieh*, to rest, to take breath; to repose, to lay a thing down.
- 100 性 *hsing⁴ sing²* disposition; principles; natural, temper, spirit; a quality; property; faculty; naturally.
- 慳 *ch'ün⁴* complete virtue; one's life well spent in good actions; a company, a group of people.
- 101 慳 *yung²* brave, bold, daring; to advise; having a brave heart, adventurous, animated.
- 102 思 *ssü² sz'* to think, to consider; to wish; to reflect, to commiserate; *sz'* thoughts, ideas; pure-minded.
- 慳 *ch'ou² ch'eu* grieving, sorrowful; cast down and anxious.
- 慳 *hsia² hiah*, pleased; joy, delight.
- 慳 *chi⁴ ki²* violent, crafty, overbearing.
- 慳 *pi⁴ pih*, an earnest resolute feeling; oppressed, borne down with.
- 慳 *ch'u¹ ch'uh*, to nourish; to foster; to hate; to excite.
- 103 慳 *chih, chi²* enraged, angry at; to hate, cruel; to be resentful.
- 105 慳 *k'uei⁴ kw'ei²* agitation of mind.
- 106 慳 *p'a⁴* to fear, to apprehend, to imagine, to dread, to suppose; lest, perhaps.
- 慳 *huang² hwang* fear, apprehension, dread, hesitation; tremor, terrified.
- 108 慳 *wén⁴ wén²* suppressed anger, indignant feelings; wrath; rage; to be hated.
- 慳 *lan⁴* greedy of good eating, covetous; longing for; strong, hale.
- 109 慳 *shén⁴ shūn²* careful, attentive; respectful; still; cautious, quiet, sincere, considerate; to act carefully and seriously.
- 慳 same as 慳 60. 61.
- 慳 *hing⁴ sing* intelligent, to consider; to comprehend; awed; tranquil, still, passionless, imperturbable.
- 慳 *i⁴ yih*, to like, to rejoice in; to please; happy, contented, jovial.

- 想 *hsiang² siang* to think; to hope, to expect; to meditate, to reflect on, to plan, to anticipate; an idea, a conception.
- 想 *chü⁴ kü²* fear, apprehension, dread, fearful, trembling from awe, as when before a superior.
- 懼 *hsio² hioh*, dreading as when suddenly brought face to face with danger; *hwah*, hastily, suddenly. same as 懼 61. 36.
- 懼 *chün⁴ kün²* angry, irritated; distressed; impetuous, anxious.
- 110 慳 same as 慳 149. 110.
- 113 慳 *chin⁴ kin²* determined, resolute.
- 114 慳 *gyü³* stupid, simple, ignorant; I; unwise; to deceive, to befool.
- 115 慳 *'lin²* fear, respect for one, because he is dangerous, to heed with profound care.
- 慳 *ch'ou² ts'eu* melancholy, mournful, sorry; grieved; sad, chagrined; apprehensive, afraid; to assemble; *ts'uo* confused, in disorder.
- 慳 *ch'iao² ts'iao* to blush, to redden, to change color; very careful.
- 116 慳 *k'ung¹* ignorant, rustic-looking, dissatisfied; sincere, guileless.
- 117 慳 *chang¹* terrified.
- 慳 *ch'ung¹* unsettled, irresolute, disturbed; *chw'ang²* stupid looking.
- 119 慳 *gien²* pity; to pity; to love, to commiserate, to sympathize with.
- 慳 *su⁴ suh*, hypocritical, sycophantic; one who watches the countenance and humors of a great man.
- 120 慳 *hsüan² chien* to suspend; separate; to hang in view, as a prize; to promise to, undecided, insecure; anxiously; unlike.
- 慳 *su²* guileless, sincere; one's honest purpose, real intentions.
- 121 慳 *gyao²* sad; tempted; deluded.
- 122 慳 *'wang²* to lose one's self-possession; perturbed, disconcerted; forgetful.
- 123 慳 *yang⁴* sorrow, grief, care, sickness; out of sorts, nervous; low spirited; ailments; complaints; chagrined.
- 124 慳 *'iao²* to trust; to depend on, as true and real; care, anxiety for; impatient; *'üa* to pity, to commiserate.

- 125 怏 *kuang² tshy*, depressed, lost to all hope, in despair.
- 126 老 *lao²* confused.
- 126 慙 *nu⁴ tsh*, ashamed, mortified.
- 慙 *kuang² tshy*, timidity; fearful, cowardly.
- 慙 *kuang² tshy*, mournful, sorrowing; the reason of grief; in great straits.
- 128 恥 *ch'ih² tshy*, ashamed; disgraced, humbled; to blush, to reddish.
- 慙 *ch'ih² tshy*, afraid, agitated; to submit, to advance, to bring under; pre-eminence.
- 130 慙 *kuang² tshy*, to be made lively and play of; to show power; to exercise into submission.
- 慙 *kuang² tshy*, to reflect an idea number; figure form, the gift, number or attribute of a man; configuration; circumstances.
- 慙 *kuang² tshy*, to be irritated; distressed; impatient, anxious.
- 慙 *kuang² tshy*, quietly, secretly, stealthily, unobserved; prudent, still; sad, disheartened, downcast.
- 慙 *kuang² tshy*, remote; disrespectful; indolent, rude, indifferent.
- 慙 *kuang² tshy*, disquieted.
- 132 息 *ts'it² tshy*, quiet, to stop, to rest; interest; to exhale, a full breath, a gasp, a respiration, to breathe, to inspire, to sigh, to produce; offspring.
- 133 慙 *kuang² tshy*, alarmed, frightened; silly, acting like a fool.
- 134 慙 *kuang² tshy*, sorrowful, grieved at; alarmed, in terror.
- 慙 *kuang² tshy*, to walk rapidly; to walk in a hurried respectful manner.
- 慙 *kuang² tshy*, short, fat, blunt, obtuse; one not amenable to law.
- 慙 *kuang² tshy*, to be reckless, excessive; reckless; to start, to lay up; to treat badly; to do one's own business.
- 135 慙 *kuang² tshy*, peaceful, contented; to press one tranquilly.
- 136 慙 *kuang² tshy*, anger; dislike; hatred; to hate; spite; sorry, indignation.
- 137 慙 *kuang² tshy*, hurried and alarmed, as by a sudden change.
- 慙 *kuang² tshy*, to excite, to provoke, to induce, to attract, to bring on one; to produce, to irritate.

- 慌 *kuang² tshy*, confused, unsettled, fluttered, apprehensive, nervous, obscure, indeterminate; to scare, to alarm; very; frightfully.
- 慙 *kuang² tshy*, intelligent.
- 慕 *mu⁴* to esteem, to admire; to think upon with affection, to recall fondly; fond of, to long for; aspiring, ambitious.
- 慕 *mu⁴* to exert one's self.
- 慙 *'mang²* perturbed, disquieted and therefore unable to attend to business.
- 慙 *'tung²* to understand, clear perception of; disturbed; out of one's wits.
- 141 慮 *lū²* to think, thoughts; anxiety; to care for; to feel sad; to devise, to cogitate, to turn over in one's mind; to plan; concerned for; suspicious, doubtful about.
- 142 慙 *'sao²* moved, excited; troubled, distressed.
- 143 慙 *hsu² tshy*, to pity; to love; sorry; to commiserate, to be anxious about; sympathy; sorrow for; compassionate.
- 144 慙 *ch'ien² k'ien* failure, fault, crime, error, mistake; a noxious disease; to overpass; to chastise.
- 慙 *tsai² tshy* to talk wildly in one's sleep.
- 145 懷 *huai² tshy* to cherish in the breast; the bosom; to embrace, to comfort, to harbor; the affections; selfish, private; wounded feelings.
- 146 慙 *hsieh⁴ hia²* idle, lazy, negligent; inattentive; slow.
- 148 慙 *tsan²* tranquil, easy; contented; sense, judgment.
- 149 慙 *lien⁴ lū² lū²* attachment to; affection for, ardently loving; to lust after, to hanker on.
- 慙 *li²* irritating, useless talk; unceasing fault finding.
- 151 慙 *tsai² tshy* joyful, contented; gentle, balmy; good, kind.
- 152 慙 *ai²* sparing, niggardly.
- 慙 *chū⁴ kū²* ashamed and bashful; much alarmed.
- 153 慙 *k'ien² k'ien* to beg, to entreat, to request, to ask earnestly; importunate, truly.
- 154 慙 *kuai² k'uei²* troubled, anxious; harassed.

- 159 懶 ^{'lan³} idle, lazy, indolent, negligent, listless; sleepy, heavy; averse, disinclined to.
- 憤 ^{'fén⁴ fán²} grief; anger, ardor; impatient zeal; strong feeling; urgent impulses.
- 慳 ^{'chuan⁴ ch'uan²} simple, stupid; doltish, unpolished; half crazy, half-witted.
- 憤 ^{'chik⁴ chi²} enraged, angry at, to stop, to desist from; to hate, cruel.
- 慣 ^{'kuan⁴ k'uan²} accustomed to, practiced in, habitual, experienced, addicted to.
- 惠 ^{'hui⁴ hui²} kind, obliging, liberal, gracious, forbearing; to give in charity; to bestow; to sympathize; to obey; a triangular headed halberd.
- 惇 ^{'yün⁴ yün²} liberal, kind in feeling; hearty goodwill; to deliberate upon the best way.
- 161 懷 ^{'huai⁴} disquieted and vexed; ^{'nung} pleased, glad.
- 162 造 ^{'ts'uo⁴} heartily, sincerely, from the heart.
- 163 悵 ^{'i⁴ yih²} disquieted, sorrowful; a feeling of being neglected.
- 惻 ^{same as 61. 26.}
- 165 悉 ^{'hsi² sih²} a thorough knowledge of; entirely; fully, altogether, minutely, every way; both, unitedly.
- 166 悵 ^{'i²} to pity; pitiable; afflicted, sad; infirm, invalidated, ^{'kuei²} to laugh at; to talk much; to jest with.
- 168 悵 ^{'chang⁴ ch'ang²} disappointed, vexed, dissatisfied.
- 169 悶 ^{'mén⁴ mǎn²} grieved, melancholy, sad; unhappy; chagrined; heavy at heart.
- 悵 ^{'min⁴} grief, sorrow, pity; to pity; to mourn for, lamentable; concerned for.
- 悵 ^{'hsien²} ^{'hien} composed, contented; liberal; eager to help others; affected; aroused, as by remorse or meditation.
- 172 惟 ^{'wei² wei²} to consider; to plan; only that; to think on, to care for; to do or to be; just so, precisely; also, certainly.
- 應 ^{'ying²} ^{'i⁴} ought, should; to answer; suitable, proper; therefore, accordingly; the fourth gate of the palace; that which is right and should be; to answer; echo; a response; correspondent, correlative, proportionate, retributive; a small drum.
- 懽 ^{'kuan⁴ k'uan²} pleasure, delight, satisfaction; grieved, desolate.

- 儻 ^{'chün⁴ tsun²} intelligent, quick of apprehension.
- 懽 ^{'sung² ch'ü⁴} fearful; agitated by hopes and fears; terrified.
- 懽 ^{'nün²} to venerate, to respect; to be in awe of; reverence.
- 173 懦 ^{'no²} imbecile, weak, timid, fearful; infirm of purpose, sluggish, soft.
- 174 情 ^{'ching² ts'ing} human passions; feelings; circumstances; the desires, temper, lust, kindness, jollity, an affair, a case.
- 175 悱 ^{'fei² f'ei} desirous of speaking but unable to do so from trepidation, ignorance, or otherwise.
- 悲 ^{'pei⁴ p'ei} mournful; to pity, to sympathize; to commiserate; to be sad, to feel for; tragic, as a play.
- 176 面 ^{'mien²} shy, timid; to consider maturely; to reflect; to recall to mind.
- 179 懽 ^{'ch'an²} to regret, to repent; ritualistic works or manuals among Buddhists and Rationalists.
- 180 音 ^{'yin⁴} quiet, peaceful, good-natured; still, composed; solemn, as plaintive music.
- 意 ^{'i⁴} meaning, thought; opinion, idea, intention, inclination, will, sentiment.
- 181 懽 ^{same as 懽 61. 154.}
- 184 懷 ^{'yang²} what the heart longs for; to have an itching for.
- 187 憑 ^{'ping²} to depend on; according to; proof; evidence; a stand for a stone; to lean upon.
- 188 骨 ^{'ku² kuh,} the mind perturbed, all in a swirl.
- 194 愧 ^{'kuei⁴ kuei²} shame; abashed, ashamed; disconcerted; remorseful, conscience-stricken.
- 懽 ^{same as 懽 61. 7.}
- 205 懽 ^{'sheng² sh'ing} to carefully guard against; beware of.
- 210 齊 ^{'chi⁴ tsü²} angry, irate, suspicious; grieved at.
- 62 戈 ^{'ko² k'uo} a lance, a spear, a javelin; weapons; war.
- 4 戊 ^{'mao⁴ ieu²} one of the ten stems; earth.
- 戎 ^{'jung²} a weapon; military; soldiers, warlike, arms; brutal, violent, great, respectable; a war chariot; you; to assist or pull out.
- 戊 ^{'hsü² süh,} 7 to 9 o'clock p. m.; the eleventh of the twelve branches; it relates to earth, and is denoted by the dog; nature fading.

- 68 辱 same as 辱 85. 63.
- 69 所 *su³* a place; a thing; a cause; a compound; a building; a town; if, supposing, in reference to; who, what; a lot or situation in life; to fell timber.
- 70 房 *fang³* a house, an office, a room, a chamber, a dwelling; a wife or concubine; a branch of a family.
- 75 屎 *ch'ien³* a little door inside of the house; one says, the high board laid across the threshold in gateways.
- 86 屙 *'yen³* the upright bar which shuts the door inside; it laps over the two leaves and fits into sockets.
- 94 戾 *lei³* li³ crime, fault, to bend, to stop, to crouch, to reach, to offend, to come to; at; determined; to quiet, to settle; perverse, rebellious, guilty, impenitent; calamities; tribulations.
- 124 扇 *shan⁴* shen⁴ a fan; leaf of a door; a round fan or fire-screen; to move to and fro.
- 138 展 same as 展 169. 138.
- 145 展 *'a* a silken screen anciently placed in the audience chamber between the door and window.
- 163 扈 *hu⁴* to follow; a guard; a train, a suite, a retinue, a cortege; to act irregularly as hunters do; a broad hill.
- 175 扉 *fei¹* fei¹ a door with one leaf; a rustic house.
- 64 手 *shou⁴* shou⁴ the hand, the arm, the fist, the fingers; handy, quick; to handle; to act; an autograph; actions; skill.
- 才 *'ts'at³* talent, ability, power, endowments, or gifts; an educated person, a graduate; genius; to be strong; materials, the substance of a thing.
- 1 撞 *p'eng⁴* p'ang⁴ to run upon or against; to bump; to try, to see how a thing is; to meet unexpectedly; a thump; on trial, experimentally.
- 坏 *poi⁴* p'eu p'ai³ to take up in both hands, as when drinking water from them.
- 打 *'ta³* to beat; to strike; to fight; doing; from; to add; to act on; to perform; by, in, at, from.
- 扭 *niu³* to twist, to wring; to sprain; to seize by the one; cramped; to reflect on.
- 拯 *cheng³* ching to lift up, to raise; to pull out, as from a slough; to rescue, to deliver.
- 2 捧 *p'eng³* p'ang to receive in both hands; to beat; to scoop up in both hands; an open handful; to hold a dish by the rim.
- 抖 *shou⁴* shou to receive, to gather, to harvest, to inane, to involve; to quit; to bind, to restrain.

- 3 拏 *'an¹* to hold a thing up, or carry it in both hands.
- 拏挂托 *'chu³* to prop, to support; to pierce; to stick; to oppose; a post, a prop.
- 4 托 *t'o¹* t'oh, to be beholden to; to take; to carry on the palm, to bear up, to take on the hand; to carry on the shoulder.
- 拏 *'cha³* a spau.
- 拏扎地拖拏抛 *jeng³* jing to throw away, as a useless thing; to drag or lead along; to push, as a cart up-hill.
- 5 扎 *cha¹* cha¹, to thrust; to pluck up; to tie; to pull up, as weeds; to pierce, to cut, to bind.
- 地 *shih⁴* shi⁴ to drag along; to trail after; 'o to lead, as water; 'i to add to; to separate from; to leave.
- 拖 *'o¹* to drag, to pull, to track; to steer, to lead, to take by the hand; to implicate; to protract.
- 拏 *ku³* kuh, ho³ to rub, to clean; hah, sprightly, antic.
- 抛 same as 64. 43.
- 6 扞 *'shu¹* to strain or decant liquids, to state freely; to lay open one's mind; to pour out, to take out, to exclude.
- 7 捩 *ya⁴* to shake; to take up; to urge one to take.
- 拜 *pai²* to bow; to worship; to visit, to honor, to reverence, to kneel to; to visit, to salute; an obeisance.
- 扞 *yii³* 'yan to lose, as a fortress; to fall; to conquer, to overcome.
- 8 抗 *k'ang⁴* to resist, to oppose, to thwart, to rebel, to raise with the hand; to protect, to screen, to rescue, to set up; steep cliffs on the east and west of a hill.
- 扞 *liang⁴* liao⁴ lioh, to rob, to plunder; to invade; to punish with a stick; in penmanship; a stroke to the left.
- 扞 *shar⁴* shen⁴ to dare; to assume; to presume; to act as one pleases, to take the responsibility of doing without orders; wilful; illegally, arbitrarily; to usurp; despotic.
- 扞 *chiao⁴* kiao⁴ to compare; to criticize, to discuss; to measure with; to choose; confused; disturbed by; irritated against.
- 扞 *chien³* kien to bind, to search, to find; to coerce, to repress; to gather; to revise, to collate and sort; to hold up in both hands; to examine.
- 9 揀 *lun¹⁻³* lun³ to choose; to wield, to select, to come in turn, parsimonious; to join; to walk with difficulty.

拾

ling³ to dangle a thing; to hold a thing up to look at or play with; to carry in one hand, as a bucket, to lift, to take.

搶

ch'iang³ 'ts'iang to rob by violence; to snatch; to take openly by force; to dispute and struggle for; abrupt, rude, sudden; *ts'ang* to cut up, as a butcher does.

same as 於 70. 9. and 迂 162. 7.

於

lin³ 'nin³ to move.

推

'fu³ to pat, to quiet; to lay the hand on; to permit; the handle of things; a sort of drum.

same as 搥 140. 38.

拊

拊

10

挑

wu⁴ wuh, to move, to sway to and fro; to rack; to stuff in, to fill a gap; in *Cantonese*: uneasy, fidgety. *'iao⁴* to carry; to select; to take; to stir; to lift; to mix; a load; sprightly, lightly, quickly; *'iao* to provoke, to irritate, to select; to choose; to pick out; in *Cantonese*: to baste, to sew in an edge.

抗

ch'ung⁴ to leap, to skip, to hop about; at once, altogether; to push, to hit; to lift.

挽

'o² 'oh, to exclude; to remove; to mistake; to leave behind; *shu²* to rub and clean.

挽

'wan³ to bend; to pull, to lead, to draw; to turn over; to restore, to make good; to carry on the arm.

挽

'tang³ to strike, to impede, to obstruct; to push, to screen, to cover; (unauthorized).

挽

hsien² 'sien to take up in the fingers.

挽

tou¹ 'teu to lift up, to rise in the hand; to correct, to criticise; to retain, to control, to get hold of, to seize; to meddle with; to fit; to bring near to.

挽

11

柄

na⁴ nah, to put a thing in or under the water, to immerse or dip; to stain.

柄

shuan¹ shuan to tie up; to bind, to fasten; to select; to pick out from among a large quantity.

柄

gyū² a long sleeve reaching to the feet; to lead, to draw forth and show the merit of, to bring out merit; to praise; *gyao* to draw pheasants on the dress as was the fashion in the Chen dynasty; *gyeu* to draw out; *gyiu* to scoop grain out of a mortar; *gyeu* and *gyeu* to walk with the hands hanging and swinging.

柄

pa² pa² to pull out, to eradicate; to break; to break, to injure, to lean against, to divide, to cut in two; to reverence; in *Cantonese*: a paddle; crawl.

柄

12

扒

pa² pa² to pull out, to eradicate; to break; to break, to injure, to lean against, to divide, to cut in two; to reverence; in *Cantonese*: a paddle; crawl.

揅

'tien³ ch'an to stretch a thing out; to pull out, as an elastic band.

揅

'kung³ to fasten a prisoner's hands in a board, like putting them in the stocks.

拱

'kung³ to salute by folding the hands; arched, bowing; to encircle.

拱

chien¹ 'kien to grasp a morsel with the chopsticks; *lien¹* to strike a drum.

13

搆

kou⁴ 'keu³ to draw; to scheme, to plot, to pull, to implicate; to reach up to; to put a thing high up.

17

扣

'kan³ to take things by the hand; to bring or take.

拙

cho¹ cho¹, unskilful, stupid; bad, unsuccessful, as a speculation; a depreciatory term used by people of themselves.

18

挈

ch'ieh³ k'ieh, to raise from the earth; to suspend; to hold; to assist, to help another; to put in order, to adjust; to singe, as a shell; *k'p* exhausted; failing; wanting; to record on a board the offences of criminals.

扮

pan⁴ to dress up, to dress one's self, to beautify; to apparel, to disguise, to rig out, as in a costume; to counterfeit; dress, ornament.

撈

chien³ 'sien to cut, to divide; sharp-pointed; to take from; to tie the hands behind the back; to select; to strike, as a watchman does the hours.

捌

pa¹ pah, eight; to break open; to divide; flaring.

捌

ch'ê⁴ ch'ih⁴ ch'p to drag, to pull; to draw lots; to grasp; to hold, as the hands; to obstruct; to embarrass; to raise, to take up; to select. same as 揅 64. 181.

捌

la² lah, to rub, to powder; to grind, as paints.

揸

same as 搥 64. 18.

揸

so⁴ shoh, *hsiao¹* long and beautiful arms; small and tapering.

揸

tse² tseh, to beat, to strike.

19

拈

lieh⁴ leh, to bind; to divine with straws.

拈

hsieh² hieh, to fold, to double up; to drag or pull.

撈

glao³ to pull out of the water; to drag for; to grapple from a deep place; to dredge for; to mix and stir up.

- 20 拘 *ti¹ tih*, to lead with the hand; to strike quick; *goh*, to point out with the fingers.
 拘 *kou¹ k'eu* to hook; to grasp, to restrain; to collect, to get; to join together.
 抱 *pao²* to nurse; to embrace, to enfold, to contain; to feel; to adhere to; the bosom; to hatch.
 掬 *chü³ küh*, to hold or grasp in both hands; a handful; the two hands filled; the cavity made by both hands; in *Cantonese*: to urge on, to encourage.
 掏 *t'ao¹* to clean out, to open out; to select; to draw, as a sword; to knock on; to pull out by the hand. same as 搨 64. 47.
- 22 搨 *k'uai³ kw'ai¹* to wipe; to scratch; to carry; to rub; to smooth; to carry with one.
- 23 攪 *k'ou¹ k'eu* to lift up; to turn; to rise, as the skirt; to feel for with the hand; to lay away, to store.
 攪 *geh⁴ yah*, to pull up weeds or plants; to eradicate; used with 𢵚 *chah*, to prick.
 攪 *ch'ien¹ ts'ien* to graft into; to stick in or between, to put in.
 same as 搨 64. 1.
- 24 攪 *tsu⁴ tsuh*, to grasp, to clutch, to seize; to run against; to snatch or take out, as a drowning person.
 攪 *pan⁴ p'an³* to quarrel; to reject; to separate, to mix; to divide, to throw away.
 攪 *'nan³* to grasp with the hand; in *Cantonese*: to measure by spanning the fingers; a span, a finger's length; to beat.
 攪 *chuo⁴ tiao²* to row; to hang; to move, to shake; to change; used for 擗 *chao²*; 't'iao to joggle; in *Pekingese*: to fall into or down; to come off, to part.
 攪 *sp'at²* to strike with both hands; to throw aside; to cut off and roast meat on hot stones.
 攪 *p'u³ p'oh*, to use a club or cudgel; to beat, to pound; a tap.
- 25 拈 *p'ien²* to pat, to clap the hands, or beat, when keeping time with music.
 拈 *mien¹* to pluck, to pick, to handle; to take up in the fingers; to carry.
 拈 *kua⁴ kwa³* to suspend; to be separated by; in suspense, anxious; to distinguish, to remember, to note; to divine by straws.
 抑 *ih⁴ yih*, to oppress; perhaps, or, if; else; either or better; further; to settle, to stop, to repress; to rule, to curb; close, handsome.

- 抑 *'liu²* to cover, as a drum; to rub, to feel with the hand; to touch, to lay the hand on.
 捲 *chüan³ k'uen* to roll up; to receive; the flat; to seize, to gather; to pack up; spiral, crisped; vigorous; to exert strength.
 扼 *o⁴ ngoh*, to gripe, to clutch; a grasp; to have the hand over.
- 27 扼 *gyai²* to lean against; to loiter, to put off, to procrastinate; to trifle with; to suffer, to bear with.
 捥 *chüeh¹ k'uei³* to hold up the dress when crossing a ford; to snap, to break off, or asunder, to strike; to hold a thing in the hand; to throw down.
 壓 *geh⁴* to stow away, to put aside; to press down with the hand, to hold firmly with the finger.
- 28 摻 *hsien¹ shan¹* a delicate hand, one with tapering fingers; small; to pull along, to take hold of; *ts'aa* to mix together, to mix in, to feel or rub.
 拏 *ch'ü⁴ k'ü* to feel for a thing, to take away; to hand up to; to laid out; to lift; to grasp; to carry off in both hands.
- 29 扱 *ch'a³* to seize with pincers or a fork; to take up with fingers; to drive out.
 扱 *ch'a³ ch'ah*, to receive; to take or gather; to raise up; to help; to lead; to bow with the hands nearly touching the ground,—the salutation of a woman.
 拔 *pa² pah*, to take by storm, to assault, to pull up, to eradicate; to promote; to excel, quickly; conspicuous, to exclude; the barb of an arrow.
 same as 搨 64. 32.
- 搨 *shou⁴ shen³* to give, or deliver to; to communicate, to grant; to confer.
- 搨 *ch'an¹* to grasp, to drag, to pull down, to raise the hand; to implicate.
 搨 *to² ts'o⁴ toh*, to persuade; to collect, to arrange; to regulate, to gather up; to take up with both hands.
 same as 搨 64. 102.
- 搨 *tsou¹ tseu* to strike the rounds at night, to pace the beat; to take or grasp with the hand; in *Cantonese*: tight.
 搨 *sou¹ shen* to examine; to search a house, as police do; to inquire into the meaning of; literary researches; popular opinion; to assemble; rapid, swift, arrowy.
 搨 *k'ou⁴ k'ew* to strike, to hit; to deduct, to discount; to look on, to link in; to buckle; to rein up a horse.

扶 *ch'ih*⁴ to chastise, to flog; the sound of thrashing or beating.

拳 *ch'üan*³ *ch'üen* the closed hand, the fist; vigorous; athletic; boxing.

撲 *p'u*¹ *p'oh*, to strike, to pat, to grasp; to fall; a blow; to impinge, to flog; to lean or recline against.

捧 *p'eng*³ *fung* to hand up, to hold up; to receive; to offer, as to a superior.

挾 *chia*¹ *kiah*, *chieh*² to carry under the arm, to conceal; to appropriate, to help, to cherish, to protect, to assume, to presume; to squeeze; to bring together.

挾 *'yang*³ to whip with a strap; to slap and beat as a horse with the reins; in *Cantonese*: to dust; to shake, as a cloth.

換 *huan*⁴ *hwan*³ to shift, to remove; to exchange, to barter; to commute.

換 *ao*⁴ *ngao*³ to grind; in *Cantonese*: to reach up (or out) with the hand.

摺 *hsieh*⁴ *sieh*, to rub, to wipe off; to measure; to play with in the hand, to fumble; to stop; queer, angular; in *Pekingese*: to strike.

拚 *pén*¹ *pán* to fumble things over, and throw them into confusion; in *Cantonese*: to braid; to swing, to fling off.

拚 *'i*² to drag an animal off by one leg, or lead it when tied up; to issue; to draw forth.

掩 *'yen*³ to screen, to conceal, to shut; to guard in order to cover; to shade from view; to close; to hide from observation; to soothe; to stroke; to catch at a disadvantage; to surprise and cover, as a net does birds.

捺 *na*⁴ *nai*⁴ *nah*, to press with the hand; in *penmanship*, it is the sweep to the right.

same as 拞 64. 77.

38 **摺** *lou*³ *leu* to draw; to embrace, to carry off; to drag or pull; to bring together; in *Cantonese*: to throw or wear over the shoulders; to hang down, as a shawl.

拏 *na*³ to lay hold of, to seize; to apprehend, to take; to bring; to get an idea of, to appreciate.

拏 *nao*³ to rub between the hands, as pill-makers do; to rub or burnish; to rub or paint; to play the sycophant.

接 *chieh*¹ *tsieh*, to take; to catch; in succession; to receive in hand; to succeed to, to connect, to follow on; to meet; to associate with; contiguous, near; to hasten, quick.

攪 *ying*¹ to take in the hand; to assail; audacious; to fluster and put into disorder; to run against, to excite the ire of; provoking.

39 **掙** *p'o*⁴ *p'oh*, to take out, to pluck up, to turn.

攪 *hsiao*⁴ *hiao*³ to stir about; to mix up, to put in confusion.

攪 *sp'ao*³ to take in hand, as a husband-man does his tools.

攪 *meng*⁴ *mäng*³ in *Cantonese*: to pull, to stretch; to cover, to draw over for shade; coarse; a strap.

攪 *sun*³ to feel or rub with the hand.

40 **拞** *'cha*¹ to open; to widen out; 拞開五指 to open out the fingers.

拞 *hsüan*¹ *süen* to raise the dress or bare the arm, in order to work easier.

拞 *'yao*³ to bale out water into another vessel; to lade from one vessel into another; to clean a rice mortar.

拞 *huan*² *hwan* to rub or polish as gems; to work in stones; to strike, to beat.

拞 *ch'ien*¹ *k'ien* to pluck up, to snatch or take out, to extirpate; to take hold of.

拞 *'to*¹ to drag, to pull, to track; to steer; to lead; to implicate; to protract.

拞 *hua*¹ *hua* to scratch; to wave the hand.

拞 *k'o*² *k'oh*, *chia*¹ to lay hold of forcibly, as if to detain or take away.

攪 *tsuan*⁴ to turn, to twist; to curve with the hand; the wrist; to lift and carry a thing.

攪 *chi*¹ *li* to take up anything with the chopsticks or pincers; inclined, uneven, not upright.

攪 *an*⁴ *ngan*³ to examine; according to, by; to try; to rub; to desist, to stop, to hold; to prevent moving; *ngoh*, to press down, to repress.

攪 *kuan*³ *kuan* to take up, to lift; to take out of; to rescue.

攪 *ma*⁴ *mah*, to strike.

攪 *qing*³ to twist, to wrench; to drag; to pull and haul about, to throw into confusion; to pinch, as a cheek; in *Cantonese*: to bring, to carry.

攪 *ting*¹ to throw away or abroad; thrown down, as hail from the sky; to smash.

- 擦** *ts'a' ts'ah*, to rub, to wipe; to brush, to feel; to scatter; a brush; the action of the feet disturbing the herbage and making a noise.
- 41 **持** *ch'ih' ch'hi* to grasp, to hold fast; to observe; firm, resolute, decided; a classifier of fans.
- 挈** *paŋ²* to oppose, to withstand; to protect by surrounding.
- 擇** *hsien² sien* to take, to select, to feel after.
- 搥** *tē² teh*, to strike with the fist, to thump; to crowd close up to each other, to scourge.
- 搥** *li² lieh*, to pick; to grasp; to draw, to stroke; to brighten; to scrape off or thin; to bare; to pull off; to rub.
- 搥** *chiang¹ tsiang* to lead, as a child; to pierce with a spear.
- 搏** *po² poh*, to spring upon, to seize; to strike; to grasp; to play, as a lute; to lay the hand on.
- 搏** *t'uan² tshuan* to roll into a ball, to make round; to pat and roll, as dough or clay; to beat flat; to push or drive together; *chwen²* to unite; to bind, to roll up.
- 42 **搏** *tshun²* to adjust; to restrain; to manage; to regulate; to observe rule and order, and thus restrain others.
- 抄** *ch'ao²* to copy; to confiscate; to take some; to search; to lade out; to transcribe; near; to fold up.
- 掌** *chang²* the palm, the sole; to superintend; to rule; to grasp; a webbed foot.
- 撩** *liao²* to grasp; to manage, to wield, to take hold of, to pull about, to regulate, to play with; to provoke, to pick a quarrel with; to seduce, to assist as in walking; to baste, to sew together.
- 43 **拋** *po²* to throw; to put down; to cast off, to reject, to cut, to deduct, to project.
- 44 **掘** *chü² küh*, to dig as a hole or a well; to excavate, to hollow out; eminent, extreme.
- 掘** *chan² chen* to bind up; to wipe away, as tears; wrongly read *nien* to twist; to curl.
- 掘** *chü² küh*, the part of a spear where it is held; a barrow or cart for carrying dirt.
- 掘** *chü² küh* a spear handle; a disabled hand; a position or place; embarrassed, restricted, hurried, in need of money.
- 掘** *ping²* to drive off, to expel, open, cracked; to make a bad joint in a cabinet-ware.
- 掘** *hsieh² sieh*, to push or pull out a stopper; to unstop a hole.
- 掘** *ts'uo² wu² wuh*, to put the hand on; to hold fast in the hand; a little; to grasp; small; a handful.

- 45 **拖** *tun²* to move, to shake; to rub with the hand.
- 46 **搥** *shai²* to beat or roll (as a gong); to disperse and get lost; to strike.
- same as 扛 64. 48.
- 搥** *ts'ui²* to repress, to stop, to drive back; to force into a certain way or to obey; to overpower; to push, to impel; to scorn; to reach, to arrive, to break, to feed.
- 搥** *hsieh² chi* to take by the hand, to lead; to go with; to conduct; to leave; to lead apart.
- 搥** *tao²* to pound, to beat, to ram down; to make solid; to collect; to misuse, as a woman.
- 47 **搥** *ch'ou² cheu* to grasp, as a fan.
- 搥** *tsan²* to torture by finger sticks; to urge, to press.
- 搥** *la² lah*, to break; to grasp; noise of breaking; to hold and manage; to lump, to take together; to draw up, as hair off the face; to pull at, as a thread; *lieh*, smooth, to arrange orderly.
- 48 **扛** *kang²* to carry a burden between two in a pole; to lift, to hold up; to manage; several men lifting a thing.
- 扛** *chü² kü²* to oppose, to resist, to prevent; to obstruct, to stop; to reject; to prepare for resistance.
- 扛** *kung²* to embrace, to fold in the arms as when carrying a thing; to push from one; to press upon; to scourge.
- 扛** same as 扛.
- 搥** *ts'oi²* to rub between the hands; to twist, as thread rubbing on the knee; to lay on paint with a wad of tow; bent, hanging down, as a pendent branch; *ch'ai²* to strike and push against.
- 搥** *nieh²* to hold with the finger, to work up, to fabricate, to find a pretext for accusing another.
- 49 **把** *pa²* to take, to hold, to grasp; to seize; a bundle, a handle, a faggot; to regard as; to consider as; for.
- 把** *chuan² chuen²* to arrange, to make, to compose; to regulate, to correct; to collect; to edit; to grasp; a law; a pattern, a statute; a maxim; an act; *sean²* to reckon; to count; *suen²* to select.
- 50 **搥** *pu²* to scatter; to expand; to feel; to hit; to open out; to disperse.
- 搥** *ti²* to go away, to leave; to put away; a comb-pin; to play, to point at; also read *ch'ü²* and *ti²*.

- 4 掃 *sao^o* to brush, to sweep; to suppress; to clean up; to rid, to clear off; to dampen as one's ardor; a broom, a beam; to search in order to seize.
- 51 揩 *têng⁴ tǎng^o* to carry on the shoulders, to bear away; the straw matting which covers a baggage cart; also read *tun⁷*.
- 51 扞 *kan³ han⁷* to guard, to escort, to defend, to desist, to environ; an obstacle, a hindrance, a shield.
- 扞 *'kan³* to stretch out anything with the hand; to open out, as a scroll.
- 扞 *pêng⁴, pǎng^o* to cause, to grasp with power; to follow after; in *Cantonese*: to arrange, to compare.
- 扞 *ping^o* to drive off, to expel; open, cracked; to make a bad joint in cabinet-ware.
- 52 拘 *'niu⁴* to twist as a cord, a wire, etc.; also read *ning*; (unauthorized.)
- 拘 *niu⁴ 'yao* to seize, to drag; obstinate; to pull and snap a thing in two; to break off, to drag along; to pluck, as a flower; *ngao⁷* obstinate, self-willed, in *Pekingese*: to buy meat.
- 53 拈 *same as 拈 64. 86.*
- 拈 *tien¹* to weigh in the hand; to jolt or bob up and down, as a nurse does a baby; in *Cantonese*: to lay straight; directly ahead.
- 拈 *ché⁴ chíh⁴* to take up, to gather, to collect; to adopt; to improve, to brighten.
- 拈 *k'uo⁴ ku'oh^o* to enlarge; to fill; to beat; to expand, as the wind; to stretch a thing till it becomes large.
- 54 拈 *'ying³* to stick up; to stretch out; to pull up or out, to lead out; decided; resolute in principle; straight; to relax a little, as with prisoners; to strain, as at stool.
- 拈 *shan¹ shen* to lead on, to draw out; long; to prolong; to delay, to slap; to turn, as a key.
- 拈 *ch'ien² k'ien* to lift up, to carry; to raise; firm, stable; to settle or mark off a border by stones; to run a boundary; to bar, to close, as the course of a sluice.
- 55 拈 *p'in⁴ p'an fan* to sweep; to brush; to risk; to reject; to grasp or clap the hands; to lightly regard; soaring; flying; to fly; to disregard.
- 拈 *néng⁴ lung^o* to act; to do; to play with.
- 拈 *same as 拈 64. 87.*
- 56 拭 *shih⁴* to wipe, to rub, to cleanse, to brush away.

- 57 押 *tiao^o* to take, to carry; (unauthorized).
- 拂 *fu⁴ fuh^o* to brush; to oppose, to thwart; to shake off; to expel; to wipe, to dust; perverse, proud, a duster; pantomime.
- 拈 *ni⁴ nih^o* to grasp; to catch hold; in *Cantonese*: to carry in the hand.
- 58 搥 *hsüeh¹ süeh^o* to sweep away; to rub to pieces; to brush off or destroy by the hand.
- 搥 *yen² yüan², yuen* a principal officer, the one who properly holds the post.
- 60 搥 *ch'uang¹ chw'ang* to beat, as a drum or gong, to motion to.
- 搥 *lū⁴ lūh^o* to separate the dregs of a liquid.
- 61 搥 *pi⁴ pick^o* to strike or knock down; to brush away.
- 搥 *kéng⁴ kǎng^o* to thrum the threads of a lyre rapidly, so as to endanger breaking them.
- 搥 *nieh¹* to pinch up; to nip with the fingers; to take up with tongs or nippers; also read *xien²* to nip; to feel.
- 搥 *hu¹ huuh^o* to slap, to tap; to bale out, to clean up; to push.
- 搥 *same as 搥 120. 61.*
- 搥 *ham^o* to move, to shake, to excite; trembling; to surge against.
- 搥 *same as 搥 120. 61.*
- 搥 *yao³* to cause trouble; disorder; to incommode, to confuse; to infest, as banditti; to rear, to pacify; mild, courteous, agreeable to.
- 搥 *t'ien^o* to work the Chinese pen on the ink-slab; to raise, as a wick.
- 搥 *yen^o* to pare, to clip, to even off; to bale out, as grain.
- 搥 *sei¹* to choose, to select; to move or shake.
- 搥 *lū² ch'ü shu¹* at ease, pleased; to scatter, to spread; to ascend; to discuss and settle.
- 搥 *'chao³* to seek; to supply what is short; to exchange as money; to barter; to pay a balance.
- 搥 *jung²* to aid; to help and countenance; to oppose; to push away.
- 搥 *sē¹ seh^o* the rustling fall of the leaf; some say it is from the sad strains of the lute; autumnal flower whitering; *siao* to brush away; *suh^o* to reach.

- 63 搥 *huo⁴ huoh*, deluded.
 搥 *hsieh⁴ hiai²* to take hold, to take up in the hand; to pass, as a dish at table; to bring to one.
 搥 *chih⁴ chi²* to compare; to try, to ascertain.
 63 扼 *o⁴ ngoh*, to gripe, to clutch; a grasp; to have the hand over.
 振 *hi²* coverings put on the nails to protect them when thrumming the guitar, to twitch the strings, to thrum; to snap, asunder; to guide, as a helm; to whirl, as to whirl a spoon.
 搥 *shan¹ shen* to fan; to brush off; to agitate; to strike, as with a fan.
 搥 *hu²* to distribute, to impart to others liberally.
 64 拏 *pai¹ 'p'ai* to break off, or open, to pierce; to open out a thing; to separate its parts, to snap in two; also written 拏.
 拏 *'chang²* to push; a prop; to set apart; same as 撐 64, 92.
 65 技 *chi⁴ 'k'i* expert in arms; skilful; ability, talent, art, ingenious.
 66 搥 *'tun¹* to strike, to attack; to strike with the fist, to throw.
 搥 *sou² 'seu* to shake, to agitate; to arouse; to refresh.
 搥 *p'ieh¹* to skim; to abandon, to leave; to tap, to strike; to brush off, to wipe; to divide; to lead; gently, somewhat; a down stroke or dash to the left in writing; a classifier of mustaches.
 搥 *ao² 'ngao* to shake, to joggle, to rattle, to twirl.
 搥 *ch'iao⁴ k'iao²* to whip, as a horse; to screen; to lay hold of.
 搥 *sa¹ sah*, to scatter, to disperse, to let go; to throw one side and the other; to set loose.
 搥 *ch'ê⁴ ch'eh*, to remove, to reject, to send away; recall; to set aside.
 搥 *ch'ing² k'ing* to rise, to lift up; to salute; to raise on high with the hands, to elevate; to lift; in *Cantonese*: to settle, as turbid water with alum; to freeze, to coagulate.

- 67 搥 *icē³ 'iōn* to rub, to smooth off; to wipe off, to dry by rubbing.
 搥 *pan²* to tie up, to tie fast; a band, a tether, a loop.
 68 抖 *tou³ 'teu* to shake up, or off; to rouse; to shudder, to shiver; in *Cantonese*: to touch, to handle; to work in wood.
 69 折 *chē² shē² chēh*, to break off, to deduct; to annul; to fold; to repress; to injure; part of a coffin.
 折 *ch'ai¹ ts'eh*, to break open, to demolish; to split by external force; to destroy; to pull down, to take away; to take out the bones; to disgrace; to abuse.
 搥 *ssū¹ 'ss'* to tear, to split, to cut asunder; to rend, to reave.
 搥 *chan⁴ tsan¹* to strike; to raise up; a turn or time; temporarily; to cut in two; to throw into; to exclude; to place planks for crossing water; *shan²* to cut up plants; to raze.
 70 撈 *pēng¹ p'ng* to screen, to hide; to propel a boat; to beat.
 71 撈 *same as 撈 85, 71.*
 72 搥 *'tan¹ 's* to brush off; to exact, to raise; a duster; also same as 搥 64, 149.
 搥 *chin⁴ tsin¹* to stick into; to insert, as in a socket; to shake; to strike the watches; to rescue.
 搥 *p'ao²* to strike, to chastise; the sound of beating; a clattering noise.
 搥 *hsuan⁴ huen²* to strike; *hung* to wave off with the hand.
 搥 *t'ih¹ t'ih*, to select and expunge; in *Cantonese*: to lift up, to bring with both hands; to excite; to put aside.
 搥 *gyang²* to spread, to extend; to winnow; to display, to render famous; to scatter, to divulge, to applaud; to lift up, to raise, as the voice; to stare; a battle-ax.
 搥 *t'ang²* to separate, to sunder.
 搥 *chi² 'chi* the finger, the toe; to point; to teach; to refer to; to command; to denote; a mode, a particular.
 搥 *ts'o⁴ ts'u¹* to arrange; to employ; to collect; to place; to put, to relinquish, to cast away or throw down, to show abroad or make known; to use; to set in order; *chēh*, to pursue after in order to seize; to chase; to ferret out, as robbers.

揩 *tsuan⁴ tsuan³* to grasp; to move, to stir; to hold in the hand; hasty, quick; entirely; to select.

捍 *han³* to grasp, to lift; to ward off, to defend; to move; to stop; to forbid.

搵 *hun⁴ hun³* the same as, similar; to make alike; to inlay, as with ivory; to combine; to root up.

same as 搵 64. 83.

提 *t'ei²* to pick up; to mention; to hold, to raise, to carry; to bring into notice; to suggest; to attend to; to bring before a magistrate; a drum; *shí* to collect, to flock together; to lift or take in one hand.

73 **拽** *yeh⁴* to pull, to lead off; to leave a trace; to saunter along leisurely.

拽 *chuai⁴ chuai³* to draw, to pull; to drag.

揭 *chieh³ kieh*, to raise; to state; to support; to erect; to take up; to make known; to drive rapidly.

梗 *kéng³ kéng* to stir up by a stick when feeling for something in the water; in Cantonese: to reel, to wind off thread.

撮 *ts'oi² ts'oi*, to unite; to take; to urge; to pinch up a little; a pugil; a handful; a term of depreciation; to make a resumé; to gather up; to pull.

摺 *tsan³ tsuan³* to put away; to pluck out of; to hold in the hand, to carry in one hand; hasty; quick; entirely; to select.

攪 *ts'ao³* to stir a thing around with the hand; to stir and mix.

74 **捫** *yüeh⁴ yueh*, to bend into a crescent, as a bow, or the tire of a wheel; to bend back and straighten; to move, to take in the fingers.

搨 *so⁴ shoh*, to smear, to daub.

捫 *píng³* a quiver; to put the hand on the quiver, so as not to let the arrows drop out.

75 **抹** *mei⁴ mei³* to feel with the hand.

抹 *mo³ moh*, to rub; to blot; to obliterate, to wipe clean, to dust, to besmear; to color; to change the bills of one bank for those of another. same as 搨 64. 141.

揲 *t'ieh³, shah*, to pile up; to grasp divining straws in the hand; to fold; to grasp; to take hold of, to count; to sort off.

揲 *ts'oi⁴ ts'oi*, *so¹* to support or assist; to select out a thing; a switch for a horse.

探 *t'an¹* to spy; to search, to enquire, to speculate on, to explore, to sound, to try, to experience; to feel for with the hand; *t'an³* to go in search of, to visit, to essay, to examine.

揲 *to³* to guess the weight of, to heft a thing; to drop a sail.

揲 *'sang³* to push off or over with the hand; to strike; to oppose, to resist; to stop one.

揲 *so¹ soh*, to select or pick a thing out by the hand; *sung³* to respect; to act on or move; *shuh*, to bind tight.

揲 *chien³ 'kien* to choose, to discriminate; to select; elected, picked out.

揲 *li⁴ lih*, to strike; to choose; to allow; to exclude; the utmost degree off.

揲 *lin³* to kill, to beat; in Cantonese: to pile up; a group, to soothe.

揲 *p'an¹* to drag, to pull; to climb; to grasp; to raise the hand; to clamber, to implicate.

揲 *jou³ 'jeu* to rub; to bend by fire; to twist, to contort; to make pliable, to bring under one away.

揲 *chieh³ kieh*, to measure with the thumb and forefinger, to span; to measure an ell; to uncover.

揲 *li⁴ lih*, to rub in the hand, to pull through the hand in order to smooth.

76 **揲** *'k'an¹* to strike, to knock; to run against, to throw down; to stone at.

same as 揲 64. 11.

揲 *hsien¹ hsien* to raise, to lift up; to pull out; to lay hold of; high, proudly; to lead.

77 **揲** *ch'ei² 'ch'ei* to pull, to drag; to tear open; to haul; to track; to abscond; to go.

79 **揲** *fou³ t'eu* to hit; to throw; to put into; to dip; to deliver; to reject; to intrust; to join; to agree on; to conceal; towards or inclining to.

揲 *sa¹ sah*, to give a backhanded blow; to slap one; to disperse.

揲 *chi³ kih*, to strike, to beat, to rush against; to attack.

80 **揲** *mu³ 'meu* the thumb; the great toe.

81 **揲** *p'i¹* to write, to slap; a petition; to pare, to peel, to revise, to criticise, to assist; a charter party; to lease; a judgment, a criticism.

揲 *ch'an¹* to mix up; to support; to stab or prick; to push; to repair; sharp.

same as 揲 64. 81.

- 82 撬 *ch'iao⁴ k'iao³* to raise, to prize, to force open; to raise by a lever or crow-bar.
- 83 抵 *'min³* to feel and smooth down; to soothe; disorderly; to stroke with the hand; interchanged with 摸 and 摸.
- + 抵 *'ti³* to oppose; to substitute; to bear; to ward off; to rush against; to butt; to hit together; to atone for; to sustain, to get what one deserves; to offend, to reach; up to; a pledge, a security; to arrive at. same as 64. 1.
- 85 拯 *'yung¹* in Cantonese: to throw away as useless, to throw aside; to throw down.
- 承 *ch'eng² ch'ing* to receive, to entrust to; to obey; to accept; to take a charge; to undertake, to assist, to support; next, second to; to stop.
- 採 *ch'ui² k'ui¹* to fill a hod or basket with earth, as in building adobe walls. same as 採 64. 61.
- 抄 *'so¹* to pat, to stroke, to rub in the hand; *'sha* to open.
- 掌 *'t'ung¹* to stop or brace up a thing with the hand; to oppose, to stand against.
- 拊 *ta¹ tah*, a thimble used in sewing; a skin cover for the fingers when playing a guitar.
- 86 撫 *'fu³* to soothe, to tranquillize, to quiet; to stroke, to pat, as a dog; to cherish; to manage; to control gently but firmly, as a good magistrate; to thrum, as a lute.
- 搗 *'wu³* to screen or hide with the hand; to put the hand over a place.
- 搥 *mieh⁴* to pluck up; to pull off; to peel; to rub, to work with; to pinch. same as 搥 64. 61.
- 搥 *shan⁴ 'yen* luminous, bright; easy, quiet, smoothed out; to cover.
- 揆 *'nien³* to work over in the fingers, to fumble over; to toy or play with.
- 87 抓 *chua¹ chao* to tickle, to scratch; to flatter; to please, to cajole; often written 抓.
- + 援 *yuan² gyen* to assist, to save; to raise up; to lead or take by the hand; to pull up higher, to drag out, to relieve, to rescue, to restrain.
- 掙 *cheng⁴ ch'ang³* to try, to struggle; to earn; to pierce, to stab; to amass, as property; to collect.

- 搯 *hui¹ hui¹* to split, to rend; to point out; unassuming; same as 搯.
- 92 撐 *ch'eng¹ ch'eng²* to push with a pole, to scull, or row; a prop; a stay.
- 93 牽 *ch'ien⁴ k'ien³* to lead, to pull, to tow.
- 95 摔 *shuai² shuai²* to throw, or dash down; to push off; to shake, to quiver; to shy, as a horse.
- 97 抓 *kuai¹ k'ua* to lead, to drag; to strike; to take up.
- 99 拏 *ch'ien² k'ien²* to pinch, to nip; to grasp, as with forceps.
- 拏 *chen⁴ ch'ien³* to strike or stab; the noise of felling wood.
- 100 撻 *'shan²* to move or manipulate with dexterity, to make signals.
- 101 捅 *'tung²* to lead on, to advance, to strike against; to stick into, as through a paper window.
- 捕 *pu²* to take, to seize, to apprehend; to pursue and capture; to search for and arrest; to hunt, to fowl.
- 102 抽 *ch'ou¹ ch'eu* to pull out, to take from; to lift; to take out, as a dividend; to select; a tenth, a fee; to whip.
- 押 *ya¹ yah*, to guard, to escort, to pawn; to sign, to stamp or affix a seal; to control, to force; to lock up; to detain, to arrest.
- 搵 *liu²* in Cantonese: to toss in the arms, as a baby; to toy with, to fuss over; properly read *ch'au* an old form of 搵 to select.
- 拏 *liac⁴ lioh*, to seize, to plunder; in Pekingese: to cast aside, to throw off, as an insect from the hand.
- 擋 *'tang²* to stop, to obstruct, to screen, to cover, to strike, to impede, to push.
- 搥 *ch'ou¹ ch'uh*, to shake; convulsions; a spasms or cramp of the tendons; to drag along by force.
- 搥 *lei⁴ lei⁴* to strike; to rub; to reprimand; to beat a drum, to call the tattoo; to roll stones.
- 搥 *tieh²* to fold up; to collect; to pile on, to gather up, to suspend.
- 播 *'po²* to sow seed, to scatter abroad, to winnow; to disseminate; to promulgate; to publish; to disperse; to reject; to be separated; to shake, as grain; to encourage; to flee.
- 捷 *chieh² tieh²*, to overcome; prompt, quick; to hunt, to gain a victory; to announce as a victory or promotion; to complete, joyful news; to talk rapidly.

攪

same as 搗 64. 102.

121 搖

gyao² to shake, to move, to wave; to sway to and fro; agitated; disturbed, discomposed.

122 擺

same as 搗 64. 48.

擺

'to² to split; to take; to select, to pick out; in *Pekingese*: to rub off, to wipe; in *Cantonese*: to get, to buy, to vex, to injure.

擺

'pu² to spread, to strike; to rouse, to arrange, to set in order, to move, to get rid of; to work, as the scull of a boat; an axis or balance in machinery; the tongue, as of a bell; to sway to and fro.

擺

shuai¹ *shwai* to puff over a thing.

123 樣

yang⁰ a rule, a pattern.

124 摻

chiu¹ *liu* to strangle, to put to death by hanging; to inquire into, to search; *kiao* to curl up; to tie up; *liu* to bind; *'nao* confused, mixed up. *ta⁴* *t'ah*, to rub over, to strike, to take an impression of a writing on stone; a fac-simile, an impression; to echo; to cover.

搨

fan¹ to upset, to toss about.

攞

攞

che² *cheh*, to fold up; a paper folded up; to injure, to destroy; to pile up; an official document; the paper itself.

攞

cho² *choh*, to pull up, to select, to lead on, to raise; to promote, to employ in office; to excite, to remove; to reject, as good resolutions.

攞

'kan² to beat, to torture, to extort a confession; to put to the question.

攞

chi¹ *chi* to prop up, to support, to hold up; to shore up; a stone plinth which supports a tablet.

攞

jé¹ *jeh*, to soak or dip in sauce or liquor; to sop, as in soy or vinegar; *juan¹* to push.

攞

ch'uai¹ *chw'ai* to feel, to try; to estimate; to measure, to ascertain; to push away; to exclude; to detect.

攞

nieh¹, *nie¹* to pinch up, to take a pinch; to take up with tongs or nippers.

攞

shé⁴ *sheh*, to collect, to gather, to control, to inspect; to take; to put in order; capable of directing; to act for; to substitute; skilled; to pursue and seize; the hiss of a snake; *nieh*, to pacify, peaceful.

攞

yeh² *syé* to gesticulate; to play antics.

攞

攞

129 搗

su⁴ *suk*, to strike, to pound.

130 捐

ch'ian¹ *tien* to subscribe; to purchase rank; to contribute at a call from government; to reject; to throw away; to renounce, to leave; to part, as at death; to offer up; to diadain.

捐

捐

shao¹ to select; to reject the bad; to catch; to pluck or brush away; to move, to take along, to carry.

捐

k'en⁴ *k'ang* to extort, to oppress, to vex; to detain or take by force; to obstruct; overbearing; arbitrary. similar to 搗 64. 161; *ch'en²* *ch'ao*

131 拒

to rub; to give; to adjust; to wipe clean; to shake.

拒

same as 搗 64. 147.

拒

ch'ien¹ *k'ien* to ravel up, to wind around; to strike, to grasp; thick, firm.

拒

chi¹ the rustling noise made when reaping grain.

133 扛

t'ai² to carry between two or more on a pole; to carry; to lift; to move, to shake, to raise; to elevate, to praise.

扛

chi⁴ *ch²* to stab, to pierce; to plunder, to seize; to point with the finger; to reach to.

扛

134 招

ch'ia² *k'ia¹*, to nip, to pluck; to dig the nails into; to lacerate; to claw; to grab, to pinch; to twist; to tear up.

招

ch'a¹ *ch'ah*, to stick into, to pierce, to insert; to interfere; an iron pointed pole or crow-bar.

招

ch'ung¹ *shung* to pound, to ram down; to rush on; to run against; to batter on.

招

'ao¹ to pull out by the hand; to tug at; to fumble for; to draw, as a sword; to knock on; to lay hold of.

招

kua⁴ *kuah*, to inclose in a bundle, to envelop; to tie up; to embrace, to include; to comprehend; to meet; to arrive at; to brush; to place an arrow on the string.

135 拈

shé² *shé* to part with, to throw away; to relinquish; to leave, to abandon; to give alms; to impugn or reject, as the authority of.

拈

拈

same as 搗 64. 75.

136 拈

'pan¹ to shift, to remove, to put away; to transport; to discuss.

拈

137 搬

hén⁴ *hén* to pull along quickly, to drag; to forcibly place in order, to jerk into position; to stop another.

138 搨

ts'ui¹ *ch'a²* to rub on, to smear, to wipe; to spread over, to cross out, as in a writing; *ch'a²* to mix.

140 搨

- 搨** *ch'ow² ts'eu* to hold in the fingers; to grasp, as a guitar; to overhaul; to unloose.
- 搨搭** *ts'² tah*, to add to; to raise, to build; to strike; to lean upon; to place on, to pile up, to join, to suspend, to carry; to lean against; in *Shanghai*: a spot; a place; with, and.
- 摹** *ms⁴* to follow a pattern, to go according to a rule; a pattern, a muster.
- 摸** *mo¹ moh*, to feel, to touch; to cover with the hands.
- 搨** *ko⁴ koh*, the noise of scraping or filing; the rubbing or grating of wood; to manage.
- 描** *miāo³* to paint; to sketch; to describe, to trace, to draw, to design, to outline; to copy paintings; to strike; to throw away.
- 搨** *mish⁴*, to beat.
- 搨** *ts'²¹ ts'ah*, the action of the feet disturbing the herbage and making a noise; to scatter, to feel, to rub, to brush; a brush.
- 搨** *'jung³* to push; to beat, to pound, as in a mortar; to stuff, to fill, to receive.
- 搨** *kua⁴ kua²* a trap or pit in which to take animals; a gin; a noose laid over a pit to catch wolves; *hwoh²*, to seize by the hand, to secure; *hu²*, to divide, to spread out.
- 搨** *cha²* to seize or take, to grasp, to squeeze; a handful; to take up.
- 搨** same as 搨. 64. 31.
- 搨** *ch'uai¹ ch'ui²* to thump, to pommel the fist; to pocket, to put into the breast pocket.
- 搨** *lo¹ 'lu* to tuck up; to seize, to plunder; to capture prisoners, to seize men in battle; prisoners, slaves taken in war; devoted, addicted to, enslaved by.
- 搨** *'sac¹* to scratch; to rub gently; to titillate; to irritate, to annoy; the nails.
- 搨** *ch'an³ 'ch'em* to strike, to beat.
- 搨** *ch'o³ ch'oh*, to stab, to pierce; to stamp; to harpoon; to run against; to take a pinch, to take up in the fingers.
- 搨** *'nan³* meaning and sound both lost; in *Cantonese*: used for *pan* 搨 to pull or take down; to push; to turn over; to work a scull; to bring down as pride.
- 搨** *ch'in⁴ k'in³* to press down, to settle or adjust with the hand; to put the hand on; to lean on; in *Cantonese*: to cover.

- 攘** *'jang³* to reject; to eject; to steal, to expel; to bare, as the arms; to push to or from one with the hand; to appropriate; to seize without a clear right; see also 搨 64. 30.
- 攘** same as 搨 145. 40.
- 搨** *ch'ien¹ ts'ien* to graft into; to stick in or between, to put in.
- 搨** *'lan²* to feel for with the hand, to take out with the hand; to seek out; a swab, a duster.
- 搨** *kwei² kwei²* to cut cloth for garments; to divide by a pattern.
- 搨** *'lan²* to hoard up; to grasp, to interfere with; to engross; to monopolize, an armful.
- 搨** *chia³ 'kiao* to exite, to disturb, to annoy, to confuse, to disorder, to make discontented.
- 搨** *chia³ kioh*, to seize by the horns; to stab; to lay hold of an animal to stab it.
- 搨** *'tan¹* a pole; to sustain; to undertake; to carry, to bear; to be responsible for; to go as security; *tan³* a burden, a load; a hundred catties.
- 搨** *lūan³ glūen* to tie, to bind; contraction; crooked, bent, winding; to drag along, to take hold of; to think of lovingly.
- 搨** *cho¹ choh*, to push; to beat; to pierce wood; a reverberation; the sound of rapping.
- 搨** *ghao³* to compare quantities and ascertain which is the greatest or fewest; to pull out.
- 搨** *chū⁴ kū²* depending on, according to; it appears that; testimony, evidence, warranty; to lay the hand on; to occupy a place; to lean on; tangible.
- 搨** *ts'uan³ tsan³ 'ts'w'an ts'wan²* to assemble, to come together; to pile up; to collect; to cover; to lay a coffin under a shed; to put away; to pluck out of; to hold in the hand; hasty, quick; entirely; to select.
- 搨** same as 搨.
- 搨** *p'in¹ pin²* to expel, to put out forcibly; to find fault with; to receive.
- 搨** *kuan⁴ kwan³* to be familiar with; to take, to lift; to let drop; to push over; in *Cantonese*: to stumble, to slip.
- 搨** *cho¹ choh*, to grasp, to seize, to lay hold of; to arrest; to catch.
- 搨** *hui¹ hui²* to direct; to scatter; impetuous; to move, to shake, to animate, to sprinkle; to wield with skill.
- 搨** *'nien³* to expel a man, to turn him out; to dismiss a man summarily.

160 擘 *pō⁴ pōh, pāi¹* to break asunder, to break in two; to open, to split, to disgrace.

pī³ p'ih, to bend; to break; to open; to beat the breast; to drive away.

161 振 *chēn⁴ chūn¹* to move; to save; to rouse; to excite; to receive; to contain; ancient; many; to terrify.

nung⁴ nao⁴ to prop, to support; to push down; to handle, to play with; to prop up.

'nang³ to fend off; to push from one with violence; to stab.

162 搥 *sch'ui³* to strike, as a bell; to strike with the fist; to throw at or away.

chua¹ chwa¹ to take advantage of; to beat a drum with a pair of drumsticks; to knock on a bell.

t'ī³ t'ih, to select; to break up; to agitate, as by close examination.

fēng³ fung to sew; to baste; to mend, as a rip.

t'ā⁴ t'ah, to strike, to beat, to chastise; to punish, to reduce; a slap, a blow; quick; the spot where the arrow rests; in *Cantonese*: a flat; to press down, a dead loss, a residue.

'lien³ to transport, to remove, to take a thing in a barrow; to change places, to pick up and arrange.

163 挹 *'yih³*, to bale out, to pour or lade out, to transfer or decant liquids; to take up; to retire from, to repress, to how.

'pang³ to screen, to hide, to propel a boat; to beat.

suo³ to shift, to transfer; to rub, to move; to change the place or purpose of; to misapply to another use.

chih⁴ jēng¹ to throw away; to fling at; to reject; to waste, as time.

yeh² yē to gesticulate; to play antics.

165 採 *'s'ai³* to gather, to pick, to take; to select, to choose, to pluck; to sip, to suck; to take up with the hand.

166 搥 *ch'ung⁴* to push, as a stick into a rat-hole; to poke at.

167 搥 same as 搥 64. 114.

169 捫 *mēn¹ mǎn* to grasp, to feel; to shake; to touch; to stamp; to examine; to search for; to hold; to cover.

kō¹ koh, to put down, to place carefully, to lay on; to obstruct; to strike as a vessel on a bank.

pī⁴ to strike; to push away with the hand.

hsien³ 'hien 'brave, valiant; angry, incensed; to suppress.

攔 *lan²* to stop, to intercept; to hinder, to embarrass, to obstruct, to divide, to separate, to screen off.

攪 *juan¹ jican* to rumple a thing; to rub between the hands, as in washing; to push back. *no* to rub.

170 攪 *'t'ō* to clip the four corners of a thing that is too long; to lessen by clipping; to throw aside; to cover, to feel over.

172 推 *chui¹ t'ui¹* to search; to infer, to push away, to expel; to press; to decline, to everthrow; to secede from; to shirk; to refuse, to resign, to give up, to select, to include, to extend to.

same as 搥 64. 46.

携 擁

'yung³ a crowd; to prevent; to carry in the arms or hold in the lap; to embrace or clasp to the bosom; to gird the loins, as a runner; to conceal from, to intercept; to push and run together; to throng.

ch'ueh¹ t'oh, to knock on; to beat, to cudgel; to peck; to ridicule; single, as a garment without lining.

推 攜

hsieh² shi to take by the hand; to lead; see also 搥 64. 46.

携 携

'sung³ to fear; to hold, to grip; to push forward.

攬 攬

'lan¹ to subscribe; to open; to arrange, to spread out, as for sale; to rate, to apportion, to share; to pay instalments; to adjourn, to defer, slow, easy going; a stall or mat on which goods are displayed in the street.

shu¹ ch'u pleased, gratified.

173 擣 *p'ui¹ p'oh*, the thud of an arrow; the noise it makes when striking, as if it was a hailstone.

lei² lei to strike; to rub, to grind, to triturate; to treat harshly; to drum, to precipitate.

ju² jū to stain, do dye; to dip, as into sauce; to put in brine; to hold up a thing in the hands as when worshipping; to raise, to rub the hands.

huo⁴ h'wah, to direct; to persuade; to strike; to seduce; to recall one with the hand; to move a thing back, or as when using a fan.

擢 擢

175 排 *sp'ai³* to arrange in order, to place properly, to settle; to make a show; to push open, as a door; a row, a line; the rank or place of a person in his family; in *Cantonese*: a time, a chance, a while.

179 搥 *sa¹ sah*, the sound of breaking things; to hold a thing tight.

180 搥 *an² ngan* to cover with the hand; to lean on the hand; to hide; to screen with something; to suppress, to extinguish; to finger, as a flute.

181 搥 *yeh¹ hieh*, to take up with the fingers and put in the lap or bosom, as when gleaming; to select.
same as 拈 37. 19.

搥 *la¹ lah*, to reject; to split; to push away; to grab at, to clutch; to turn over or pull about; to carry off in the mouth; to tear or spoil; to rub or scrape with the hand.

188 搥 *hu¹ huh*, to dig for; to muddy, to roll, to confuse, to mix, to exert one's strength.
same as 搥 64. 33.

196 搥 *'lu²* violent; ready to resort to force;

197 搥 movable, swaying; in *Pekingese* *lu* to strip off; to wipe away; to rub down, as a groom, his horse.

198 搥 *lu² lah*, to move; to roll as a ball, to rock; to rattle, to shake.

200 搥 *smo²* to feel, to touch; to rub; to urge; to handle, to polish; to destroy; to act upon, as an acid does.

203 搥 *'tang²* to stop, to obstruct, to screen; to strike, to impede, to push, to cover, to stand in the way of.

209 搥 *hsing² 'hing* to blow the nose with the fingers.

210 搥 *chi¹ 'tsi* to push, to press upon, to crowd; to upset; to fall into; to rest against; *ts'ei* to arrange, to place.

212 搥 *'lung²* to collect; to put in order, to grasp, to seize; to attack; to act with; to visit, to call at; to bring near, to work on.

65 支 *chi¹ chi* a branch; to send; to use; to pay; to diverge; to hold, to withstand; to advance, as on goods; to succor; posterity; descendants; to measure.

36 支 *chi¹ chi²* many.

37 支 *ch'i¹ k'i* not standing even [on its base, tipped up, inclined.

66 支 *pu¹ puh*, a slight stroke, a tap; to rap.

1 支 same as 更 73. 29.

2 支 same as 考 125. 1.

2 收 *shou¹ shou* to collect; to receive; to gather; to harvest; to put away; to insure; to involve; to bind, to restrain, to conclude, to remove; to bring to an end.

8 敦 *dun¹* sound, staunch, generous; honest, simple; irritated, angry; solid, substantial; a mass of troops; to station, as pickets; to urge; who then?

效 *hsiao⁴ hiao²* like; to imitate; to copy; to learn; according to; to verify; to require; to give to; exertions; merits; effects, results; efficacious.

9 斂 *'lien⁴* to harvest; to collect, to gather in, to amass, to concentrate, to desire, to give; to enshroud; to neutralize, to repress.

攸 *yu¹ yiu* that, what, which, who; distant; a place; to go on the water, or dart through it.

敘 *hsü⁴ sü²* to arrange in order, to put things in proper places; arranged; to converse; to discourse or argue upon; to employ according to worth; a series, order, rank.

10 斂 *to² toh*, to take forcibly, to seize; to rob.

12 斂 *ch'ien¹ k'ien* to suit, to desire; things that match; also same as 斂 196. 134.

18 斂 *pin¹* to divide, in order to reduce; to part, to make a partition.

23 斂 same as 斂 187. 23.

25 斂 same as 斂 64. 53.

29 斂 *to⁴ toh*, to estimate the weight of anything by lifting it; to eat slowly.

30 斂 *k'o²* to thump on, to beat or pummel slightly.

斂 *'yü²* to stop the music; an ancient musical instrument carved to resemble a recumbent tiger, and when a rod was rapidly drawn over it, the musical instruments stopped.

same as 斂 64. 30.

斂 *ku²* a cause; therefore; old; an affair; to die, formerly, forgotten; because, for, on that account; the occasion, the pretext, the reason.

敵 *ti² tih*, an opponent, an enemy; a match; to attack; an equal; to fight, to compete; to control.

敵 *chiao² 'kiao* to roll up many things, or tie them fast; to tie round and around.

same as 斂 64. 40.

38 數 *'shu⁴* several, some, a few, to reckon; to enumerate; to count, to discriminate; to deal out; to blame; to recapitulate; an account, a bill; a list, several, a few, fate, destiny.

- 126 齋 same as 齋 210. 113.
- 169 爛 *lan²* a mixture of colors, like the stripes on animals.
- 175 斐 *fei² fēi* streaks or veins; graceful, elegant, adorned, polished, applied to deportment, or to a composition.
- 68 斗 *tou³ 'leu* a measure of ten 升 or pints; a star; small, contracted; a wine-vessel; a top on a mast.
- 9 幹 *kuan² 'kwan wa⁴* a handle, a wheel by which to turn a machine; a striker to even off grain; to revolve, to circulate, as commodities; to superintend, to explain.
- 斜 *hsieh² ssié* aslant, oblique, awry; slanting, diagonal, distorted, irregular, scattered, not level, as a rising road.
- 28 竿 } *chia³ 'kia* a small gem or metallic cup or tripod with ears, of a graceful shape.
- 30 竿 }
- 37 𣎵 *chū¹ kū* to remove from one vessel to another; to lade.
- 38 𣎵 *lou² 'leu* to plunder.
- 99 斟 *chēn¹ chēn* to pour out; to deliberate; to arrange; to add to; to ladle.
- 119 料 *liao⁶* to calculate, to consider, to estimate, to measure, to judge of, to take a census, to reckon; to reflect; to rub; materials, stuff, provender, grain; a vitreous substance imitating stone, used for making rings; skill, cleverness; to pill.
- 134 𣎵 same as 𣎵 53. 134.
- 135 𣎵 *huo³ hwoh* to lade water with a bucket and pour it on fields; to take up refuse, to scrape up.
- 148 斛 *hu² huh*, a square corn measure (ten 斗); to measure.
- 201 𣎵 *'ou³ 'leu* to loot; to carry off things.
- 69 斤 *chin¹ kin* Chinese pound, or catty; an axe; a hatchet; to chop, to fell timber; a machine for weighing. same as 斤 18. 1.
- 1 𣎵 *ch'ih⁴* to expel, to eject; to scold; extensive, broad; salt or nitrous land; to point out.
- 3 斥 *ssū¹ 'sz* this; that; these; immediately; any, such; then; to rive, to split with an axe; white, low.
- 12 斯 *ch'iao¹ ts'iao* a shovel, an implement for raising or moving earth; to dig up; used for *sao²* 鐵 iron.
- 27 𣎵

- 44 𣎵 *chu³ chuh*, to cut up the ground.
- 52 𣎵 *tuan⁴ twan²* to cut asunder; to decide, to settle; to break off or in two; to divide, to prohibit; to put a stop to; to discontinue; broken, snapped; a doubt, a dilemma; surely, certainly.
- 72 𣎵 *chē¹ choh*, to cut in twain.
- 75 𣎵 *hsin¹ sin* fresh, new, recent; to renovate; to add; to improve or restore; to grow better; late; a field tilled two years; to cut wood.
- 88 斧 *'fu³* an axe; to cut with an axe; to fell trees; a hatchet with a short handle.
- 90 𣎵 *ch'iang¹ ts'iang* a heavy broad-axe, with a square hole for the helve; a pole-axe of a square shape; to hack, to chop.
- 112 𣎵 *chē¹ choh*, to cut with a sword; to chop, to cut up fine; to amputate, to hew off.
- 159 𣎵 *'chan⁴* to cut asunder, to behead; temporary; shortly; bravely; forgotten.
- 70 方 *'fang¹* square; then; a prescription; region, place; manner, art; to compare, to possess; to disobey; great, correct; a center.
- 3 旂 *chan¹ chen* a staff bent at the top to allow the banner to hang well; attentive; careful.
- 4 旅 *'li³* a stranger, a guest; 500 men; forces, troops; a path; a road; to travel, to sojourn at; a visitor; immigrants; many, a company; the multitudes; brothers; to arrange in order; to display.
- 5 施 *shih¹ shi* to use; to act; to transfer, to aid, to give, to bestow, to relieve, to do, to concede, to permit, to add to, to arrange; the appearance of a banner; expanded, developed.
- 7 𣎵 same as 𣎵 70. 14.
- 8 旒 } *'lin³* the strings of pearls which anciently hung before and behind crowns; their length and number indicated the wearer's rank; pendants on a flag.
- 𣎵 *chan¹ chen* a triangular banner, used to announce the prince's order or approach.
- 9 於 *'yü¹* in, on, than, through, to, at; to be in; to become.
- 10 旐 *chao⁶* a flag inscribed with snakes and tortoises.
- 12 旗 *ch'ē² k'ē* a flag; a tribe, a clan, a banner.
- 14 旁 *sp'ang²* the sides; lateral; near to; great, extensive, everywhere; following.

- 37 旖 ^{i¹} the tremulous waving of a banner; the easy motion of a girl; the sailing of clouds.
- 39 旒 ^{yu² gyiu} the scollops along the lower edge of a flag; fluttering as a pennon; ^{giu} a pendant on a crown.
- 44 旒 ^{ni²} the fluttering of flags in the wind.
- 50 旒 ^{pei⁴ p⁶} banners, streamers, flags; to journey; to take a trip; a pennon or swallow-tailed streamer attached to the staff over the flag.
- 62 幟 same as 幟 50. 62.
- 69 旗 ^{ch¹ k¹} a flag; a tribe or corps under one banner.
- 72 旗 ^{huang² 'huang} a sign denoting a tavern, which in former times was a flag or banner.
- 73 旂 ^{kuei⁴ kwei²} a flag or banner with which to signalize; a machine like a catapult made of sticks so placed as to throw stones when sprung.
- 82 旂 ^{mao²} a tail used as a banner; a flag; tail of the yak, fastened to the end of a staff, to give signals; an old man, same as 98. 70.
- 98 旂 ^{ching¹ tsing} a banner; to signalize; to illustrate; notices, signals; to make manifest, to discriminate; to show, a proof.
- 100 旂 ^{fu¹} to display, to show the energy of spring in the budding or starting of plants.
- 101 旂 ^{fan¹} a streamer; a funeral flag.
- 102 旂 ^{hsuan² sien} to wave a flag so as to signalize soldiers; to revolve; then; next; readily, quick; curling, a spire; to skip; to do a thing in turn; ^{sien²} revolving, as on a lathe.
- 103 旂 ^{p¹} the fluttering of banners in the wind, alluding to the difficulty of reading their inscriptions.
- 107 族 ^{tsu² tsuh} clan, family, kindred; a tribe; relatives; a class, a kind; to collect into one place as a banner signalizes men to do, ^{tsu² a-ts}
- 111 族 ^{chuo¹} scallops or small tags on the edge of a banner, the number of which once indicated official rank.
- 130 旂 ^{gyu²} a triangular flag, given to valiant and successful officers; to fly abroad, as loose hair.
- 134 旂 ^{chi⁴ k¹} a rising in the stomach, resulting from indigestion; a hiccough eruption; belching; interchanged with 无.
- 71 无 ^{suu²} no, not, wanting; none; without; interchanged with 无.
- 无 ^{ch² k¹} finished; having; to lose; when, since, already; all, entirely.
- 106 既

- 暨 see 72. 1.
- 72 日 ^{jik⁴ jek} the sun; the day.
- 1 旦 ^{tan⁰} morning, sunrise, clear, bright; daylight; actors who take the parts of females.
- 普 ^{p¹} the sun undistinguished in the sky; universal; great; pervading; large; all; a uniform light.
- 曷 ^{'ping²} bright and glorious, like the sun.
- 暨 ^{chi⁴ k¹} the sun peeping out; the end of; to reach; an extreme degree; to give; and, also, further; together with; all; exactly, just.
- 2 旧 ^{same as 舊 134. 140.}
- 4 昨 ^{tsu² tsok}, yesterday; time gone; recently.
- 5 旭 ^{'hsu⁴ süh}, the dawn, the rising sun.
- 7 晋 ^{chin⁴ tsin²} to increase, as young plants when the sun comes to them; to grow, to flourish; to stick into; to attach to, as about the person; a drum; to curb a horse; to go to or enter.
- 晋 ^{hsuan¹ huen} the bright shining heat of the sun or fire; to parch, to dry by either of them; clear, brilliant.
- 8 眩 ^{'kai¹} the bright light overspreading the world; all, the whole, prepared.
- 景 ^{ching³ 'king} view, appearance of, circumstances; figure, aspect, a rarity, a lion, a sight; resemblance, imagining, shadow; brilliant; illuminated.
- 晾 ^{liang⁰} to air, to dry in the sun; to hang, as clothes on a line; in Cantonese: to place a thing on trestles; to raise it from the ground; to put on a frame.
- 9 昃 ^{tsé⁴ tseh}, the sun past meridian; afternoon; wanting, as the moon; days past the prime, declining, growing sere.
- 昃 ^{chen¹} 'chän bright, clear as a gem; transparent.
- 晔 ^{hou² sheu} a constellation, it is regarded as very unlucky.
- 10 晃 ^{huang² 'huang} the full brightness of the sun; to dazzle, to come out bright; a flash, a ray of; quivering, as a sunbeam.
- 晃 ^{same as 朝 74. 72.}
- 晔 ^{'wan²} evening, late; too late; sun-set, but not after dark; time of twilight, late in life; behind, tardy, the last; afterwards.

- 12 **暴** *pao^o* fierce, passionate, cruel, stormy, tempestuous, violent, oppressive, to strike, to waste, to discover; a very dry or scorching heat; *puh*, to dry in the sun.
- 14 **暝** *'ming^o* the sun obscured; night, dark.
- 17 **暝** *p'u^o* the sun not fully showing itself; the moon just rising; *p'ei^o* the sky beginning to clear up.
- 18 **盼** *fen¹* *fān* the light of the sun issuing forth.
- 20 **旬** *hsün²* *siün* a decade of days or years; a complete or finished time; all; entirely; in mourning it is a period of seven days; a stated time for reviewing lessons.
- 易** *i¹* *yi¹* easy, pleased; minute attention to; to dress a field, to clear waste land, indifferent, negligent; disrespectful, inattentive; change, barter; a market; the mutation in nature, as of the sun and moon.
- 易** *gyang^o* to open out; to fly abroad; to expand; bright, glorious; energetic.
- 暢** *ch'ang^o* to grow; joy, contentment; spreading, filling.
- 21 **旨** *chih¹* 'chi the meaning or import of; the imperial will; an order, a decree, scope, sense; excellent, delicate. same as 旨 30. 42.
- 22 **晷** *ni¹* *ni¹*, the sun drawing near, time near hand; familiar, daily intercourse with; favorites, familiars.
- 24 **叶** same as 叶 24. 19.
- 早** *'tsao^o* morning; early; soon; previous; betimes, beforehand; just commenced, unskilled; then, presently.
- 昔** *hsi¹* *si¹*, formerly, long ago, anciently; old; former; the time of a night; dried meats.
- 昨** *'wu¹* the brightness of the sun at noontide; clear and bright.
- 昇** *shēng¹* *shing* to ascend; tranquil, peaceful; the sun in the zenith.
- 降** *sui^o* the revolution of a complete year in the age of a person.
- 26 **昂** *yang^o* to raise, to elevate, to increase, to issue; lofty, imposing; dear, as a price.
- 昂** *'mao^o* the eighteenth of the zodiacal constellations answering to the Pleiades; it is one of the four that always marks a Sunday in the calendar.

- 27 **曆** *li¹* *lih*, signs of the heavens; the course and changes of spheres; to calculate, as an eclipse; this has been superseded by 曆 from its having been the personal name of Kien Lung.
- 29 **暇** *'pan¹* great.
- 暇** *hsia¹* *hia¹* leisure, unoccupied, disengaged; relaxation; to wait.
- 30 **晤** *wu^o* light, clear; to see face to face; to meet; to explain, to clear up; to perceive what another says.
- 响** *'shang¹* noon; meridian; used for the Manchu word *del¹* he, a piece of arable land set apart for the support of the Gendarmerie of Peking, and for which each man pays a land tax.
- 昭** *chao¹* bright, luminous, manifested; to display.
- 昭** *hsi¹* 'Hu the sun rising and diffusing his genial warmth; warm, pleasant.
- 晷** *kuei¹* 'kuei a sun-dial; a gaomon or the shadow which it makes; day-time; the day.
- 32 **曉** *hsiao¹* 'hsiao light, clear, intelligent; early, luminous; to comprehend; to meet; gratified.
- 晷** *hsieh¹* *sieh*, to treat disrespectfully; dark, obscure; attendants, chamberlains, familiars.
- 33 **隱** *'i¹* the sun hidden by clouds; windy and cloudy; to obscure by clouds.
- 34 **晷** *'tsan¹* *tsang¹* I, me; then, a time; a period; to vomit.
- 35 **晷** *chün¹* *siün¹* early in the morning; bright, clear.
- 37 **昊** *hao^o* a bright sky, the heaven; vast, grand, luminous.
- 昊** *tieh¹*, the sun, beginning to decline towards the west; the hour from two to three o'clock p.m.
- 映** *ch'un¹* spring; sensual, lustful, obscene; joyous, glad; to rejuvenate; times, periods; budding, starting; wine.
- 映** *ying^o* clear, bright; dazzling; to shine on; to reflect, as a ray of light; to favor; to show, not to hide or retire; open, apparent, in sight; *ang¹* obscure.
- 映** *ao¹* *yuh¹*, a hot sun, warm; latent heat; warmed by sunshine.
- 映** *'yen¹* the sun obscured by clouds; indistinct, from something intervening and obstructing the sight; obscure, as twilight.
- 40 **暄** *hsüan¹* 'hsüan genial, pleasant, as the warm sunshine on a spring day.
- 院** *wan¹* 'hwan light, luminous; clear, pure, as water.

𠄎 'wan' the declining sun.

晏 *yen^o* a serene clear sky; towards evening, afternoon; tardy, late, behindhand; quiet, peaceful, gentle; new, rich, as a fur robe; in *Cantonese*: a lunch.

41 時 *shi*² *shi* time, season; 1 Chinese hour, (2 English); a period, a quarter of a year; an occasion, an opportunity; now, convenient, to be, when, then.

42 嘹 'liao³ bright.

44 昵 *ni⁴ nih*, the sun drawing near, time near at hand; familiar, daily intercourse with; favorites, familiars; *ni* the shrine or hall where the ancestral tablet is placed.

50 晞 *hsì, hì* to dry; dried by the sun;
break of day; boisterous.

pieh,³ to dry in the sun, applied to fruits and vegetables.

51 旱 *han*^o a sunny sky, dry, drought,
want of rain; to travel by land.

*kan*⁶ sunset, dusk.

53 曠 *k'uang⁴ kw'ang³* clear, bright; wast, far, distant, remote; empty, spacious; leisurely, relaxation; of long duration, olden.

55 昇 *pien*⁶ delighted, joyous, pleased; the bright light of the sun.

58 嘒 *hui⁴ hui²* small stars which cannot be distinguished clearly; stardust; fine, minute, but distinct

61 隱 *at' ngu?* the sun hidden by clouds;
obscured, clouded.

62 晟 *shēng⁴ shìng³* the brightness of the sun; light, splendor; glorious sunlight.

64 晰 { *chih⁴ chi'* the light of the stars;
ch'eh, to illumine a little; per-
spicuous.

66 曉 *d'un*¹ the sun just appearing above
the orizon.

same as ~~Ex~~ 109. 66.

晨 *chên*³ 'ching the sun rising, just appearing above the horizon.

政 *'min³* strong, robust, able to perform things; *min* sorry, mournful; troubled, anxious.

67 旻 *min*: the autumnal sky as if it regretted the fall of the leaf; sad feelings; to feel melancholy.

69 昕 *hsin¹, hin* the morn, the dawn; early daylight.

暫 *chan' tsan'* a short time, temporary; a part of a day; briefly, for the time being; in the interim, meanwhile; suddenly.

70 昉 *'fang'* the first light of the morning;
bright; lucid; to appear; to begin;
to occur; happening, just then.

the course of the sun in the heavens, as it begins to go down.

71 既 same as 72. 1.

72 昌 ch'ang¹ abundant, affluent, increasing; to illuminate; suitable; powerful, elegant.

曝 *pao⁴* to sun, to air.

陽 *yang*² the rising sun; clear, shining weather; serene; to dry in the sun.

日中 *yeh,*⁴ injured by the sun ; a sun stroke.

晶 *ching*¹ *tsing* bright, clear; crystal; luster, pure; stones that are transparent or nearly so, as quartz.

74 明 *ming*² bright, clear, intelligent;
plain; evident, open; to explain.

75 昧 *mei' mei'* stupid, dull, obscure; the mind not clear about a thing; no sun, dark; perfidious.

析 same as 斷 72. 75.

晰 *hsi¹ sih*, explicit, clear, distinct; bright, to discriminate; a pale or white face.

80 晦 *hui*⁴ 'hui the last day of the moon; night, obscure, dark; misty, as from fog; unpropitious, unusual.

81 **昆** *k'un¹, k'wun* an elder brother; precedence; superior, fine; alike, comparable; of the same time or race; together, subsequent, afterwards; futurity; brothers; descendants, many, a multitude.

83 昏 *hun¹, hwun* twilight, dusk, dull, dim, evening, obscene; in disorder; to oblige one to do; to marry a wife; affluity; wife; relatives; to die before being married.

85 永日 'ch'ung' a long day; remote; bright;
clearly perceived; extended, filled.

86 映暎 *hsün¹, hiun* twilight; the reflected light at sunset.

87 暖 *nuan*³ 'nuan 'warm, genial, mild, bland; the pleasant warmth of the sun, as on a spring day.

hsien⁴ hien' the bright sun or light

- 96 **旺** *wang^o* the sun brightening into full day; brilliancy; success; prosperous; rising; violent, fervid, glorious, good, in a high degree of; to lustrate a house with fire.
- 100 **星** *hing¹* *sing* a planet, a meteor, a star; a spark; a fortune teller; a dot, a point; spotted.
- 101 **晡** *pu¹* the period from 3 to 5 o'clock p.m.
- 103 **是** *shih⁴* *shi²* is, yes, am, are; to be; right; correct; such, thus.
- 105 **睽** *k'uei²* *kw'ei* in opposition, as the sun and moon at apogee; distant from; separated, absent.
- 111 **智** *chih⁴* *chi²* wise, wisdom, sharp, shrewd; understanding; prudence; sagacious; discreet.
- 113 **曝** *p'iao^o* to dry things in the sun.
- 117 **昱** *yü⁴* *yuh*, the full glory of the sun; the bright light.
- 瞳** *t'ung²* the sun about to rise.
- 120 **曛** *hsien²* *hien* anything fine, volatile, minute, impalpable; having many orifices, reticulate; full of striae or threads, fibrous; bright.
- 122 **曙** *shu²* bright; the light of the rising sun; dawn, clear, manifest.
- 123 **曦** *hsi²* *hi* the light of day.
- 124 **曜** *yao^o* the effulgence of the sun; the splendor of heavenly bodies.
- 125 **暑** *'shu²* hot weather, sun-heat; summer's heat.
- 曙** *'tu²* the morning, the dawn, when the day begins to grow bright.
- 126 **暝** *man²* *nuan²* *nwan* the pleasant warmth of the sun, as on a spring day; warm, mild, bland.
- 128 **暝** *nieh⁴* a little warm; a genial, agreeable temperature, as from the sun or a fire.
- 129 **晝** *chou⁴* *cheu²* daylight, in the daytime; half of the twenty-four hours.
- 133 **晝** *chi⁴* ¹ luminous, splendid; great.
- 138 **曝** *lang^o* to expose to the air to dry; bright, clear.
- 140 **曜** *yeh⁴* the brilliancy of a flash.
- 曜** *meng²* *mung* the sun below the horizon.
- 曜** same as 映 72. 37.

- 曉** *huang²* *'hwang* dry and hot, as in the midst of summer.
- 暝** *mo⁴* *moh*, dark, obscure, empty and still.
- 暮** *mu^o* night, the evening, the sunset, the decline of life; end of a period of time.
- 晡** *'mang²* the sun obscured.
- 145 **曩** *'nang²* in former times, days gone by, previously; passed by.
- 146 **晒** *shai²* to air in the sun; the reflection of the sun.
- 147 **暝** *hsien⁴* *hien²* the winter sun melting the snow; clear, warm sunlight.
- 159 **暈** *yün¹* *yun²* dizzy, giddy; vapour, a halo around the sun or moon; thick, as smoke; obscure, as a fog.
- 暉** *hui²* *hwui* bright, splendid; a ray of the sun.
- 161 **晨** *ch'en²* *ch'an* the morning, bright, clear; the sun beaming forth.
- 162 **暹** *hsien¹* *xien* Siam; the sun rising; the sun rising higher and higher; to advance.
- 163 **晷** *hsiang⁴* *hiang²* a little while; formerly; lucid, plain, as evidence.
- 170 **陽** same as 陽 170. 72.
- 173 **曇** *t'an²* clouds spreading themselves over the sky.
- 174 **晴** *ch'ing²* *ts'ing* a cloudless sky, clear, fine, the stars coming out; to cease, as falling snow.
- 177 **曠** *'chan²* dry, heated air; parched; crisp; to plow dry fields.
- 178 **暉** *wei²* *'wei* the sun shining in his strength.
- 180 **暗** *an⁴* *ngan²* gloomy, secretly, mentally; obscure; clandestine; unobservedly; unintelligent; private, mental.
- 189 **皚** *'kao²* clear; pure, white; hoary, as hair.
- 198 **曬** *shai^o* to air in the sun; the reflection of the sun; to cure in sunshine, as fruit.
- 203 **曠** *'tang²* obscure, as the sun when hidden by clouds.
- 212 **隴** *'lung²* the rising sun obscured.
- 73 **曰** *yüeh¹* *yueh²* to utter; to say, to speak; to name; called; said; designated, termed.
- 曲** *ch'ü²* *k'üeh*, crooked, bent, oppressed; tortuous; songs, ballads; a carpenter's square.

- 4 曳 same as 拽 64. 73.
- 9 會 *hui⁴ houn²* to assemble; a club; able to; to collect, to convene; to visit; to make an agreement; to know how; expert, skilled in; a time; a union, a society.
- 10 替 *'ts'au²* not to fear the light; impious; if, supposing.
- 12 曾 *tseng¹ ts'ang²* to add, to duplicate; past (in time); already done; how; but, yet, still.
- 20 曷 *ho² hoh²* why? why not? to stop, as by a question; to intimidate; to hoot at.
- 29 竭 *chie² kiek²* to go and then return, as a carriage; to turn about; a brave martial appearance.
- 更 *ching¹ kang¹* *kang¹* the night watches; to repair, to alter, to renew; to act for; *kang¹* more, better, still, again.
- 曼 *man²* long, extended, like a vine; prolonged; marked with fine lines.
- 最 *tsui²* extremely, very, exceedingly; to assemble the whole company; to carry anything to the extreme; a high grade of military merit.
- 37 替 *'ti²* for, instead of, on behalf of; to; to abolish, to reject, to set aside, to substitute; to change for; to supersede; to wait; to stop, to intermit.
- 71 替 *'ts'au²* not to fear the light; impious; if, supposing.
- 73 曹 *ts'ao²* a meeting-place; plural; a revisory judge of appeals; a company or class; a trough; a place where cattle are kept.
- 129 書 *'shu¹* a book; a volume, letters, documents, dispatches; to write, to compose.
- 74 月 *yueh⁴ yueh²* the moon; a month; the ancestor of all *yin* things.
- 4 有 *yu²* 'yiu to be; to have, to get, to attain; possession; and, also, more.
- 8 望 *wang²* to hope; fronting; opposite; the moon in opposition, the fifteenth day or full of the moon; to expect; to observe, to look at, or forward, or towards; near to, open to sight.
- 10 朏 *'t'iao²* the moon appearing in the morning before sunrise.
- 12 期 *ch'ia² k'i²* a fixed period, a day agreed on; then, at that time; seasons; to meet, to expect; hoping that, to aim at, to engage to, a hundred years old; reached his time.
- 朞 *chi² ki²* a full year of twelve or thirteen moons; an anniversary; used in mourning papers.
- 13 朞 same as 朞 72. 74.
- 17 朞 *fei² 'fei²* the moon in a crescent form, five days old, and not yet very bright.

- 29 服 *fu² fuh²* to use; a dose of medicine; clothes; to wait on, as an attaché does; apparel, dress; to fold; to serve; to go into mourning; habituated, acclimated; a title, office; a quiver, an affair.
- 37 朕 *chen² ch'án²* I, we (of royalty); subtle; incipient.
- 45 朔 *so⁴ shuo² shoh²* first day of the moon; north; to begin; the new moon.
- 72 朝 *chao² ch'ao²* the morning; early; the court; a dynasty; an imperial audience; towards; fronting.
- 74 朋 *p'eng² ip'eng²* a friend, an acquaintance; a companion, an equal; to consort with; to join in; a pair of two; a set of fine cowries of different sizes.
- 117 朏 *t'ung²* the moon just rising, spoken of it as it comes above the horizon.
- 131 朏 same as 望 74. 8.
- 138 朗 *'lang²* clear, bright, lofty, luster; a distinct utterance; in Cantonese: to rinse the mouth; to stir or rinse in water in order to cleanse, as a plate.
- 140 朦 *meng² meng²* the moon about to set; to deceive or cajole, to humbug; see 130. 140.
- 170 陰 same as 陰 170. 9.
- 212 朧 *lung²* confused; fat; drowsy, the rising moon.
- 75 木 *mu⁴ muh²* wood; a tree; one of the five elements; the East; honest, plain, unpretending.
- 不 *'tun²* the fine quartz powder which porcelain makers use as an ingredient in the best ware; used for 塞 a tumulus; yeh, a sprout.
- 1 未 *wei⁴ wei²* not, not yet, not now; 1 to 3 p.m.; towards evening; the sixth moon; never.
- 未 *mo⁴ moh²* the end, the last; dust, leavings; finally; ever, always, then; actors who personify servants, victors, &c.
- 本 *pen² p'én* trunk, root, foundation, source; origin, cause; radical, essential, beginning; I, me, mine, our; this; a classifier of books.
- 朱 *chu²* vermilion, red; it is considered a lucky color.
- 杯 *pei¹ p'ei²* a cup, a tumbler, a glass; divining blocks used before the gods.
- 杙 *'ting¹* the sound of chopping timber; to strike.
- 来 *same as 來 9. 9.*
- 柄 *ping²* a handle; a crank; control of, authority; power.

粗 *cha¹* to lie near to; conterminous and opposing.

查 *sch'a²* to examine, to search, to investigate; it appears that, I have learned, having ascertained.

朽 *hsiu³* *hiu* rotten, stinking; forgotten; worn out; superannuated.

粗 *'niu³* a thick bushy tree found in marshes, which blossoms in April; *'ch'e⁴* manacles, handcuffs.

桡 *io³ hsieh⁴* a long oar; an utensil or gauge for adjusting a bow, a sort of frame for bending it.

葉 *yeh⁴* a flat piece of wood, a slip, a leaf, a slat, a cleat.

棄 *ch'i⁴ k'i²* to abandon, to reject, to relinquish, to renounce, to forget, to discard.

杖 *chang²* a staff; a club; to beat with the bamboo; an old man; to lean on.

料 *ch'iu² k'iu²* a tree is called 料木 when its branches droop or grow downward like the willow, or the locust when trained to droop.

業 *yeh⁴* estates; an affair, occupation; a calling; pursuit, office, profession; art or trade; a patrimony, deserving, meritorious; in peril and anxiety.

術 *chu² shuh²* a glutinous grain; a medicinal bitter vegetable like an artichoke.

枰 *guan²* an even grained, yellowish fine wood much used for furniture.

梅 *chan¹ chen¹* a red, hard, close-grained wood used for carvings, and fine furniture.

柱 *chu²* a post, or pillar; to support; a statesman; a chief agent or manager in; to uphold; to rely on.

枅 *'iu²* a tough kind of wood suitable for arrows.

柞 *tsu² tsah²* name of a hard wood; an evergreen oak on which silkworms are fed; *tsch²*, to fell timber; contracted, narrow; *choh²*, a spring inside a trap which closes on the animals.

朶 *'to²* a bud, a flower; pendant; branches hanging, with flowers in bunches; a cluster, as of dates or lichis; to move; to lead, as a child; a classifier of flowers, clouds, and flames.

札 *cha² chah²* a thin slip of wood; a paddle; a letter; writings, documents; a severe epidemic.

桤 *'to¹* to split wood with the grain; to break sticks; to fall or come down; a kind of tree whose wood is used for coffins, on account of its durability.

桤 *ch'iu² k'iu²* a tree resembling the bullace, whose fruit is like the haw.

杼 *chu²* a shuttle; thin; long; a low; scrubby sort of oak; a water trough or flume.

桓 *hu²* balustrades or a kind of tourniquet placed across the encampments, to prevent people intruding.

杓 *ya¹* a fork in a tree.

盆 *gyu²* a basin, a large cup; a tub large enough to wash or bathe in.

杓 *gyu¹* a trowel; to cover walls with plaster; to stucco, to adorn walls; a mason's trowel.

極 *chi² kih²* the utmost, extreme, an apex, the ridge pole of a house; very; the end; to exhaust; languid, weary; to let go, as a bow; to take.

桓 *huan² huan²* a tree having leaves like the willow and a white bark; signboards upheld by stone posts before a house; pillars or stone tablets before a grave.

核 *ho² kuh²* a kernel; a walnut; the facts; the nucleus; to inquire into the facts; truly; earnestly.

杓 *guan²* the ridge-pole beam in a roof.

杭 *hang²* a square boat or scow; to cross a stream; the capital of Cheh-kiang.

梳 *shu¹* a comb; a coarse-toothed and single comb; to comb.

same as 櫛 75. 163.

樟 *liang²* a small tree with a rough bark; the wood serves for axles.

檀 *tan²* sandal wood; a hard tough wood resembling the rose wood, suitable for axles.

校 *chiao⁴ hsiao⁴ k'iao²* to examine, to compare; to collate; a rank; a lock-up; to join battle; imperial sedan-bearers; a gymnasium; an inclosure for horses.

杓 *jén² ján²* the rafter or laths on which the tiles are laid; the spaces between them.

檢 *chien² kien²* an envelope; a case; a title or babel in a book; a rule, a model, a pattern; to arrange, to compose, to examine, to pick up.

桤 *ling²* an evergreen tree; the ashes from its leaves are used as a mordant in dyeing; the wood is prettily veined.

槍 *ch'iang¹ ts'iang¹* a lance; a spear sharp at both ends; a boarding pike; to bend the head to the ground, or very low; to resist; one who is quick and ready.

桤 *lai²* a tree, used by wheelwrights; the bark is prickly, and the leaves resemble those of the persimmon.

柑 *su¹* the lower part of a railing; a calyx or receptacle of a flower; a raft to cross streams; handle of a knife.
same as 筏 118. 9.

榦 *kan⁶* the root of a tree; a handle; a well-curb; an old name for the sugarcane; boards used in making adobe walls.

梗 *ŋi²* a valuable kind of timber tree that furnishes wood for cabinet ware.

枋 *fu² fuh*, a strap or girder placed on a beam to strengthen it.

棕 *t²u²* a fine tree allied to the catalpa; sharp-pointed; an old name for thorny trees in Kiangnan.

10 **杌** *wu⁴ wuh*, stunted; stump of a tree; a stool; a sprout just appearing; unquiet.

桃 *kuang⁴ kwang³* a cut-water; a kind of palm; its wood is highly prized at Canton for sedan thills.

桃 *t²ao²* the peach; a flower bud; a nectarine; it is used as a metaphor for females and nuptials.

栢 *ŋian² gyuen* a tall tree with a thick, red, bitter bark, a decoction of which preserves fruit from spoiling.

柷 *chu² chu^h*, an ancient musical instrument used to start the band.

same as 柷 75. 29.

11 **柄** *jui⁴* the handle of a chisel; the haft of an ax or cutting tool.

栓 *ch'uan¹ shwan shuan¹* a wooden peg; a pin for suspending things; a cup or small bowl.

榆 *ŋyü²* a kind of elm (*ulmus*).

12 **枰** *pa² pah*, an agricultural instrument to level beds after the seed is sown; it is like a rake without teeth; in Cantonese: a paddle.

栢 *ping¹ pin* the betel nut; the areca nut.

棋 *chü³ 'kü* the edible fruit of the *Hovenia dulcis*, whose taste is likened to that of a plum.

棋 *'kung³* a post, a prop, a pillar.

棋 *ch'ü² k'ü* the game of chess; checker-wise, in squares, starred.

松 *song¹* the fir or pine; its sap is said to turn into amber after a thousand years and hence it is an emblem of longevity.

13 **束** *ts'ü⁴ ts'z'* a prickle, a thorn on plants; to be sarcastic.

櫨 *mén² gūn* a species of fir; the heart wood of the fir; a globule or drop of gum oozing from the fir.

棚 *chu⁴ ch'eh, shan⁴* a railing, a barrier; a palisade; window-bars.

構 *chiang³ keu² kou⁴* to roof over with beams; the truss of a roof; to construct; to unite; to copulate; to burst forth, as fire; completed, finished.

棘 *chi⁴ kih*, a kind of thorny bush; to fence; the jujube tree; troublesome; earnest, prompt; to be urgent.

棗 *'tsao²* a kind of date; the date and chestnut are used as metaphors of matronly courtesy to others; to be earnest; prompt; urgently; hazardous.

枕 *'tsui¹* to know; to store up, to conceal; the mouth; the beak; stone needles used in acupuncture.

14 **枕** *chên² ch'ăn* a pillow; a stake to fasten cattle; to lean on; contiguous, adjacent.

15 **柴** same as 75. 85.

16 **机** same as 機 75. 52; also *ch'ü¹ 'i* a tree likened to an elm; its ashes make a good manure.

same as 桑 75. 4.

朵 *fan²* a large tree, whose bark floats; it may be a kind of cork tree.

机 *t'êng⁴ t'äng²* a stool, a form, a bench a settle.

17 **桶** *han²* a wooden bowl or trencher to hold liquids; a casket; a case; to plant trees.

柚 *tu⁴ tuh*, the stump of a tree; nah, cut off; to break off.

18 **梨** *ch'ü⁴ k'ü* to carve; to cut, especially characters; *k'ieh*, to cut off.

粉 *fên², fân* a lofty tree, a kind of elm, with small seeds and white bark.

櫨 *shih⁴*, a hard, coarse-grained wood, fit for axles and naves; also read *ts'z'*.

櫨 *lieh⁴* trees in rows; a tree like a chestnut, with a hard grained tough wood.

梨 *li²* the pear.

19 **協** same as 嘉 140. 19.

架 *chia⁴ kia²* a stand (for flowers or books), a frame; to avail of; a classifier of screens, pictures, pier-glasses, &c.

枷 *chia² lia* the "wooden collar;" to wear the cangue.

- 20 杓 *shao² choh*, a spoon, a ladle; a handle, as of a cup; to lead; to tie, to bind to.
 杓 *foi² fu* a drumstick; *pao* bushy; plants growing thickly like a clump of canes.
- 22 柩 *chiu² kiu²* a corpse in a coffin; a coffin with the body in it.
 框 *k'uang² kw'ang* post of a door; the end or head of a coffin where it can be opened; a bordering, like that which holds a pane of glass; the skeleton or frame of a lamp.
 櫃 *kuai² kwai²* a counter, cabinet, or wardrobe; a locker, a chest; a treasury, a press, a closet; to store away. same as 藥 75. 175.
- 23 樞 *ch'u² shu²* a hinge; central; indispensable; an axis; cardinal; the source of power; a spinous tree.
 樞 *ni² nih*, a fabulous tree, said to be a thousand feet high; it flowers once in a millenium, and perfects its fruit in nine more.
- 24 杆 *ch'ien² ts'ien* a kind of conifera skin to the fir; a lofty and straight tree.
 杵 *ch'u²* a pestle; a beetle or beater with which to ram down earth.
 杵 *tsu² tsuh*, to put a handle in a socket, as a helve into the eye of an ax; the protruding top of a pillar above the cross-beam.
 楠 *nan²* a kind of cedar.
 棹 *cho² choh*, a table, a stand; name of a tree; *chao²* an oar, a scull; a long steering oar projecting from the bow; to shoot as an arrow; to throw away.
 棹 *pei² péi* handle of an ax; a kind of wine cup; the yellow skinned or green persimmon.
- 25 朴 *p'o² p'oh*, the bark of magnolia; a tonic of bitterish pungent, aromatic taste.
 柳 *gang²* also read *yih*, a horse-post is 馬柳; also hard, strong.
- 26 柳 *liu²* the willow; pleasure; a groove; arched, crescent like, slender; dissipation.
 梔 *wei² wai²* a mast; a short spear; a tree that furnishes a yellow dye-wood.
 椀 *ch'uan² k'uen* small wooden bowls or cups made in a lathe; *k'uen²* the ring or stick which is run through a cow's nose.
 櫛 *chi² tsih*, name of a tree allied to the ash, used to make staffs for old men.
- 27 櫛 *gh'u²* a cupboard, cabinet, or wardrobe.

- 槩 *chüeh² küeh*, a post, a pile; a stan- chion; an axle; the bit of a bridle; a button to pull open a door; a lever, a drumstick; a wooden peg.
- 槩 *'yen²* the wild mulberry, whose wood is veined, and used for making bows and hubs.
- 28 槩 *shên² shên²* leafless trees, as bare and tall ones in winter; stakes for catch- ing fishes; *shên* take, grasp, hold.
- 29 杈 *ch'a²* a forked branch, a stump; a fish-prong; a pitch fork.
 极 *chieh² kieh*, a pack-saddle frame work or slings, on which loads are bound when prepared for mules or camels to carry; a folding chair.
 板 *shên² shên* a species of cinnamon tree found in Yunnan.
- 板 *'pan²* a board; a register; a stick, a plank; a slab; a block for a book; a page; an instrument of flagellation, or a stroke of it; the skin of a fur; set, fixed, obstinate, solemn.
 桑 *sang²* the mulberry tree; to cultivate silkworms; mulberry leaves; peaceful retirement.
 椽 *cho² choh*, a small king-post above the girder which connects with the upper tie-beam; a club, a cane; used for 腕.
 椒 *chiao² tsiao* pepper; hot, burning; warm spicy plants like the *Xanthoxy- lon*, *Capsicum*, *Boymia* and *Piper*.
 椴 *chia² kia²* a tree, whose fruit resem- bles a shadlock, with a very thick skin, and furnishes a wood useful in cabinet-work; a lever; manacles.
 杏 *tsou² tsau* a kind of wood good for fuel; a shield; a watchman's beater or alarm; a kind of spear.
 呆 *hsing² h'ing²* the apricot, or almond.
- 30 呆 *tai² ngai* silly; idiotic, foolish; a puppy not yet able to take care of itself; acting without an end, having no aim or energy.
 束 *su² shu² shuh*, to tie up; a bundle, a sheaf; to bind, to restrain, to coerce.
 栢 *pei² péi* a cup; a cupboard; a tum- bler, a glass.
 柯 *ko²* a helve, an ax-handle; a stalk; a large branch fit for a handle; an agent or cause, a means; a go-be- tween.
 枵 *hsiao² hiao* hollow; empty; famish- ed; unfilled.
 梧 *quu²* name of a tree (dryandra); a tree noted for the even grain of its wood *Eleococca verrucosa*; the fall of its leaf denotes autumn.

枳 *chih³ 'chi* a hedge-thorn or spinous shrub; a variety of orange like the pumelo; hurtful; a peccadillo; a trivial offence; a cork; a stopper.
柬 *chien³ 'kien* to discriminate, to abridge; to select, to condense; a visiting-card; a classifier of slips of paper.
桐 *t'ung²* name of a tree (dryandra); a large tree whose light durable wood is used in making musical instruments.
梏 *kuo³ 'kwo* a pot hung at the axle to grease the wheels; the spot which is greased.
枹 *kua³ 'kuai* a staff, a walking stick with a crooked top.
枸 *kou³ 'kau* a kind of medlar; crooked.
枯 *k'ui²* rotten wood; decayed, putrid; arid.
楠 *ti² ti^h*, the short rafters that support the projecting eaves which are painted; a spool on which silk is wound.
枲 *hai³ 'si* the male nettle-hemp plant whose fibres are used for making cloth.
枿 *sei⁴ sz³* the handle of a bill-hook or sickle; *si* the share or iron-bound end of a plow; a contraction of *t'ai²* 檯 table.
枹 *'ü³* a supporting beam, running under the short rafters at the eaves, outside of the plate.
櫟 *chan⁴ chen²* a white veined wood, fitted for making combs and spoons.
檣 *ch'iang² ts'iang* a mast; a spar or mast that sustains the sail.
檅 *t'ing¹* a stand near a bed; a head board of a bedstead, or the board which binds it firmly together.
桔 *chieh³ kieh^h*, a water-wheel or bucket worked by a pulley; a small orange.
格 *ko³ koh^h*, a bound; a rule; able to; to reach; to examine, to influence, to correct; intelligent, excellent; unusual, obstinate.
榕 *tsao¹* name of a tree; the tallow tree.
櫜 *tsao¹* a case or sack for arrows, or for armor, attached to a chariot, similar to the drawings found at Nineveh.
橋 *ch'iao³ k'iao* a bridge; planks laid across a stream; a viaduct; perverse, disrespectful; to bend up, to curb.
械 *chien³ 'kien* a casket, a box; a cup, a wooden bowl; to allow.
桀 *chieh³ tsieh^h*, the queen or king-post put in the truss of a roof; the cornice or capital of a pillar.

same as 桮 75. 135.
桮 *ku³ kuh^h*, manacles, handcuffs; a wooden collar like a bow, fettered, restricted; *kioh^h*, self-restrained; actuated by good principles.
桮 *chow¹ cheu* an evergreen furnishing a hard wood good for presses, cart or poles; the bark furnishes paper; a pole; a closet, cupboard, or cabinet.
桮 *sp'a²* a sail; to strike; an elevated plank or stand for gazing.
桮 *chi² tsieh^h*, an oar, a paddle; to row; to avail of something to serve one's purpose.
桮 *ku³ k'wei²* a large tree whose hard, heavy wood is used for rudders.
桮 *k'un³ k'w'un* the movable sill of a gateway, which can be taken up when a carriage passes; arranged in order.
杜 *tu⁰* to stop, or fill up; to shoot; to shut out; to restrict, to impede; a fruit of a yellowish-red color regarded by the Chinese akin to the crab-apple; the wood is used for blocks by printers, and for bows by archers.
桮 *tsao³* a short oar or paddle; to row; crooked, distorted, bigoted, prejudiced, unjust; to pervert; weak, flexible; to disperse, to disturb, to break.
桮 *'ü³* the rubbing of branches against each other by the wind.
桮 *kuei⁴ kwei²* name of a flower; cassia; the tree which produces cinnamon; the Chinese *Olea fragrans*, used as a metaphor for literary honors; spotted, figured.
桮 *'chui²* a cudgel, a club, a stick; to beat; to extort a confession by beating; 'to trees and shrubs growing exuberantly.
桮 *yeh⁴* a stick of timber; to plant a post in the ground; a post to fasten two doors together.
桮 *pi⁰* a wooden palisade or stockade around a camp, something like a maori pah.
桮 *chai¹* suckers springing from the roots of a decayed tree; dead, rotten wood in the roots.
桮 *chin³ 'kin* a tree like the rose mallows, which blossoms and fades in one day; human glory, transient beauty, fleeting prosperity; a handle.
桮 *ko⁰ k'ioh^h*, a common bitter medicine; the dried skins of a spiny kind of *Citrus*, likened to the pumelo but smaller.
桮 *ts'ao²* a block of wood; a useless stick; to stab; *ts'au* unworthy of a mate; one whom nobody will consort with; a coffin.

- 35 **梭** *tsung¹* coir; the coir palm whose sheaths and scapes both furnish coir for rain-cloaks, ropes, mats, &c.
梭 *so¹* a weaver's shuttle; to and fro, like a shuttle; darting here and there; swift; *siun* name of a tree.
梭 *leng²* *läng* a corner, an edge; four-cornered; to support on a frame; to raise up on trestles; squared or hewn timber, such as is used in buildings. same as 榑 75. 154.
- 36 **移** *gi³* a fruit tree with whitish bark; it is allied to the apple crab.
- 37 **扶** *ti⁴* standing alone, like a fine tree; distinguished, eminent; flourishing; used for 託 *to³* a scull.
扶 *fu¹* to spread out; name of a tree.
扶 *chén⁴* *chán²* the head of a beetle; a plant, whose leaves when burned furnish a mordant for fixing colors. same as 攀 93. 37.
- 案** *p'u²* *p'oh*, unpolished, plain, honest; hard fine grained wood; the substance, material; a body without appendage or ornament.
樸 *pang⁰* to strike; the report of a gun;—bang! a drumstick, a stick, a cudgel, a staff; in *Pekingese*: a wing.
樸 *chia¹* *kiah*, a kind of nippers or chopsticks; the irregular veins of wood.
楔 *huieh²* *siah*, the side-posts or heavy pillars which uphold a gate; a tree resembling the cherry; a thorny juniper; to fill a crack with a wedge or reglet.
椅 *gi²* a chair, a seat, a couch, a fauteuil; a sort of wood suitable for furniture.
椅 *gi³* a tall timber tree; the wood is gnarled, tough, and reddish, and suitable for cart-wheels.
樓 *lou²* an upper story, a tower; a loft; a staging; a tower, the upper floor of a house; a chamber; a large fine shop; to assemble; in *Fuchau*: cheap, low-priced.
棲 *chi¹* *si* a roost; to roost; a dwelling place; to perch, to sojourn, to stay at; to desist; at peace; a sleeping place.
械 *wei¹* *wei²* the young of a tiger.
棲 *sui¹* *ju¹* a low, thorny bush, whose fruit is edible, and likened in shape to an ear-pendent.
棲 *chieh¹* *tsieh*, to graft trees; to splice; to rabbit on.
櫻 *ying¹* the cherry.

- 39 **李** *li³* a plum, a prune; to arrange; to get ready for a journey.
栳 *ch'ien⁴* *ts'ien²* a fence or wattle of thorny plants; a palissade across a canal or water-course; a fishing-weir; to fence in or hedge around.
棹 *po⁴* *puh*, a kind of flail, a stick to beat out grain; a small acid fruit shaped like a medlar.
桴 *fu²* a float or raft; the ridge-pole in a roof; a drumstick; a barrow or hurdle to carry dirt.
檀 *hsüan⁴* *hüen²* a shoemaker's last; to form on a last or mold; that which supports the external figure; to turn in a lathe.
梲 *k'uan³* *'ku'an* a small four-legged copper stand used in sacrifices; fuel cut up in faggots; a branch; the oak tree; used for 碗 a bowl. same as 40. 12.
寨 *gi⁰* beams (large); a tie beam or girder in the framework of a house which connects the large pillars; firm wood; leaves falling; a rudder.
柁 *'uan²* a bowl, a deep dish; a wooden trencher; a bowl-full. same as 箸 64. 40.
椀 *an⁴* *ngan²* a table, a bench; a case in law; on record; an action; an occurrence; event, affair; a sentence, a decision; to try; a limit or frontier; in order, a series; a cup, a goblet.
椅 *kuan¹* *kwan* a coffin, the inner of two coffins; to enclose, to close up.
案 *mi⁴* *mih*, a tree said to resemble the Sophora in form, found in Cambodia; when it is cut down, and the outer wood has rotted, the solid heart wood is taken out for its fragrance.
柁 *ning²* *nung²* a tree, from whose bark a medicinal tincture is made; lemon.
棕 *tsung¹* the coir palm, coir; a kind of gomuti palm, whose sheaths and scapes both furnish coir for rain-cloaks, ropes, mats, &c.
榕 *jung²* *gyung²* the bastard banyan, *Ficus pyrifolia*, worshiped for long life.
椽 *chia⁴* *kia²* a stand, a rack, a frame; to avail of; a classifier of soreens, pictures, pier-glasses, &c.
椽 *ts'un¹* a village, or hamlet; the beginning of a town.
村 *shu⁰* a tree; to erect; to plant; to set out, to produce; to screen; to set up; tall, stately like a tree.
樹 *chiang⁰* *'tsiang* an oar; a keel-board, in which sense it is also read *ts'iang⁰*.
槳

- 樽** *fu²* a sort of divine tree, said to grow where the sun rises, the wood is excellent.
- 榭** *hsieh⁴ sie²* an ancient terrace or harbor with trees around it; a kind of roofed altar whereon to place sacrificial implements; a gymnasium; a fencing room.
- 樽** *tsun¹* a vase or goblet for libations; a glass or cup; a wine-jar or amphora; a decanter; bottle, phial, flask; to drink from a bottle; luxuriant foliage.
- 42 **杪** *miao³* a twig; small, tapering, end of a tree or post; a small branch; the limit of, the end of a year or season.
- 棠** *t'ang³* name of a kind of pear; a species of sorbus; certain boards or barn on a cart's side to stop its way.
- 橑** *lao³* the short rafters which support the eaves of houses over the piazza, and are sometimes curved; a sort of bow over a cart.
- 44 **柅** *ni³* a chock for a wheel; a tree whose wood is hard and like the pear; to inquire into, to search; a distaff-handle.
- 楫** *chi² k'ü*, to drive iron spikes in the shoes, to prevent slipping when ascending a hill or ice; canteen put in carriages.
- 楮** *chi² kü* a kind of tree full of protuberant knots; the sticks are used for staffs by old men, and for whip handles.
- 45 **杵** *ch'un¹* a tree like the sumac, producing a varnish or gum; the wood is used for musical instruments.
- 47 **桧** *ching⁴ king²* a kind of timber resembling pine, but harder, perhaps a sort of larch or spruce; a roller used by silk dyers to straighten the silk.
- 榭** *chao¹* a raised lodge erected in a marsh to watch the crop; grass creel for catching fish; to drag a net; used for 射 to execute.
- 桯** *tsan³* strips of wood placed between the fingers to torture prisoners.
- 48 **杠** *kang⁴* a porter's pole; to carry; a cross-bar; yards on a mast; beam of a flag as the Chinese fly it.
- 柜** *chi² kü* a large leaved tree likened to the willow; a vessel for catching drippings; a case; a contraction of 櫃 *k'uei²*
- 槎** *chi² a²* to fell trees, to chop; drift wood for a float; a raft.
- 49 **杞** *ch'i² k'i* an acid fruit used in diseases of the eyes; a tree which the Chinese liken to the willow, but is more probably an alder.
- 杷** *pa² p'a* a handle; a rake; to gather straw; a kind of beetle to break clods in a field.

- 梔** *chi¹ chi* name of a fruit; a plant whose seeds are used to dye yellow.
- 50 **柿** *shih⁴ shi²* the persimmon; the tomato.
- 櫛** *t'io* an old name for a long, round hair-pin which women used to coil their hair on, and to scratch the head when dressing it.
- 棉** *mien²* cotton; the cotton plant.
- 51 **杆** *kan¹* a stick; a post; railings; a valuable tree, good for making shafts of spears; a classifier of guns, pencils, pipes, &c.; to drive together, as sheep into a flock.
- 枰** *ping³* to make a board plane and smooth, fit for playing chess; a wood suitable for tables; a game of chess.
- 枅** *chi² ki* a tie-beam connecting two posts or supporting the roof.
- 栒** *k'an¹* to blaze the trees in order to know the road in a forest; to notch trees.
- 栒** *ping¹* the *Livingstonia* from whose leaf sheaths coil ropes are made.
- 52 **櫪** *chi⁴ ki²* a tree which produces white flowers; the leaf chewed serves as a styptic.
- 機** *chi¹ ki* a loom; springs; opportunity, a machine, a secret; occult; changes, motions; origin, power, principle, contrivance.
- 樂** *le⁴ loh, yao³* joy, delight, pleasure, quiet, easy dissipation, good, as a year; *yo⁴* music; musical instruments; the refinements and elegancies of life.
- 53 **櫪** *huang⁴ kwang³* something that will screen off or keep out the wind; a term for a passage, as a porch, a verandah, or door; a strip; to join things; to reel silk from the cocoon.
- 挺** *t'ing⁴* a bough, a staff, a stick, a club; a single branch or stalk.
- 54 **挺** *ch'an² yen ch'en* long, slender, as a stick of timber; the pivot on which a rice beater works; a long piece of timber.
- 捷** *chien² kien²* the bolt or bar to fasten a gate, usually the outer and greater gate.
- 56 **杙** *yi⁴ yih*, a post to tether animals; a pillar; in *Cantonese*: a spike or hook; a fruit like a pear.
- 杙** *ch'ih⁴* name of a tree.
- 枳** same as 56. 48.
- 57 **梯** *t'i²* a ladder, stairs; steps; means to reach an end; to recline against; to scale, to mount.

- 58 樨 *sui²* a small coffin made of wood and used to send home the bodies of soldiers killed in battle.
 椽 *ch'uan³ ch'w'en* beams; rafter which sustains the eaves; a classifier of houses; *yüan³* a rafter; a kind of lemon.
 59 杉 *sha¹ shan¹* fir-pine; a species of deal used for boards.
 60 樅 *ts'ung¹* the larch or spruce (*Larix orientalis*); a trunk like a cedar used for pillars; a swinging mallet or drumstick, to beat bells or drums; to beat a bell; straight, like teeth sticking out.
 61 榑 *huan⁴ hwan³* name of a tree, whose black seeds are used for rosaries by priests to drive off demons, which are believed to fear its odor.
 榿 *jén² jén²* the jujube or date whose taste is insipid and slightly acid; the carambola; 'shan the Pride of India, (*Melia*).
 榿 *ts'ung¹* a sharp-pointed carrying beam.
 榿 *yu¹ yiu* a harrow or roller to cover in the grain when sown; a beetle for breaking clods; to cover in seed.
 榿 *t'ien²* a poker made of wood, and armed with an iron point for stirring the fire; a club or staff.
 榿 *'yin²* the ridge-pole of a roof, the beam which is out of sight.
 榿 *ssü² ss' a* tree whose timber is hard.
 榿 *yi⁴ yih*, a tough kind of wood like the ash or wild cherry, suitable for making bows or arrows.
 62 榿 *tsu¹ tsuh*, a tree found in Shansi; furnishing good timber for thills; its flowers are white, shaped like the cotton flower; to shed leaves; to reach; bare, leafless branches.
 栽 *tsai¹* to plant, to transplant; to set out; to put suckers in the ground; to heap earth about the roots, to hill; a sapling; in *Pekingese*: to fall down, to tumble over.
 械 *yu⁴ yuh*, thorny bushes, like scrub oaks, which make thickets and chaparral; a species of hawthorn.
 械 *hsieh⁴ hiai²* general name for weapons; manacles; shackles; a craft, an art.
 械 *chan²* a warehouse, a godown; a terrace, a pathway or bridge; a hearse; a pen for animals; fragrant wood.
 63 樑 *ch'ien¹* a flat piece of wood anciently placed under the corpse in the coffin.

- same as 榿 64. 63.
 same as 門 169. 1.
 64 榿 *ts'ai²* materials, elements; sticks, timber, lumber, wood, stuff; nature, qualities; abilities; men of parts.
 材 *chih¹ chi* the branch of a tree; a twig; to scatter; a tributary, as of a river; a classifier of slender things as pencils, flowers, spears, &c.
 65 枝 *mei² mei²* a switch; a gag; one; each; a small tree; the stalk of a shrub; a name, a classifier of rings, coins, seeds, fruit, nails.
 66 枚 *tsun¹* the wooden cover of a coffin.
 榿 *'tiao²* a branch, a twig; items; an old name for the pumelo tree; anything long and slender; to prolong, a classifier of rivers, chains, strings, snakes, articles, bills, laws, &c.; in *Pekingese*: a rectangle; oblong.
 條 *ch'i² 'k'i* a signal flag or board like a semaphore or marine signals.
 榿 *hsi⁴ hih²* a summons to war; a proclamation calling to arms; to give orders to the people; haste, urgency; a reprimand; branchless tree.
 檠 *mu⁴ muh*, certain leathern bands put around the front of a car to strengthen and ornament it.
 檠 *'kan³* the Chinese olive.
 檠 *ching³ ch'ing* a stand for a lamp or wall-light; a frame to set a bow in when stringing or adjusting it; a stand for dishes.
 68 料 *tsu¹ 'tsu* the capital of a pillar; 'chu a long-handled ladle likened to the Dipper.
 榿 *hu¹ huh*, a small timber tree, a species of oak whose acorns have roughish cupules, and used to dye black.
 69 析 *hsi⁴ sh*, to split wood, to distinguish, to discriminate; to set off or constitute, as a new district from a large one.
 析 *ts'ò 't'oh*, a board with a hole and short handle, used by watchmen to strike the hours.
 榿 *ch'ien⁴ ts'ien²* boards for cutting inscriptions or books on; tablets for memoranda.
 70 榿 *fang¹* the white board used to entice fish to leap into a boat; a frame for drying fish; a boat builder.
 榿 *ts' a* clothes-horse or frame.
 榿 *yu¹* a tray for holding sacrificial meats, supported on long handles, by which it was carried to the worship.

- 71 榜 *pang²* to post up; to propel a boat; a fleet; to beat; a splinter of bamboo; to bamboo; a list of successful candidates; to praise.
- 72 榜 *lêng²* *lêng²* a corner, an edge; used by the Buddhists for Lenga Sutra, one of their celebrated classics.
- 71 概 *kai²* generally, to level, to adjust, even; affected by; a summing up, a resumé, a sacrificial wine cup; generous.
- 72 槩 *yac²* *miao²* obscure, dark, somber; mysterious; unintelligible; far off.
- 杲 *tung¹* the east; spring; a master; towards; sunrising; in presence of; the place of honor; a friend, a feast.
- 杳 *kuo²* *kuo²* really, truly; to surpass; naked; to conclude, results, effects; determined, courageous; the fruit of trees; seeds with a covering and pulp.
- 杳 *kao²* the rising sun shining over the trees; clear, high as the sun.
- 杳 *see 75. 1.*
- 杳 *chien⁴* *tsien²* wood; *tsin²* an ancient drum, six Chinese feet six inches long.
- 杳 *huang⁴* *huang²* a window screened with thin silk; a book-rack or lectern to support a book when reading.
- 杳 *hsün²* *siün²* the cross-beam of the frame on which bells or drums are hung in temples.
- 杳 *gyang²* a kind of poplar; the white willow.
- 杳 *tsao²* *tsao²*, the coarse, split bark on some trees, as the hemlock or oak.
- 杳 *same as 杳 75. 24.*
- 杳 *gang²* the turned up eaves of a Chinese roof.
- 杳 *ch'un¹* name of a long-lived tree; father; see 75. 134.
- 杳 *shih²* *shi* erect, lofty, as a high tree.
- 杳 *'kan²* a post, a staff, a handle, a lever; numeral of spears.
- 杳 *kun⁴* *kwun²* a staff, a stick, a club; a sharper, a knave; to bind up reeds or sticks, as when making a hurdle or wattled fence.
- 73 杳 *knei⁴* *kwéi²* a tree like the juniper or cypress, whose durable timber is prized for coffins, boats and oars; a sort of catapult.

- 槽 *tseng²* *tseng²* a hat in the woods, made of branches and sticks used by the ancient kings in summer time; a watch tower for one who watches fields; a pig-sty.
- 槽 *chieh²* *kieh²*, a board put up where a person has died, and been buried on the high way, stating his name and other particulars; a wooden instrument to mark time.
- 槽 *keng²* *keng²* stem of a plant, flower; thorny; strong; distress; to obstruct; a resumé; in *Cantonese*: fixed, finished, certainly so.
- 槽 *gan²* to covet; a ploughshare; name of a thorny tree.
- 74 槩 *ts'au²* a through, a manger; a distillery; a sluice; a channel, a groove for a thing to run in; a trench or ditch; a seam or vein in a mine, a bed, a tub, for spirits; a classifier of frames, doorways, bed-places, &c.
- 74 槩 *so⁴* *shoh²*, *shuo⁴* a great spear eighteen feet, such as Chang Fi wielded.
- 75 林 *p'eng²* *p'eng²* a mat shed; a scaffold or staging for weddings, plays, &c.; a frame work; a shed; a sail, a mess of ten among soldiers.
- 75 林 *lin²* a grove, a forest; many; a group, a company; a collection of, luxuriant, abundant.
- 林 *fei²* *fei²* a chip or shaving; to plane or shave wood; a wooden case.
- 林 *chu¹* trunk of a tree; classifier of trees, posts, pillars, stalks, &c.; low, degraded; in the lowest place.
- 林 *same as 林 75. 141.*
- 林 *yeh⁴* a window, a sky-light; *tieh²*, a bed-mat; *sieh²*, a small door-post.
- 林 *same as 林 86. 4.*
- 林 *shan¹* *shen* a tree producing a small, pear-shaped fruit of an acid taste, which ripens late in the season.
- 林 *fun²* a Hindu word denoting stillness or retirement, now used for the Sanscrit or Pali languages, as a contraction for Brahma; *fung* the souging of wind through trees; to spread abroad widely.
- 林 *fén¹* *fün* beams; the ridge pole; a hempen covering for a cart; confused, disordered; raveled.
- 林 *same as 林 29. 128.*
- 林 *su⁴* *suh*, a tree having a red and thick bark, of whose gnarled, tough wood felloes can be made; a birch.
- 林 *lien²* a tree bearing lilac flowers; the *Melia azederach* or Pride of India.

- 梦** *méng² mung²* to dream, to see visions; a vanity, a phantasm; obscure.
- 櫟** *lì² lîh*, a species of scrubby oak, the wood of which is so hard and tough as to be deemed unfit even for fuel; any useless unserviceable material.
- 棟** *tung²* pillars, posts, upright columns; the ridge pole, a large stick; the supports of a coffin.
- 棵** *k'ô¹* numerative of trees.
- 森** *sên² shâm* umbrageous, luxuriant; an abundance of trees, close together; overgrown with wood; somber, as a forest; severe as laws; to plant trees. same as 漆 85. 75.
- 榛** *chiang²* the spine; a horizontal beam; the mast of a boat; *met.* a statesman.
- 梁** *ch'ing² 'k'ing* a grassy plant, five or six feet high, of whose fibers cloth can be made.
- 霖** *fan²* a screen; a hedge; a fence.
- 樊** *fan²* a railing; an inclosed place; a cage; obstructed; hedged up; mixed. same as 樊 192. 59.
- 鬱** *'ch'u²* plain, distinct, clear, sharp, spinous; painful, distressing; orderly, well-done.
- 楚** *shé² shé²* the genius who presides over pleasant dreams.
- 樹** *mou⁴ mew²* luxuriant, as a forest; an old name for the quince or the papaya.
- 榦** *jow² jéu* to bend wood by fire, or steaming.
- 榦** *chieh² kieh²* a hen-roost; a stick or perch for fowls to rest on.
- 櫟** *fêng² fung* the wind swaying the tops of trees; the maple or plane tree; the noise made by priests when chanting.
- 欂** *hsien² hien* a wooden pole used by mimmers; a trough or flume for leading off water.
- 欂** *ou² shûh*, a low tree, a sapling, a stock.
- 欂** *gh'ai²* fuel, firewood; to screen, to protect.
- 欂** *lî² lîh*, a species of oak; it bears edible acorns; a stable.
- 欂** *'tsan²* strips of wood called 楔子 placed between the fingers of both hands, and pulled together by cords to torture prisoners; also same as 75. 47.

- 79 **投** *shu²* a pole or spear twelve cubits long, projecting before a war-chariot; handle of a spear; to kill with a spear.
- 投** *tsuan⁴ twan²* a large tree resembling the aspen in size; a beam or pole; *ghia* a prison; the stocks.
- 投** *ku² kuh*, a variety of the paper mulberry, especially a sort with white bark.
- 投** *hai² hi²* the pivot in a well-sweep on which it works; the name of a fruit like a plum.
- 80 **梅** *mei² méi²* prunes, plums; the flowering almond.
- 81 **枇** *pi²* a fruit; the medlar; a prong or fork to lift sacrificial victims out of the boiler.
- 櫟** *ch'an²* a magnolia which grew near Confucius' tomb; sharp pointed; a water-gate.
- 82 **櫟** *ch'iao² 'k'iao* a sledge or support for the feet, shaped somewhat like a winnowing fan on which to be drawn or slip over the mud; a mud shoe.
- 83 **柢** *ti²* the root of a tree or the part of the trunk near the ground; the bole; root, origin, foundation.
- 85 **杲** *ch'iu² 'k'iu* the cupule or cup of an acorn; a raft; the cap or shield of a chisel.
- 杲** *ch'i² ts'ih*, seven.
- 杲** *'jan²* to dye, to stain, to soil; to tinge; to infect, to catch, as a disease; to imbue; to vitiate; soft, pliant; dirtied. same as 漆 85. 75.
- 杲** *chiang²* the spine; a horizontal beam; a bridge to cross a brook, a foot-bridge; a ridge-pole or plate in a roof; a beam, a lintel; a dam; aggressive; the principal; the chief reliance. same as 漆 75. 61.
- 杲** *sha²* a valuable timber-tree, brought from Tibet, whose soft, berry-shaped fruit tastes like a plum.
- 杲** *so²* a tree, the buck-eye or horse-chestnut, prized by the Buddhists because they think it to be the plum.
- 杲** *'a² tah*, the chapter of a pillar; the capital of a column.
- 86 **杰** *chieh² kieh²*, a famous statesman and general A. D. 956.
- 杰** *ou²* ebony; a wood suitable for arrows.
- 榮** *jung² gyung* honour, glory; splendid; prosperous; beautiful; the king-posts in the turned-up corners of temples.

- 87 樵 *yu² gyiu* to lay in fire-wood to burn the sacrifice of a heifer or sheep, when worshipping the highest gods. same as 樵 75. 45.
- 樵 *ch'iao² ts'iao* a wood-cutter; wood fit for fuel; billets of wood; to cut fuel, to gather fire-wood; a lookout terrace. same as 樵 75. 40.
- 87 樵 *ch'eng² ch'ang²* a faggot; a bundle of sticks tied up.
- 91 樵 *tieh²* the ceiling of a room, which is often divided into panels and painted.
- 92 樵 *ya²* the felloe of a wheel clamped with big spikes; used for *ye* the cocoa-nut.
- 樵 *ch'eng² ch'ang²* a prop; a branch stretching out; used for 樵 64. 92.
- 93 樵 *ch'ien² k'ien²* a board which lies cross-wise; name of a tree.
- 樵 *hai² ai* a diminutive variety of the *Olea fragrans*, with reddish flowers.
- 95 樵 *so² shoh*, name of a tree; in Cantonese: a catch, a fastening, a button; to latch.
- 96 樵 *wang²* distorted; injustice, useless; to force, to put a constraint on; bad, illegal, wrong; enforced; crooked.
- 97 樵 *ku²* a corner; angular, triangular, octangular; seagoing triangular sticks which hold up a cornice.
- 99 樵 *kan²* a kind of orange; the coolie-mandarin orange.
- 樵 *mou² 'meu* certain, so-and-so; I; what? a certain person or thing; sour fruit.
- 樵 *jén² ch'án² sh'én²* the mulberry fruit or seeds; a target; wood good for arrows; juniper.
- 100 樵 *'ch'an²* a tree which produces a fruit like a peach; when cured by salt it tastes like a plum; *'shan²* a mattress.
- 101 樵 *'t'ung²* a tub, a cask, a bucket; a square wooden measure of six pints; a deep wooden case.
- 102 樵 *yu² yiu²* the pomelo; *chuh²*, the reed or slat of a loom.
- 樵 *hsia² hiah²* a pen for tigers or wild beasts; a lock-up or pen for prisoners; to cage; a scabbard.
- 樵 *shén² sh'én²* trees that die of themselves; trees that wither away.
- 樵 *wei² wei²* the pivots at the top and bottom of a Chinese door on which it turns.
- 樵 *liu²* the pomegranate; a crimson color.

- 樵 *pi² pi²*, a light-yellow, even-grained wood, brought to Canton from Kiangsi; it is very light, and used for carving statuettes.
- 樵 *pi² pi²*, a strip of wood, fastened across the horns of oxen to prevent them goring; a frame for supporting darts; a place for drying fish.
- 樵 *tang²* a frame; cross-beams; a wooden bench or settle; perches on a roof; a tub; small sticks to connect, as the slips in trellis or lattice work.
- 樵 *chiang²* *chiang²* the handle or helve of a hoe; a wood used for bars and parts of carriages.
- 樵 *lei² lei²* a carved wine-jar made of wood, bronze, or porcelain, with looped ears, having clouds painted on it to show its inexhaustibility; a sacrificial bathing-vessel.
- 105 樵 *fu² fu²*, a large sea-going vessel, like a raft for size; an ark; *fei²* a fruit resembling a pomelo; the end of the plate in a roof.
- 樵 *ch'eng² ch'ang²* the coolie orange; the shaddock.
- 106 樵 *pa² poh²*, the cypress; the cedar; great; to urge; to impel, to crowd on.
- 樵 *k'ai² 'k'iai² chieh²* round text; a pattern; a mould, a model, an example; name of a straight, graceful, and durable tree which grows on the grave of Confucius.
- 107 樵 *'pi²* nuts of the *Torreya nucifera*, an evergreen; an old name for the pine.
- 樵 *ch'io² ts'io²*, the rough bark of a tree full of cracks and furrows, like that of the oak or fir.
- 108 樵 *k'o² k'oh²*, a wooden cup or bowl to hold spirits; a creeper.
- 樵 *ying²* a column which is seen; a pillar in the center upholding the roof; a tree whose heart-wood is red and the outer gray.
- 樵 *'hai²* a wooden tub for holding spirits.
- 樵 *wén² wén²* a small fruit like a cherry; a timber like pine; a root, a pillar; fine foliage. same as 樵 75. 40.
- 樵 *k'an² hien² ch'ien²* railings, threshold of a door, balustrade; a cage or pen for wild beasts.
- 樵 *ku²* a short post over a girder; a king-post, which upholds the roof, as a peduncle does the flower.
- 樵 *chih² shih²* to plant; to set out; to set up; erect; to lean on, as a staff; to place; a beater or mallet.
- 109 樵

- 楨** *tién¹* the topmast or outer boughs of a tree; a fallen tree; *chün* trees growing too closely, and their roots interfering with each other.
楯 *'shun¹* the beam of a railing, which supports the bars; a baluster; a parapet, a defense; a light shield used by mummies; to develop.
楣 *mei²* *mei²* lintel of a door or window; ribs of a ship.
欂 *ch'ü³* *ü³* a rake 'with four teeth; the twisted and contorted roots of great trees like the banian.
柔 *jou³* *jeu³* soft, pliable, gentle, flexible, elastic, kind.
橘 *chü²* *kü²*, the pomelo, the orange.
柘 *shih³* *ché²* the pomegranate; the sugar-cane; silkworm oak.
橐 *t'ó⁴* *t'oh⁴*, a sack open at both ends; a porte-monnaie or belt worn around the waist.
橐 same as **橐** 75. 115.
标 *nai⁰* a kind of apple, or large yellow plum; to occur; to meet; a remedy, a resource; how? what way? but.
柰 *piao¹* to date, to punctuate; a signal; a warrant; the topmost branch, a marking flag, the troops under one banner; a corps, a spear; a signboard, a ticket or card; to write, to inscribe; beautiful.
標 *ü³* wild pears, or those which grow in neglected places, and gradually become harsh.
檣 *ch'in³* *k'in³* a species of *Pyrus*, which bears a small red apple; rather insipid.
檣 *'yü³* a kind of tree.
橦 *'ün³* a cross-beam; the beam or plate which rests on the wall and joists, and connects with the girders to support the rafters.
橦 same as **橦** 75. 160.
榛 *ping⁰* a handle, a crank; a source; having control of; authority; power.
棟 *ch'ü³* *ts'ü³* a forest tree the *Catalpa Bungei*, with a rough bark; it resembles a chestnut in its foliage.
楸 *su¹* the sapau wood.
櫟 *cha⁰* a press for extracting oil or sugar; a press for spirits; to squeeze.
榨 *ch'iang¹* *k'iang¹* a kind of hollow wooden image, or sounding-board, used to mark music by running a stick across the ridged back.
控

- 桠** *tu⁴* *luh⁴*, to set out trees; to fix a door pivot in its socket; a lock-bolt.
桠 same as **桠** 75. 160.
亲 *'chang¹* the camphor tree.
樟 *st'ung³* a tree, from whose soft, crisp flowers cloth can be made; the cotton tree; *chw'ang* a stick of squarred timber; a high staff from which a pennon is flown.
撞 same as **撞** 118. 51.
梓 *chieh²* *tsieh²*, a comb with the teeth on one side; to comb the hair.
櫛 *lin⁰* a tree found in Kiangnan, the ashes of which are steeped in spirits to use in bowel complaints, and the bark as a dye.
櫛 *yüan²* *syuen²* a tree similar to a palm, whose bark can be used for coir; a large orange or citron.
緣 *lei³* *'lei³* a tray or box with partitions in it, used for fruits, comfits, &c.; a fleshy fruit; iron spiked shoes for going up hills.
櫟 *'wang³* the tire of a wheel; in Cantonese: the mango fruit.
櫟 *shü³* the horse chestnut or buck eye.
櫟 same as **櫟** 137. 123.
樣 *yang⁰* fashion, way, sort; a pattern; a model, a rule; a muster; manner, style, mode; a kind of oak with pointed acorns.
榎 *hsü³* *'ü³* a sort of oak that bears a blackish soft acorn; soft, pliable, flexible wood, easily bent.
榎 *chiu³* *k'iu* twisted or distorted branches; pendulous, crooked twigs; to twist; crisscross.
榎 *t'a⁴* *'ah⁴*, a couch, a bed; a settee to sleep on; a sort of cotton cloth.
榎 *hsi³* *sih³*, a hard wood; a weapon having this hard wood in it.
榎 same as **榎** 75. 24; *chü³*, branches growing up straight, as in a cypress.
榎 same as **榎** 118. 125.
老 *'k'ao³* a tree producing a kind of varnish sap; the mangrove.
栲 *chi¹* *chi¹* the base or plinth of a pillar when made of wood.
椿 *'ch'ü³* a species of mulberry from whose bark is made paper used for garments.

- 126 栢 *érh² 'rh* a queen-post resting on the top of a beam, to support the roof; a small variety of chestnut.
 梗 *juan² 'gwan* a species of the date plum; *sh fungus* on trees.
- 128 聖 *ch'énj³ ch'ing* a willow with reddish bark; the tamarix.
 攝 *ché² cheh*, the branches of a tree; swaying in the wind; a sort of wine that climbs trees, like the *glycine*.
 椰 *yeh² yé* a cocoa-nut.
- 129 肅 *hsiao² siao* abundant foliage; the leaves falling in autumn; slender trees; used by some as a synonym for the catalpa.
 梢 *shao¹* the end of a branch, a twig; small sticks for fuel; a staff used by mummies; a rudder; a sailor; to knock off, as a thing that sticks; an harrow.
- 130 棚 *hū² hūh*, the stone, pit, or kernel of fruit; a nodule, a lump, a ganglion.
- 132 樟 *kao¹* name of a tree; the tallow tree.
- 133 桎 *chih⁴* fetters, handcuff-; stocks; to manacle, to shackle; to stab, to pierce; to stop; a spike.
 檯 *t'ai²* a table; a stage; name of a tree.
- 134 柏 *ch'iu⁴ kiu²* the tallow tree.
 桤 *'yū²* a tree whose wood is said to be tough in dry weather, and brittle in wet weather; the ash (*Fraxinae*) the Catalpa.
 欏 *chū³ 'kü* a small tree with flexible willow-like branches.
 椿 *chuang¹ chwang* a post to tie a horse to; a log, a stick; a club; to strike; a classifier of affairs; see 椿 75. 72.
 栢 *'fao¹* a tree resembling a Sophora, but by others classed with the Catalpa.
- 135 栢 *kua¹ kwah*, a kind of frame or measure, used by masons in marking chords and angles when building;
 栢 *kwai²* a tree allied to the yew or juniper; *tien¹* a pipe to blow up the fire in a cooking-range; a club or staff.
- 136 桀 *ch'ieh² kieh*, a hen-roost; cruel, savage; harsh, truculent; high-spirited, courageous, one of a thousand; to lift, to carry on the shoulders.
 櫟 *shun²* the Hibiscus syriacus, a type of transitory things.
- 137 桀 *sp'an²* a tray, a waiter; a hut; to rejoice; to turn around.

- 138 根 *kén¹ k'én* root, source, origin, foundation, beginning, base.
 梩 *hsien¹ hien¹* a threshold.
- 根 *glang²* a species of palm likened to the areca, from whose pith, sago flour can be made.
 梩 *hua⁴ hwa¹* a tree of whose thick, resinous bark links and bands for bows and caps are made.
 樺 *st'u³* a kind of tree found in Yunnan, an infusion of whose leaves is drunk; *gh'a* old tea leaves.
 樺 *meng² smung* a tree like the locust with yellowish leaves.
 樺 *fēn² fūn* a kind of wood burned for its perfume.
 樺 *jo⁴ joh*, a kind of fruit which resembles a plum; the unusual efficacy of all gigantic trees, which causes them to be worshipped.
 樺 *hu²* a red colored wood fit for arrows and darts, obtained from a thorny plant; fragile and inferior articles.
 樺 *pu⁴ poh*, a pillar in the wall; the tie beam that connects the inner and outer pillars of a portico.
 樺 *mu² mu²* a mould, a pattern, a mold, a model; a form or guide to go by; the rule; the figure.
 樺 *gning²* the heart-wood or pith of a tree; the name of a tree.
 same as 樺 75. 140.
- 樺 *ts'ou¹ ts'eu* the ring or stick in a bullock's nose to lead it; boards lying unevenly.
 樺 *huo⁴ huoh*, a tree whose leaves are shaped like the elm; withes can be made from the bark, and dishes of the timber.
 樺 *cha¹* a sour red fruit of the size of a cherry, a species of hawthorn.
 same as 樺 75. 195.
- 141 樺 *hēng² hāng* the purlines of a roof which support the rafters; a row of tiles; large boards for stocks; a plank to cross a stream; boards to support a coffin over the grave; a clothes horse.
 樺 *ts'ui¹* the small rafters which project from the eaves like a frayed edge and support the tiling.
- 145 樺 *hsiang¹ siang* a tree in Annam, which contains within its bark white grains like rice; it may be a species of sago palm.
 樺 *'niao²* a long, flexible piece of wood; in Cantonese; small, delicate, pretty.

- 146 **栗** *lì⁴ lih*, the chestnut; firm, enduring; full, as ripe grain; strict, to overpass, to exceed; to respect; cold.
- 栖** *hsi¹ 'si* a perch; to perch; to roost, to stop; to sojourn; to settle down after wandering; to rest, to desist; a sleeping place.
- 櫓** *ts'an³* the end of the rafters supporting the eaves; ashes of the wood of a kind of *prunus* used in dyeing.
- 147 **規** *chien³ 'kien* a bamboo tube or flume to carry water; to run through a sluice; a wooden peg or pin; a covering for a coffin.
- 槻** *kuei¹ 'kuei* a tree whose wood makes good bows; a kind of indelible ink is made by steeping the bark in water.
- 櫛** *ch'ên⁴ ch'ân³* a coffin, especially the inner one; to gather faggots; *kuan²* a water bucket.
- 欖** *'lan³* the olive.
- 桷** *chüeh³ kioh*, a rafter; the ends of beams which project under the eaves; a mallet; a handle.
- 148 **桷** same as 桷 118. 149.
- 149 **檐** *luan³ 'luan* a small malvaceous tree, having yellow flowers; the two corners of a bell.
- 欒** *chü¹* a kind of oak; the acorns are sharp pointed, and acrid to taste.
- 151 **桲** *tou⁴ teu³* a wooden trencher to hold meat; an old measure of four 升.
- 欓** *ch'ü¹ 'ü* a tree whose habitat is near the streams, and flourishes in damp grounds; a species of the willow.
- 152 **桴** *chü¹* a dead tree still standing.
- 桵** *cho¹ choh*, to strike; to castrate, as a punishment for fornication in the palace; eunuchs.
- 桶** *hsiang⁴ siang²* chest-nut-oak *Quercus sinensis*.
- 154 **榧** *pei⁴ pei³* a lofty tree, the *Borassus* or palmyra palm, of whose leaves books are made.
- 欖** *k'uei⁴ kuo²* a small tree full of knots, which produces good walking sticks.
- 欖** *ts'uan³ 'tsu'an* to collect bamboos; a slight shed or hearse to contain a coffin, which is daubed with mud; a spear handle.
- 楨** *chên¹ chêng¹ 'ching* a common evergreen growing in northern China, *Ligustrum lucidum*.
- 欖** *'pin¹* the betel nut; the areca-nut.

- 楨** *kang⁴ 'lung* a porter's pole; to carry; a trunk, a box; a basket shaped like a jar; a valise; in *Pekingese*: a Korean ream of 100 quires of 20 sheets each; the frame on which coffins are carried.
- 楨** *érh⁴ 'rh* an acid variety of jujube plum found on a wild and very thorny plant.
- 欖** *tu³ tuh*, a case or drawer; a sheath; a coffin; a charger or bowl; a receptacle for books.
- 欖** *chia³ 'kia* a small evergreen shrub like a *Gardenia* in size and appearance, whose leaves furnished a bitter infusion.
- 156 **越** *yüeh⁴ yueh*, the shade caused by trees interlacing their branches.
- 159 **樨** *hu² 'hui* a peg to hang clothes on a wall; an upright clothes-horse or shelf; the crooked handle of a plow.
- 160 **梓** *tzü³ 'tsz* the cedar; to engrave characters; a graver, a burin; bowls, cups.
- 桤** *chên¹ chün* the hazel; a thorny tree whose spines were once used for mourning hair-pins.
- 桤** same as 桤 140. 75.
- 桤** *po⁴ poh*, a small tree producing a yellow wood.
- 161 **樨** *nou⁴ neu³* a hoe for weeding; to weed, to clear ground of grass; to study.
- 162 **槌** *sch'ui²* a mallet, a club; to beat, to knock; a frame for silk worms to wind their cocoons on; to reject.
- 榧** *sui¹⁰* a whitish fruit like the pear, but small and sourish; compliant.
- 榧** *chua¹ 'chua* a switch, a horsewhip.
- 榧** *chien³* a side apartment or closet adjoining a large hall; a kind of latch or crossbar on a door.
- 163 **桤** *epang¹* a watchman's rattle, or clapper; name of a tree; a wooden cylinder used in a yamun or temples to attract notice; or by watchmen to strike the watch.
- 榔** *kuo³ kuo²* the outer coffin, the case which incloses the coffin; to estimate, to measure.
- 榔** *chiung³ 'chiung* the coir palm; a willow; the tallow tree.
- 榔** *yeh² 'yeh* a cocoa-nut.
- 榔** *clang¹* the betel nut; a tree producing great numbers of flies from galls.
- 164 **榧** *yu³ 'yiu* a soft wood easily ignited by friction; a hard wood good for axles; to collect.

- 165 栳 ^{'ts'ai} name of a tree allied to the oak, the timber of which is suitable for making rafters.
- 166 裡 ^{li} a basket or hod for removing earth; a spade or narrow mattock for shoveling in earth; a tree.
- 168 枵 ^{ch'êng} ^{sch'êng} a prop, a stay; the two door-posts; a rule; to follow or comply with.
- 169 欄 ^{l'ü} a palm.
- 欄 ^{chien} ^{kien} a room, an apartment; a classifier of houses, and used mostly in deeds or leases.
- 欄 ^{lan} a rail, a railing; a balustrade; a row of posts; a den or pen for animals; to rail in, to cage, to shut in; in Cantonese: a bazaar, a market.
- 170 櫟 ^{'yin} the ridge-pole; a kind of measure used by carpenters for making chords and angles when building walls; to bend wood by fire or steam for building boats or cars.
- 櫟 ^{'lo} anything round, long, and slender, like a pipe, pencil, or rod; cylindrical; a tube for holding salt.
- 171 棣 ^{ti} a white crab or small apple larger than a cherry; ^{tai} manfully, polished, elegant.
- 172 椎 ^{same as 槌} 75. 162.
- 權 ^{ch'üeh} ^{kioh}, a slight drawbridge in olden times where the government levied toll on spirits brought over; a foot-bridge, a plank over a stream; a fruit like the pumelo.
- 權 ^{'sun} to fit a piece of wood into a hole; a tenon.
- 權 ^{ch'üan} ^{üen} power, authority; weights; influential, circumstances, position; to balance, to equalize; to plan; meanwhile, temporary; contracted; a kind of yellow veined wood.
- 權 ^{tsui} a clothes' beater.
- 173 樗 ^{ch'ü} ^{hua} a tree with glossy bark and fetid leaves, whose timber is fit only to burn.
- 樗 ^{same as 樗}.
- 樗 ^{ling} the cross bars of windows; lintel of a door.
- 樗 ^{pa} the handle of a knife or hilt of a sword made of horn or wood; authority.
- 樗 ^{lei} name of a tree; to roll down stones on an enemy approaching a city wall.
- 樗 ^{nou} ^{neu} a kind of pine whose wood is suitable for coffins.

- 175 棐 ^{fei} ^{'féi} nuts of the *Torreya nucifera* used to cure the worms; a piece of wood fastened to a bow to strengthen the center; to assist; to lean on; a basket.
- 棐 ^{pai} a raft or float; a shield; the taffrail of a vessel, or the timbers at the stern; used for ^{'féi} 榧 the hazel nut.
- 181 榧 ^{sp'in} a fragrant fruit; a substitute for chestnuts.
- 182 楓 ^{fēng} ^{'fung} the maple (*acer*).
- 187 榦 ^{ma} a head-board, that stretches from the bed-posts to secure them; to stretch a thin board between two things; to clamp; a stretcher.
- 188 榦 ^{ku} ^{k'uh} a fine-grained wood, white as bone, which is good for making arrows or handles.
- 189 槁 ^{'kao} a pole, an oar; rotten, dry; the chestnut tree; the tallow tree; desire gone; no resource; to accumulate.
- 193 槁 ^{ko} ^{k'oh}, a pattern, a screen; a press; a kernel; the yoke of a wain or cart; interstices of a lattice window or net.
- 194 槐 ^{huan} ^{'huan} a kind of ash tree; the Cassia alata, the Robinia amara.
- 195 櫓 ^{'lu} a large oar; a scull; a turret of wood used on walls; a movable wooden tower for archers.
- 196 梟 ^{hsiao} ^{'hiao} a species of owl, it is used as an emblem of filial ingratitude, because it is said to eat its dam; to expose the heads of criminals in cages in terrorism; brave; wicked, unscrupulous; a bandit.
- 梟 ^{'niao} name of a bird; see also 梟 75. 86.
- 197 櫛 ^{same as 櫛} 75. 195.
- 198 櫛 ^{lu} ^{luh}, a windlass, a block, a pulley, a wheel, a roller; name of a nut-bearing tree.
- 201 橫 ^{hēng} ^{'chung} horizontal, crosswise; perverse, unreasonable, unexpected, unlucky, disrespectful; a cross-bar.
- 203 櫛 ^{tang} a wooden bench or settee; purlines on a roof; a tub; a cross-piece, as a rung of a ladder; small sticks to connect, as the slips in trellis or lattice work; same as 櫛 75. 102.
- 210 檮 ^{chi} ^{'tsi} a fruit tree; a variety of jujube.
- 212 櫛 ^{lung} a cage, a railing; a pen for animals, like a corral or stockade; the bars or slats of a window, a jealousy.

76 欠

ch'ie⁴ k'ien² deficient, wanting, to owe; to yawn and stretch when weary; insufficient; to be short of.

7 次

ts'ü² ts'ü² second to, inferior; a time, a turn; neither the first nor the best; coming after; next; a trial; a halting-place; an inn, a stall, a shed, to put in the order of; to braid false hair.

ya⁰ the braying of an ass.

8 歎

same as 嘆 30. 8.

9 歎

chan¹ to desire; to ask for a thing playfully; to pretend, to beg.

11 歎

gyü² a sudden tempest, like a tornado.

12 歎

ch'ü² k'ü² to deceive, to impose on, to insult; to cheat, to deceive one's self or others intentionally; to abuse, when in power; to ridicule; to disappoint another.

歎

chien⁴ kien² to eat without being satiated; scanty, deficient; to covet, to desire; dissatisfied with or at; discontented, bashful.

23 歐

ou¹ gwe⁰ to vomit, to retch; the noise of retching.

29 歎

same as 嘆 30. 29.

30 歌

ko¹ to sing, a ballad; a rhapsody in which the lines differ much in length, and the rhymes recur at intervals.

合

hu³ koh² to sip, to drink; to suck in, as fish; to take a mouthful or draught; to bring together.

合

chan¹ to smile under restraint; a suppressed laugh or smile; to desire.

歎

hsü¹ hü² to blow with the breath; to warm a thing with the breath; to look smilingly or approvingly.

歎

hsi² hih² to rejoice, to look pleased.

31 歎

hsi² hi² joyful; the braying of an ass.

歎

ü¹ the hesitating sound made by many speakers before saying the next word, half a stutter; a sigh, or short breath interrupting the word.

35 歎

a¹ sha⁰ the changing of the voice; the voice becoming hoarse, through bawling.

37 歎

same as 嘆 94. 37.

40 歎

ch'ia¹ k'ia² to emit vapor; to send forth breath.

45 歎

chüeh¹ küh², to hiccough; to expand; to put on; to dig out.

50 歎

hsi² hi² to sob, to catch the breath in weeping; whimpering and timid.

69 歎

hsin¹ hin² joy, pleasure, delight, laughing, merry, happiness.

73 歎

hsieh¹ hieh² to stop, to rest, to leave off; to discontinue; to halt; to desist, to keep silence; to appease; to exhaust or let out.

75 歎

shu⁴ shuh² to suck in; to smoke; to absorb, to inhale, to draw in the breath; *seu²* to cough.

86 歎

üw¹ to nauseate, to loathe and vomit; the sound made in doing so; to bring mouths together, as birds do in feeding their young; *yang* to lose the voice.

歎

ch'ua¹ hu² suddenly, abruptly; moving, fitting, like a will-o'-wisp; to blow on, to snuff up; startled, to snuff; in Pekingese: *ch'ua* a gust of wind, an exclamation of dissatisfaction as if one throws down a thing as useless; a sudden noise, as of bursting.

99 歎

chan³ if, perhaps; uncertain.

歎

k'an³ to eat and not be satisfied; not enough to eat; dissatisfied.

111 歎

k'uan³ kw'an² real; to exceed; a kind, a sort; leisurely; something desired but unattainable; sincere, true; to venerate, to respect; an article, as of a treaty; an instance; a circumstance; a style or fashion.

a² ngai sighing, mournful tone; yes, so; a belching sound.

113 歎

same as 歎 76. 111.

124 歎

hsi⁴ hih² to snuff at; to turn up the nose, as in disgust; *sheh², shē²* to draw in the breath to snuff up, in disgust.

歎

la⁴ lah² dissatisfied.

129 歎

hsiao⁴ siao² a whistling, hissing sound, like letting off steam; to scream; to sigh; to groan; to whistle.

130 歎

hsieh¹ hieh² to inhale, to draw in, as a sip; bones covered by the skin; lean.

184 歎

gyü² a final particle indicative of relief or admiration, but mostly used after questions expressing doubt, surprise, affirmation or irony; to breathe easier as after a sudden start or excitement.

歎

k'an³ discontented with one's self; dissatisfied because of imperfection; humble, but energetic; a sour look, sorrowful; to strive for.

- 141 歃 *shā⁴⁴ shuh*, to smear the sides of the mouth with blood when taking an oath; it was done in ancient times.
 歃 *hsū¹ hū* to blow hard through the nose; to snuffle; to blow and snort, as animals do when afraid; alarmed.
 歃 *hu¹* to blow with the breath, as when warming the hands; to breathe out strongly.
 142 歃 *ch'u¹ ch'uh*, choked with anger; violent from raging passion; a man's name; 'ts'an a dish or platter on which square pieces of sweet flag were anciently served as a relish.
 150 欲 *yü¹ yuh*, to wish, to hope, to covet; about to; wishes, ambition; passion, lust, appetite; to long for, to desire, to breathe after; about to be, ready to, on the point of, in order that, for the purpose.
 151 歃 *t'ou² t'eu* to pant, to take breath, to breathe hard and sigh; to rest, to hold up.
 154 歃 *ts'ē¹ tsch*, to talk and laugh.
 歃 *p'én⁴⁴ p'án* also read *fūn* to spurt, to expel the breath forcibly; to snort, a puff as of steam.
 164 歃 same as 歃 30. 29.
 167 歃 *ch'in² ch'in* thoughtful; respect; imperial, governmental, majestic.
 172 歃 *huan¹ huan* satisfaction, pleasure, delight; glad; to rejoice.
 177 歃 *t'an⁰* a sigh; to sigh; to moan; to praise, to applaud; a final tone in singing.
 18 歃 *hsin² hin* the gods gratified with incense; to accept the fumes of sacrifice; to taste, to enjoy; to conceive, to quicken; to extol.
 189 歃 *hsiao¹ hiao* vapor rising high; hot air ascending.
 77 止 *chih³ chi* to stop, to desist, to rest; to wait; to remain; to lodge at; to be still; hindered; detained; but, only, however; not to stop at; ten trillions.
 1 正 *chéng⁴ ching* correct, straight, just as, or at; proper, legal; erect; exact, regular; genuine, as goods; *ching* the first month of the year.
 4 歪 *wai¹* crooked, distorted, slanting; deflected; depraved, wicked; to lay obliquely.
 步 *pu⁰* a pace; to pace, to walk, to go, to step, to march; a way, a course, a jetty, an anchorage for ferryboats; a fate.
 18 趄 *sé¹ seh*, rough; an impediment in speech; too shallow for a boat to float; hard to turn around.
 21 此 *ts'u² ts'z* this, the last spoken of, the thing in hand; here, now.

- 27 歷 *lī² lih*, to pass through in succession; passing away, as generations; to experience; next, successive; separated, orderly; disordered, confuse; to exhaust, silent, seclusive.
 50 歸 *kuei¹ kwéi* to revert to; to attach to, to return, to restore; to end, to terminate, to belong to, to go home, to marry out, to send a present; to promise, to unite, to assemble; a refuge; to divide by one figure.
 56 武 *wu²* military, martial; dignified, strong, warlike, brave, firm, majestic, decided, stern; a vestige; an example; to connect.
 62 歲 *sui¹²* the year; the planet Jupiter; to pass over a limit; a harvest; age; yearly.
 65 歧 *ch'i¹ q'i* forked, diverging, different; unlike; a discrepancy.
 160 踵 same as 踵 157. 166.
 78 歹 *tai³* bad, vicious, perverse; evil; it was once used for the pronoun I, my.
 歹 步 *ch'u² tau* to pass away, to die, said of the decease of a feudal prince.
 歹 殂 *ch'u² tau* to pass away, to die, said of the decease of a feudal prince.
 歹 殂 same as 歹 75. 1.
 歹 殂 *chi² kih*, to put to death or punish by perpetual imprisonment; to leave to perish; to kill, to destroy.
 歹 殂 *lien⁰* to dress the dead; to enshroud; to lay out a corpse in its best clothes for coffining; the shroud or bandages.
 歹 殂 *t'ien²* to terminate, to prevent, to make to cease, to finish; to root out, to exterminate, to cast off; to waste, to use up; good.
 20 殂 *mu⁴ muh*, to die early; to come to the end of life.
 21 死 *ssi² 'sz* to die, said of young persons, while old people 終 come to an end; dissolution; pale, greatly; dangerous; mortally; urgent, intense; to die for; firm, fixed; closed.
 24 殂 *tau⁴ tauh*, to die, to end; said of officials of an inferior rank.
 29 殂 *mu^{2,4} muh*, to end, to die; the dead.
 30 殂 *tai¹²* to begin; nearly; dangerous; imminent; perilous; to endanger; to hazard, to run risks; approaching; at, about, at the limit.
 殂 殂 *tan¹* the extreme, last stage of; the utmost; entirely; to exhaust.

- 殞 *yün³ 'yun to fade, to fall, to perish, to die; to fail, to become extinct.*
- 32 殓 *chin³ kin' to die of starvation on the road side; to cover a corpse by the road.*
- 33 殪 *to kill by a single shot, to shoot dead at once; to exterminate, to prostrate, to overthrow, to overhang.*
- 35 殒 *leng⁴ lǎng' deathlike; ghostly.*
- 37 妖 *'yao³ to die before entering office, to die young; short lived, an untimely end; to cut off or kill the young.*
- 殃 *'yang¹ calamity, judgment; to injure; a misfortune from above, a visitation, a retribution; to punish; unhappily; unluckily.*
- 38 痿 *wei³ 'wēi diseased, weak.*
- 39 殍 *'p'iao³ to die of hunger; trees or shrubs shriveled and dying.*
- 42 殍 *liao⁰ destroyed, defeated, ruined, badly, wickedly.*
- 62 殒 *si'san³ to injure, to spoil; wicked; to ruin, to destroy; to mangle, to kill, to butcher; broken food, leavings; deficient, mischievous, cruel; an oppressor.*
- 69 殒 *ssai³ ss' to die, to be no more; said of enemies.*
- 72 殉 *hsün⁴ sün' to die in one's duty; resolution; to follow the dead to their graves and be buried with them; to comply with; to pursue an object zealously or inordinately; to exhibit.*
- 殒 *shang¹ an untimely death, under nineteen years of age; to die before puberty; to die.*
- 殒 *hun¹ shuun the dimness of death coming on; dim-sighted; to kill by taking gold; to die without fame.*
- 75 殊 *shu¹ to kill, to cut off, to wound; to exterminate; to distinguish, differing, unlike; very, really.*
- 102 殒 *chiang¹ kiang stiff; dead, but not corrupted; senseless; no feeling, as the face in a freezing wind; stolid, unmoved; rigid.*
- 105 殒 *teng¹ tǎng' ready to perish.*
- 108 殒 *k'o³ k'oh, to comply with; to die.*
- 109 殖 *chi¹,² to fatten, to enrich; to produce, to prosper, to grow; to amass; to plant, to cultivate; price, value; to appoint as to an office; to set upright.*
- 154 殒 *hui⁴ huui' to open a sore; broken, as an ulcer.*

- 殒 *pin⁰ a funeral, to bury; to encoffin a corpse.*
- 殒 *tu³ tuh, an abortion; dead before birth, still-born.*
- 171 殒 *ssai⁴ ss' to dig a grave in a void place; a grave opened to receive the coffin.*
- 179 殒 *chien¹ tsien to destroy, to exterminate; to pierce, to kill.*
- 79 攴 *shu¹ a weapon, a spear; to sink; to kill with a spear; a pole or spear projecting before a war-chariot.*
- 4 殷 *yin¹ affluent; respectable; right, proper; full, abundant, many; to regulate; correct, a full band of musicians, rich, substantial.*
- 6 段 *tuán⁴ twan' a piece, a section, a paragraph, a fragment; a classifier of sections of books, series of regulation, stages in a journey.*
- 7 毆 *ou¹ 'ngou to beat; to fight; a cudgel, bludgeon; to bully, to wrangle, to drive on.*
- 23 毆 *hu¹ 'huui to break, to ruin, to destroy; to shed, as teeth; to slander, to defame, to diminish; to deprecate calamities, as by prayer.*
- 32 毆 *k'o¹ ch'io⁴ k'ioh, shell, skin, hush; bark, crust; a ladle; a skein or knot of raw silk.*
- 33 毆 *k'o¹ k'ioh, an egg-shell from which the chick has emerged.*
- 40 毆 *same as 毆 40. 160.*
- 44 毆 *tien⁰ a hall, a palace, fixed, settled; the rear of an army; small military merit; to preserve, to establish, to protect; to sigh.*
- 48 毆 *same as 毆 79. 32.*
- 75 殺 *sha¹ shah, to kill, to murder, to slay, to put to death; to die by famine or frost; penalty of death; to mow grass; to seize or get; to gather up; furiously; murderously; superlative; cha? to pare off, to reduce, to make a seam; part of a shroud.*
- 106 殷 *same as 79. 4.*
- 殷 *same as 79. 82.*
- 130 殒 *yao³ shiao mixed; to confuse; to put into disorder; viands, sauces.*

- 152 毅 ^{iō} undeterred, firm, resolute, intrepid; patient, enduring; forgetful of one's self; stern, wrathful; fortitude, resolution.
- 159 毆 ^{chi³ kih}, to jostle and hit, as carts do when rushing by each other; to rub or brush.
- 毆 ^{chi⁴ kih}, to attack; ^{ki²} to belong to, to connect, to nourish or rear animals or stock.
- 189 毆 ^{ch'ieh⁴ kih}, to strike the head; to pass crosswise; to throw a thing across.
- 80 母 ^{mu²} do not; a denial; without; ^{meu} a black cloth cap used in the Hia dynasty.
- 母 ^{'mu²} mother, the female; she, or that which produces; earth; the ten stems; a local ruler; the source of; inferior, small.
- 4 每 ^{mei²} each, every; constantly; always; to desire.
- 5 毐 ^{'tsu²} a dam; a granny; a mother; ^{na²} in Cantonese: the female of animals.
- 毐 ^{tu²} tuh, poison; foul, to hate; noxious, hurtful, destructive, malevolent; cruel, malignant; a virus, an injury, to abominate.
- 7 毒 ^{yu²} yuh, to nurture, to educate a child in good habits; to rear, to bring up; to bring forward plants.
- 8 毓 ^{ai²} 'ngai one who has no principle; given up to lust.
- 33 毒 ^{'p²} to compare; to equal, agreeing with, to correspond, to put in a class; an illustration; to select; each, every; ^{p²} to harmonize, to sympathize; on account of; to wait for.
- 81 比 ^{ch'an²} a crafty hare; artful, wily, cunning.
- 30 毳 ^{'p²} contiguous, as fields; kind, liberal; substantial; grieved; to assist; manifest.
- 31 毳 ^{pi²} laborious, fatigued; to warn; admonitions; to distress; to be distressed; to guard against; to foresee; careful, heedful.
- 61 毳 ^{'sp²} contiguous, as fields; kind, liberal; substantial; grieved; to assist; manifest.
- 102 毳 ^{gnao²} hair, feathers, down, nap; grass; fur; herbage; tare of goods; to deprive of hair as by scalding.
- 82 毛 ^{hao²} small, the least; a weight; a pencil's point; a tenth; long soft hair; atoms.
- 8 毫 ^{chan¹} chen felted hats; rugs, carpets, blankets.
- 氈

- 10 毳 ^{'tsi²} to cast the hair or feathers.
- 毳 ^{hsien²} sien to molt, to renew the hair or feathers; glossy; sleek, as newly molted birds.
- 11 氈 ^{shu¹} a kind of rug or mattress for sleeping, or kneeling in worship; woven of horse and other hair.
- 18 氈 ^{fēn¹} fēn the hair falling off, said of animals or of the molting birds.
- 20 毳 ^{ch'ē²} k'eh, a leathern ball filled with hair or chaff; or blown full, and used to play with.
- 24 毳 ^{tsu¹} tsu¹ tsuh, short air, as on an ox; hairy.
- 25 氈 ^{chan¹} chen felt; blankets; carpets.
- 27 毳 ^{ti²} a horse's tail; a chowrie; stiff hair; long, mixed hair for felting; small, minute.
- 參 ^{san¹} long feather, especially the long crests like those on the head of the egret.
- 30 毳 ^{pao²} to incubate, to sit on eggs, as a bird; to hatch.
- 毳 ^{p'ei²} p'ei the feathers of the wing spread out.
- 44 毳 ^{chueh²} k'ueh, birds with short feathers, which come out just after molting.
- 54 毳 ^{chien⁴} kien a thing to kick, as a shuttlecock or foot-ball.
- 61 毳 ^{su¹} to spread out the wings; gambling and fluttering; said of the phoenix.
- 62 毳 ^{jung²} velvet; worsted; flannel, fine; things woven with camel's hair; soft fur, felt, felted.
- 65 毳 ^{chi¹} chi light down, like that growing under the feathers; a soft kind of felt or plush.
- 66 毳 ^{'ch'ang²} the downy feathers of a crane, used in trimming fine dresses.
- 72 毳 ^{'p'u²} an open woven, thick woollen cloth, about a foot wide, with a nap on one side, used for saddle-cloths.
- 73 毳 ^{ho²} koh, a felted woollen fabric like pilot cloth; embroidered leather; a light grayish color.
- 82 毳 ^{ch'ui²} ts'ui the down in birds; the fine fur next the skin; furry, downy; soft, velvety; crisp; delicate; fragile, easily broken.
- 85 毳 ^{ch'iu²} k'iu a ball, such as children play with; globular; a festoon, a knob; a balloon; a bladder blown up; the scrotum.
- 毳 ^{sha¹} a shaggy woollen surplice or outer robe of a Buddhist priest, woven from coarse sheep's wool.
- 86 毳 ^{'t'an²} a rug, a carpet.

- 102 氈 *tsh,* very soft, whitish cloth of a firm texture.
- 109 氈 *ch'ü² k'ü* a square mat made of hair, which was anciently spread for the emperor to sit on when worshipping Shangti; a variegated carpet.
- 110 氈 *sjun²* down, fur; to fledge; full of feathers; downy.
- 117 氈 *š'ung²* feathers in confusion; it is applied to the stork, to one which would not perform its part when its feathers were in disorder.
- 124 翬 *mu⁴ muh,* a gust of wind as it rushes by; the attitude of thinking; the hair wet through.
- 翬 *t'u⁴ tah,* a kind of coarse woollen serge, similar to the plush or broad-cloth.
- 128 联 *š'rh⁴ 'rh⁴* an elaborate kind of woven feather and hair work, once made into ornaments, and used on mantles; a feather duster; the hair of the yak woven into a tassel for bridles; colored hair used on flags.
- 130 氈 *t'ö⁴ t'oh,* to molt the hair or feathers; to shed the hair.
- 195 氈 *lu⁴ 'o* a woollen cloth (Tibetan); a sleazy woven narrow cloth, resembling bunting or coarse worsted made from yak's hair.
- 83 氏 *shih⁴ shi²* family name; sect; clan; family; after a name denotes that the person is a woman; an officer; a person.
- 氏 *min²* natives, subjects (not official); the people; the uneducated mass, who grow up as plants without education; the common multitude.
- 1 氏 *'i²* the third zodiacal constellation (stars in Libra); to revert to; a foundation; radical, fundamental; to lodge a night; the bottom of; *ti* to reach, to hand down; cheap.
- 8 氓 *mén² mung* fugitives who cannot be brought together, those who have become vassals from other countries; the ignorant, imprudent country people.
- 61 𪚩 *'nün²* to mourn for, to commiserate the suffering of others; lamentable, as a calamity; concerned for.
- 84 气 *ch'ü⁴ k'ü* cloudy vapor, aura, effluence.
- 18 氛 *fén¹ fän* fume, vapour, noxious, miasma; shadowy signs; applied to rebels, which portend decay in the state.
- 31 氤 *gin¹* a warm, genial aura.
- 72 氤 *same as 氤 170. 72.*
- 74 氤 *same as 氤 170. 9.*

- 108 氤 *gin¹ yün* the genial, life-giving influences of nature, a procreative aura or power.
- 119 氣 *ch'ü⁴ k'ü* air, breath; temper, anger; steam exhalation; ether; spirit, courage; influence, attraction.
- 85 水 *'shui²* water, a fluid, clear, lumpy; trivial, common.
- 1 永 *'yung²* eternal, everlasting, for ever; ever-flowing; perpetual; final, complete, as a permanent cure; distant time; long, continued; to prolong, as a tone.
- 湮 *pan²* deep mud made in the streets, the mire of the roads; to get mired, to overflow.
- 求 *ch'iu² k'iu* to beg, to entreat, to invite; to seek; to ask, to implore; to search for; to class, to sort; an object; information.
- 汀 *ch'ü² tsih,* water issuing secretly; to sprinkle.
- 汀 *'ding¹* a low spit or tongue of land; an isthmus; a low, level bank along a stream.
- 沮 *ch'ü² tsü* an affluent of the Yangtze River; in Hupeh; to stop, to prohibit; to destroy; to injure, to divulge; to threaten; to spoil, stopped; to leak or waste; *tsien* ripples.
- 泄 *'i²* to disperse, to spread abroad; to scatter; easy, graceful; *haih⁴* to ooze, to leak; a bowel complaint.
- 泄 *'mien²* overflowing banks; a flood bursting through barriers; a mighty stream.
- 2 冲 *same as 冲 15. 2.*
- 3 冰 *same as 冰 15. 85. See also 冰 85. 1.*
- wan² 沅 *shwan* to shed tears abundantly.
- 注 *chü²* water flowing; to comment upon; to record; to strike; belonging to; to collect; to fix the mind on; to saturate.
- 泛 *fan²* to float, to flow; common; to transport; unguided, careless; extensive, universal.
- 4 涉 *tsü² 'tsz* to flow, to help.
- 派 *p'ai²* to send, to appoint; to branch off, to ramify, as a family; a tribe; a classifier for all, a lot, the whole quantity.
- 泊 *same as 堆 32. 172.*
- 迷 *'ün²* a cesspool; a pit, a tank, a manure reservoir; *š'äm* to whirl, to revolve; round, rolling over; (unauthorized).

- 池 *ch'ih² sh'í* a pond, pool, or moat; a tank; a fosse, a ditch; a receptacle for liquids.
- 沱 *to²* water diverging into streamlets; an affluent; a heavy rain; falling tears.
- 沱 *kuai² 'kwei* a spring issuing from the side of a hill.
- 沱 *ch'í² hsi² hih*, water dried up; to shed tears; dangerous.
- 7 沱 *hu²* frozen, congealed, ice bound; chilly, cloudy.
- † 沱 } *wu¹* foul, filth; to soil, to defile; stagnant water, dirty pools; deep, muddy; impure, obscene, vile, depraved, abominable; to insult; to bale out, to excavate; to wash out dirt; *gyū* a town in Honan; *gya* to scoop out, to dig a hole.
- 沱 *yūan² gyuen* a small branch of the River Wéi in Honan.
- 8 沱 *man²* sudden, startling; wide, like the ocean.
- 沱 *k'ang² hang²* mist or fog rising from the sea; a vast expanse of water; to cross the waters.
- 沱 *liu²* to flow; banishment; to select; to pass, to circulate, as news, to diffuse, to spread; to beg, to intreat; a class, a set; a fluid; shifting.
- 沱 *ling²* water stagnating; water running back and making a still deep pool in a stream.
- 沱 *ch'un² shun²* pure, limpid; unmixed, genuine, honest; to cleanse, to wash; to sprinkle; saltish land; a double banked war-chariot.
- 沱 *liang²* cool, pleasant, sparing; fresh; refreshing, distant; in need; to trust in; to assist.
- 沱 same as 沱 85. 8.
- 沱 *shan² shen* still water; *tan²* lazy, self indulgent.
- 9 沱 same as 沱 85. 57.
- 沱 *'tun²* floating on the water, as a drowned body; drifting.
- 沱 *tūn² glun²* an eddy, a whirl in the water; turbulent, chaotic, engulfed, submerged; ruined; damned.
- 沱 *ling²* a small affluent of the Yang-tsz' River.
- 沱 *ts'ang¹* vast, like the sea; cold.
- 沱 *lai²* a river in Shantung.

- 沱 *li² lih*, water dripping down, and the streams uniting as they flow, as when a roof leaks, or rills run down a hill-side.
- 沱 *p'u² puh*, a river in Shantung.
- 沱 *fu²* a float made of boards for crossing streams by pushing it across, a thing smaller than a raft.
- 沱 *ci²* a stream in Honan.
- 沱 *'tien²* in confusion, disordered, out of harmony; *li²* stagnant or still water; malarious, injurious.
- 沱 *fu² fuh*, a return flow, as in water; name of an anchorage.
- 沱 *'u²* rut of a wheel.
- 沱 *li²* the sound of running water; water grass or rushes; to descend towards, to arrive at; to overlook, to see about; to enter upon as an office; an officer's chair; the bench.
- 10 沱 *kuang² kwang* water glistening and sparkling in the sun as it bubbles and foams; wide, distant, angry.
- 沱 *'ao²* to wash; interchanged with 沱 to rinse.
- 沱 *yūan² gyuen* a large river in the west of Hunan, flowing into the Tungting lake.
- 沱 same as 沱 85. 14.
- 沱 *yūan² 'yuen* to flew away.
- 沱 *ch'ung¹* the murmuring of water, or of a bubbling spring.
- 沱 *kuang² kuang²* cold icy water; to lead, to compare; to overflow; then; to confer on, to bestow; same as 沱 15. 10.
- 沱 *mei² 'méi* to defile, to foul, as with dirty water, to annoy, to request, to ask a favor of; *chien* flowing water.
- 沱 *hsi² 'si* to wash, to cleanse, to bathe, to purify; to reform; to exterminate; to rinse; *'sien* to clarify spirit.
- 11 沱 *ju²* a bay, bight, or shallow part near the shore; junction of two rivers; north side of a stream; winding of a stream.
- 沱 same as 沱 85. 106.
- 沱 *gyū²* to change; to exchange, as sides; to deteriorate; to grow worse.
- 12 沱 *péng¹ ping¹ p'ang* a wet dock for canking; a side-creek or canal; a wide creek in which boats can find shelter.

- 13 湮 *ch'ien*³ dirty; muddied; to sink in water.
 洪 *chung*³ a flood; great, vast, immense; an inundation.
 淇 *ch'i*³ *ch'i* an affluent of the river Han in Hupeh.
 湓 *lien*³ to stick, to adhere to, as mud to wheels; thin ice; cold, icy; water lying still in a pool and just ready to freeze; unsavory.
 滿 *mao*³ to rise and overflow; to leak, as a chimney; to spurt out.
 洞 *'man*³ full, enough, all, the whole; complete; pride; to abound; entire.
 溝 *chiung*¹ *kung* vast, as water; distant, extensive.
 沈 *ko*¹ *tsu* a gutter, a drain, a sewer, an aqueduct, a current in the ocean; ten billions.
 漠 *ch'ien*³ *sch'an* to sink, weighty; to immerse; to suppress; lost; ruined; depraved; muddy; confused; a lake.
 汎 *ching*³ the wide boundless sea, the deep; drizzling rain; a fine fog, mist on hills; a sea whose waters are black and sluggish.
 涵 *fan*¹ to float; to transport, reckless, careless; extensive; universal; driven to and fro by the wind; see 汎 85. 24.
 洸 *han*³ to soak; to bear; to treat leniently; to submerge; to contain; vast, capacious; to leak; marshy.
 洑 *ch'i*¹ *ts'ieh*, to make tea; the noise of water running; the rippling of a rapid current, to pour water on tea leaves.
 洑 same as 洑 85. 120.
 汾 *fén*³ *fün* the chief river of Shansi.
 淅 *shua*¹⁻⁴ *shuan* sound of rain; to rinse; to scour and wash out.
 淅 *lieh*⁴ pure, clear; *li*² to dash water about.
 洑 *chien*¹ *tsien* to sprinkle; to spatter.
 測 *ts'et*⁴ *ts'eh*, to fathom, to measure; to sound; to estimate; a deep place in water; sharp; clear, as fine varnish.
 瀏 *liu*³ clear, limpid, deep water; the wind blowing in gusts; the sighing of wind.
 渤 *pu*¹ *puh*, *p'o*¹ an arm of the sea; mist.
 湧 *lao*³ a torrent; great waves; to macerate; floods, an overflow.
 湧 *'yung*³ to bubble up, to rise or spring up; filling and running over; in *Cantonese*: a creek; to wash out.

- 20 灼 *ts'u*⁴ *ts'uh*, the noise of splashing or bubbling waters; to plan; in *Cant. n.ese*: soft, like thin mud; thin, fluid as milk; lean; careless of one's reputation.
 湧 *you*⁴ *wuh*, abstruse; distant; *mih*, covered with dust; dirty; do dive or hide deep.
 洑 *hsiung*¹ *hiung* the bubbling of a spring; the rush of water as along a beach; tumultuous, clamorous, as a crowd.
 泡 *p'ao*⁴ bubbles, blisters; spume; to pour; to soak, to rinse; a murmuring, bubbling noise; in *Pekingese*: light, as a thing; floatable.
 淘 *ts'ao*³ to scour; to stir, to excite; to wash out as rice; to search for, as gold dust; to clean out as a well; to play; to fidget; in *Shanghai*: altogether.
 22 涯 *k'uang*¹ *kw'ang* one of the headwaters of the river Siang in Hunan.
 same as 涯 22. 85.
 23 漚 *ou*⁴ *ngau*³ to steep, to soak, to saturate, to macerate; to root or soften by soaking, as hemp.
 漚 *chih*¹ *chih*, juice, sap, juicy; alest, rain, and snow all falling together; delicate, pleasing to the taste.
 24 汁 *hsün*⁴ *sin*³ a military station, a post house; to guard; quick as a courier; speed; to sprinkle; watery, wet; see 85. 16.
 汜 *ts'ui*⁴ to harden iron by plunging it in water; to temper; to dye, to come into contact with, as fire with water; to flow.
 汜 *p'an*³ the semicircular pool before the provincial colleges; to melt, to scatter; a shore; to divide, to direct.
 汜 *nao*³ mud, slush, mire; thoroughly wet; *choh*, gentle; delicate, as a girl.
 25 汜 *pian*³ a branch of the River Han in Hupeh.
 汜 *chan*¹ *chen* to moisten, to tinge; to receive benefits, to enjoy; imbued with.
 26 汜 *fan*³ water overflowing; to inundate; agitated, in motion, like a flood; weak in mind and unable to compose the thoughts.
 汜 *'mao*³ stagnant water; watery.
 柳 *wei*³ *wei* a small branch of the River Tsü in Hupeh.
 27 滌 *ya*³ *gai*³ the horizon, the edge; a bank; a margin of a river; a water-line; a limit; a shore.
 滌 *li*³ to float with the stream; name of a river; water all run out; drying up.

- 源 *yüan² yüen* a spring, a fountain; a source.
- 28 源 瀾 *li⁴* to cross a stream on stepping-stones, or when fording it.
- 源 滲 *shên⁴ shûn⁴* to leak; to run, to waste, to flow along noisily; to soak through.
- 源 法 *fa² fah*, method, law, rule; punishment; a sect, a religion; an art; skill; the sect of Buddhists; to follow a rule; to imitate an example; excellent, natural, accurate.
- 29 汉 汲 *ch'í k'ih*, to draw water from a well; to draw forth; to lead; to drag; to imbibe, as doctrine or example.
- 汉 拔 *fa⁴ fah*, chilly; to open sluices to let water upon field.
- 汉 浸 *chin¹ tsin¹* to soak, to drench, to absorb; to macerate; laid under water as an inundated field; baptism; imbued with; gently, gradually; to penetrate, to wet.
- 没 *mei² mo² mu² muh*, not, there is not; to die; to sink in the water, to perish; to exceed; without.
- 没 淑 *shu² shuh*, limpid, pure, clear; virtuous, uncorrupted, correct, skilled in; fine.
- 没 洩 *son¹ 'sheu* to soak meal in water; to steep in water; to macerate; *'sheu* to urinate.
- 30 河 语 *ch'w²* a river; the mouth.
- 河 语 洽 *su²* name of a river in Hunan.
- 沿 洽 *hsia⁴ hiah*, to soak; to instill, to imbue; to assemble, to permeate, to pervade, to affect well; just, exactly; provided for; to supply.
- 沿 沿 *yen²* a bank, a shore; to make a tour; to follow a stream; to flow along a course; to sail along or go along shore; to perpetuate, to hand down; continuous, successive; to conform to others' wishes; also read *yen*.
- 洞 *tung⁴* a cave, a rapid current, a grotto; deep; a bridal chamber; a gorge; a hole; to understand thoroughly, as a mystery; to see through a subject.
- 洞 沼 *ao¹* a whirlpool, an eddy; *ko* a large branch of the River Hwai in Ngan-wai.
- 沼 沼 *'chao²* a fish pond; a square tank, a pool.
- 沼 沟 *ch'ü⁴ t'ü* the west branch of the Peh-tang River in Chihli; *'seu* the murmuring noise of water.

沽 滴 治

ku¹ to buy; to sell; to trade in; to lessen; bad, unworthy, coarse; to abridge.

ti¹ tik, to drip, to drop; a drop, to ooze; a very little.

chih² chi² to regulate, to govern, to punish; to heal, to remedy; to form, to try; to compare; experienced; talented; a retired room of a Tao priest.

'tsao² to wash, to bathe; covered with icicles; to cleanse the heart.

same as 灤 85. 172.

澡 澣 瀦

sé² seh, rough, opposite of smooth; harsh; corrugated, as skin; uneven; rippled, like water running over stones; difficult of performance.

same as 浩 85. 30. 98.

浩 洛 洛

Lo⁴ lé⁴ loh, the glare on water.

ching² a small stream in the south of Chihli.

渚 渚 渚

'ün¹ to vomit after eating; *çyun* meandering.

chiao¹ kiao¹ creeks, canals, (Cantonese).

same as 15. 30.

浩 浩 浩

hao⁴ great, broad, extensive; immense; noble minded; *kao¹* to dilute spirits.

fu² 'seu a river in Sz'ch'uan, about 800 miles long.

渚 渚 渚

ning¹ muddy; water dammed up or thick; so that it will not run.

yün² çyun a small branch of the River Han in Hupeh.

31

hsia² çiu to swim; to float.

ssü⁴ sz² mucus.

涸 涸 涸

hui² çiuui water flowing round and round; a back current; an eddy, a whirlpool; indistinct, as an eddying stream.

ho⁴ hok, dried up, exhausted; in need, at extremity.

涸 涸 涸

huan⁴ huan² confused, dirty, turbid; unclean, as animals; filthy; foul, as a sewer, a privy, a jakes.

32

chia¹ chiao¹ hsiao¹ to sprinkle, to water, to irrigate, to moisten; illiberal; perfidious.

32 洼 *wa¹* a puddle; deep and winding, as a stream.

唾 *t'u⁴ t'o²* to spit, saliva, to do a thing easily; a port; a place to land at.

same as 灘 85. 72.

33 湮 *ch'ien⁴ ts'ien²* the moat or fosse around a town; a ditch to lead water in irrigation; to dig out.

湮 *nieh⁴* black mud at the bottom of pools; to defile, to blacken, to muddy.

34 湮 *yin¹* to fall into the water; to sink and be lost; to dam up; to stain; to ooze or soak; to spread; a stain.

35 濤 *t'ao¹* great waves; billows dashing on the shore.

36 降 *chiang⁴ kiang²* water overflowing; a stream not keeping to its banks, and running over the country; an inundation.

37 浚 *chün⁴ hsün⁴ siün²* deep, as an abyss of water; to deepen, to deep a channel; to regulate; serious, profound, as regard; abstruse, well read; to take out from; to use part.

凌 *ling²* to pass over quickly, as a horse galloping, or a swift vessel; to travel across.

38 汐 *hsi⁴ sih*, the evening tide, night tide.

液 *i⁴ yih*, that which shows exhaustion of the powers, viz., fluid secretions, as saliva, sweat, pus, milk, sap; thick dregs; to disperse, as water thrown down.

風 *su⁴ suh*, the noise of rain and wind.

39 湫 *yii⁴* water-courses running under ground like veins in the body, and forming fountains.

決 *chüeh³ küeh²*, to decide; determined; certainly; finally; to cut off; an archer's ring; streams diverging; to disperse.

洑 *yi⁴ yih*, to overflow; to rise, as a flood; to be dissipated; licentious, immoral; excessive.

湊 *yi⁴ yih*, to add to; to fill up, as saliva does the mouth; the spittle; a medicine made by the Taoists to preserve life.

湊 *ts'ou⁴ ts'eu²* to assemble, to collect; to add to; to gather, to run together; to go with one and take care of him; a reunion; a concurrence of circumstances; to estimate the chances of.

汰 *t'ai²* slippery; to wash; excess; overpassing, to boast; water swashing over; to clean; to correct, as style.

沃 *wu⁴ wuh*, to water or irrigate; to soften with water; to enrich, to cleanse; to reform; fat, fertile, rich, abundant, luxuriant; glossy.

泰 *t'ai⁴* great, large; liberal; easy; extensive, extreme, extravagant; pervading; slippery, smooth; exalted, honorable.

same as 沍 85. 7.

沱 *chieh⁴ hsieh² tsieh²* water flowing through a body; imbibed, moistened, dampened; to instil into, as by gradual instruction; a complete turn, a circuit; interchanged with *kiah*, 挾 to assist.

決 *gyang¹* moving, agitated, as the clouds; wide, boundless; impetuous; violent.

渙 *huan⁴ hwan²* to spread abroad, to expand, to dissipate; dispersed; swelling waters.

澳 *ao⁴ ngao²* a high bank, a shore; a bay, inlet, or shelter, a dock for repairing ships.

淚 *si² suivel*, mucus from the nose, it is also read *t'i²* tears.

溪 *hsi¹ k'i ch'i¹* a mountain stream; a rivulet running into a river; a creek; what has been handed down.

淹 *yen¹* to drown; to soak, to saturate; to spoil by soaking; to overflow; to detain; to stay away; margin of a stream.

38 汝 *ju² 'jü* you, your.

淪 *'lü²* a drizzling, incessant rain; ability to drink much without becoming intoxicated.

淪 *ju⁴ jü²* to become moist, to soak in; to dampen.

淒 *ch'i¹ ts'i²* intense cold; wintry, shivering, freezing; calamitous; sad, afflicted, in misery; cloudy, windy skies, foreboding storms.

淒 *'lan²* to pickle fruits in brine; to divine by dropping water through a tortoise-shell.

淒 *sui¹* a drizzling fine rain; muddy.

淒 *wo¹* muddy, roiled as water; a reservoir, a pool; to steep.

淒 *ying²* the ocean, the circuit of the seas; a pool in a marsh.

39 湲 *chien⁴ tsien²* water flowing out and reaching to a place; to duplicate or come again.

淖 *pu⁴ puh*, full; bursting, like a plant; copious, like a fountain; sudden; exited at.

淖 *ch'uan¹ chu'en* water murmuring; the sound of water; flowing tears; saliva; phlegm.

- 40 浮 *fou² seu fu²* to float; light, buoyant; to drift; to overflow, to exceed, to run over; unsteady, volatile; unsubstantial; time gone by; excessive.
 汙 *'ch'u²* clear, limpid, as water; or spirits settled on its lees.
 沈 same as 85. 14.
 浣 *huan²* 'huan to wash and cleanse; to bathe; to purify one's self; a decade; the feet.
 演 *'yen²* to exercise, to practise, as a craft or art; to perform; to moisten, to permeate; to lead; long; ample, extended; widely; a stream flowing far.
 沱 *'t'o²* water diverging into streamlets; an affluent; a heavy rain; falling tears.
 沱 *'tan²* eddying water; to run in eddies; *ngoh²*, to spatter mud on one, as a carriage in passing.
 潭 *néng⁴ ning²* miry.
 灌 *shén²* 'shén gravy; sap; to pour water into a vessel.
 淀 *tien² ting⁴* shallow water.
 淙 *ts'ung² ch'uang²* the noise of flowing water; murmuring, bubbling, rippling, as a brook or fountain.
 瀉 *hsieh⁴ sie²* purging, dysentery; to leak, to ooze, to drain; to eliminate; diarrhea; slippery, as from the rain.
 溶 *jung² yung²* water flowing full and gently within its banks; leisurely; a deep current.
 滓 *tsi² 'tsz²* ground, dregs, sediment; settlements, lees.
 41 峙 *shih⁴ shi²* a small islet in the midst of a stream; a hummock in a river; water rising still higher and standing at that point.
 澍 *'chu⁴* water running off in streamlets; moistened, well watered; to fertilize by rain.
 澍 *hsün² sin²* steep bank where the water is deep.
 澍 *té² teh²* water, watery; the appearance of water.
 漿 *chiang¹ tsiang²* syrup; matter; pus; starch; water in which rice has long been boiled, congee; thick broth, gum, varnish.
 溥 *'p'u²* large; to disperse; extensive, pervading everywhere; to smear, to daub or rub on.
 溥 *t'uan² tw'an²* dew descending in abundance.

- 42 沙 *sha¹* sand, pebbles, gravel, shingle; reefs; banks; granulated; as sugar; gritty; broken fine; a brown or grey color.
 沙 *'k'o²* to ground; to run a vessel on the shallows, to put her ashore.
 沔 *'tang² ch'ang²* to flow; waves; to perspire; to leak as a roof.
 漈 *'lao⁴* to sink in water; a flood; a great rain; a puddle left by rain; to macerate, to soak; careless, neglectful; name of a river.
 43 泥 *'wang²* water.
 泥 *ch'ü² k'ü²*, the ripples made on water by the wind; the bank of a stream.
 44 泥 *hu² hui²*, dirty, muddy water; confused, disordered, exhausted.
 泥 *'m²* mud; stagnant; soft; slush, mire, dirt; earth soil; to daub with mud; adhesive; *m²* bigoted, opinionated, attached to; doating on.
 渥 *wu² wui²*, to water, to moisten, to tinge, to irrigate, to enrich with favors; to benefit; shining, rich.
 漏 *lou⁴ leu²* to leak; to ooze; to disclose, to drip, to lose, to forget, to let slip; to moisten; a crack, an aperture; a clepsydra.
 45 沌 *tun²* confused, chaotic; a torrent; mixed; impervious; unable to discover the cause or purpose of.
 46 汕 *shan²* fish jumping on the surface; to snare fish in a wicker net; a spit or point of a beach.
 潞 *ts'én² ch'ün²* pure, limpid; to soak; stagnant; to get fish out of a fish-pool.
 潞 *p'eng¹ p'äng²* the noise of billows.
 47 洲 *'ts'ui²* deep, clear water; fresh, clean; tears trickling down; spoiled, destroyed; frozen drifts of snow.
 洲 *chou¹* cheu an island, a continent; an islet.
 涇 *ching¹* king to run through or straight across, a creek which joins places; a fountain.
 灤 *sch'ao²* a lake in Nganhwei, which produces gold fish.
 灤 *tsa² tsah²*, to spatter, to scatter water about.
 48 江 *chiang¹* kiang a river; met, a country; a province.
 渠 *'hung²* quick-silver, mercury, cinabar; the ore from which quick-silver is obtained.
 渠 *ch'ü² k'ü²* a drain, a gutter, an aqueduct; a canal; great, ample, wide; the chief one; gradual.

- 49 澇 *cha⁴* a small branch of the River Han in the north of Hupeh.
- 汜 *ss⁴ sz⁷* a stream leaving the main branch, and afterwards flowing into it; stagnant water.
- 港 *chiang³* 'kiang a drain, a passage for water; a port, a reach; the channel in a stream; *hung³* vacant.
- 潏 *sun⁴* to spurt out of the mouth.
- 50 沛 *p'ei⁴ p'ei³* heavy rain; great; sudden, copious, humid; to irrigate, or dam up water for irrigation; aquatic plants; moving or enlarging in any way.
- 沛 *tsa² tsah*, damp, wet; bubbling up; splashing, as boiling water.
- 沛 *shih¹ shi* a short tributary of the River Hwai in Honan.
- 沛 *hs¹ hi* a small tributary of the Yang-tsz' River.
- 沛 *ti⁴* to run by drops; a drop of water.
- 沛 *chi⁴ chi³* congealed; to impede; to stop; to obstruct; indigestible; discordant; stagnated.
- 51 汗 *han⁴* perspiration, sweat; long, as an expanse of water; bright; trouble, labor.
- 汗 *same as 汗 85. 40.*
- 潏 *hsing³* 'hing a watery expanse.
- 沛 *sp'ing³* a ravine, a gully, a wady.
- 沛 *ch'ien¹ k'ien* water forming a pool, a lake having no outlet.
- 沛 *sp'ing²* the noise of water; to wash and whiten cocoons or silk.
- 52 滋 *same as 85. 95.*
- 53 濂 *lien²* a rivulet falling in a sheet of water from a cliff; thin; poor.
- 渡 *tu⁴* to cross over, to pass through, to ford; to go from one subject to another; a ferry boat.
- 潏 *su⁴* to trace up to a source, to go against a stream; water.
- 潏 *same as 法 85. 28.*
- 潏 *ch'än³ sh'en* an affluent of the river Han in Huich.
- 54 涎 *hsien³ ts'ien¹ tien² yen²* spittle, slaver, drivel; to covet; the watering of the mouth; flowing on and over, as water; succeeding, continuously flowing, as a line.

- 55 淪 *yen¹* clouds rising and spreading.
- 57 涕 *t'ie⁴* to weep, tears, to shed tears; mucus.
- 沸 *fu⁴ fci³* to boil or bubble up; perturbed; excited, angry; to sprinkle.
- 泓 *hung³* still and deep, like a clear pool.
- 溺 *ni⁴ miao⁴ nih*, weak, foolish; to drown; to sink, to suffocate; reprobate; fond of; urine, to pass urine.
- 溺 *mi²* a vast expanse of water.
- 灣 *wan¹* a bay; to anchor; a bend, to moor; a winding bank.
- 漲 *chang⁴* the rising of water, to overflow; to expand.
- 58 淥 *same as 淥 85. 198.*
- 59 澎 *p'eng¹ p'äng* the noise of dashing waters.
- 澎 *piao¹* water flowing.
- 60 微 *mei² mei¹* fine and drizzling, as rain; the bank of a stream.
- 61 沁 *ch'in⁴ ts'in³* to sound the depth of water, to fathom; to comprehend; to enter into; in *Cantonese*: to soak through by rain, to get wet; to let fall.
- 沁 *ch'ung¹* a wide smooth expanse of water.
- 沖 *pi⁴* to gush forth, as a fountain; a rapid flow, like a torrent.
- 泌 *'nien³* muddy, splashy; turbid; to dig out or dredge mud; smooth, flowing water.
- 滄 *'nien³* muddy water.
- 湮 *'tien¹* to add, to increase; to put in more, to throw in; extra; additional, more than the limit; in *Cantonese*: really, too, exactly.
- 湮 *same as 湮 85. 124.*
- 湮 *yu¹ yiu* water flowing along rapidly; used for 湮.
- 湮 *'tien³* the gentle flow of water; a tranquil noiseless stream.
- 湮 *lü⁴* to filter; to strain liquids through a cloth; to wash, to purify.
- 62 湮 *yü⁴ yuh*, to flow rapidly; a swift current; the moat of a city.

- 激** *ch'ī¹ ts'ih*, water rapidly flowing out; rapid; cordial, harmonious, agreeing.
- 淺** *ch'ien³ 'ts'ien* shallow, superficial, slightly; not profound; light, as a pale color; easy, simple, as a character having few strokes; short; weak; dripping; to sprinkle or dash water.
- 63 **涇** *hu⁴* to bale out water; a ladle.
- 淚** *lei⁴ lei³* tears, weeping; to cry; a dropping like tears; *li³* water flowing rapidly.
- 滬** *hu⁴* to fish by stakes, or placing weirs in the tideway, which detain the fish as the tide runs out; a name for Shanghai.
- 64 **湃** *p'ai⁴* the sound of dashing waves; the noise of breakers.
- 浙** *ché⁴ ché³*, to scour rice; to rain; tidal bore at the embouchure of a river.
- 66 **激** *lien⁴* water overflowing; crests of waves.
- 激** *hsū⁴ sū³* a stream in Hunan.
- 激** *wei² wei¹* a slight shower of rain; *wé²* a torrent in a gorge.
- 激** *ch'êng² ch'ing* still, limpid.
- 激** *p'ieh⁴*, to sport in the water; billowy; pure; to beat silk in the water.
- 激** *ch'ī¹ kiā*, gratitude; excited; to vex, to impede; a breakwater; a dyke to turn the current, water impeded in its course by rocks.
- 激** same as 激 85. 76.
- 激** *'kan³* insipid, no flavor; to wash, to clean.
- 激** *ch'ê⁴ ch'eh*, clear water; to search out.
- 67 **汶** *wén⁴ wén³* a large affluent of the Yangtze in Sz'ch'uen; *mén* to dishonor, to grieve.
- 69 **沂** *s'ī²* name of a river in Kiangsu.
- 沂** *su⁴* to go against the stream, or with it; to go from; to meet one, to push up, as to a source; to revert to, to carry one's thoughts back; formerly; long ago.
- 漸** *ssī² ss'ī²* to exhaust, to run dry; the crash of ice breaking up.

- 漸** *chien⁴ tsien³* gradually, to find its way in, as water does; to advance by degrees, slowly, stealthily; little by little, to flow; to penetrate; to permeate; to be affected; to cross, as a stream; *tsien* to tinge, to imbue with; to soak into; to reach.
- 70 **淤** *yü²* mud, muddy water; matter, *pu²* a bar in a channel, to silt up; a sedge bank deposited in a stream; *yü* satiated.
- 滂** *p'ang²* great rain, the noise of a heavy rain, roar of running waters; soaked with the rain.
- 游** *yu² yiu* to roam, to stroll; to flow, to float; to drift, to swim; to travel; to enjoy one's self; to go with the crowd; to take pleasure in; *satisfe¹* pleased; an air of contentment.
- 漩** *hsüeh³ süen* an eddying fountain; a circling eddy.
- 71 **漑** *chi⁴ kai²* to lead on water for irrigation; to roll on like a torrent; swashing, inundating, flooding; to rub clean; to scour utensils, to wash bright.
- 72 **汨** *ku² kuh*, the noise of waves; to confound, to mix, to let flow; to unstop; to float, to rise; pervious, confused; *nih*, a river.
- 混** *kuang⁴ huang²* a bright expanse of water illuminated by the sun.
- 潛** same as 潛 85. 73. 71.
- 瀑** *pu⁴ puh*, a cascade, a waterfall; water rushing down a hill; *puo¹* bubbles, froth; a heavy rain.
- 洵** *hsün³ siün* to weep silently; justly, really; distant; even, equal.
- 湯** *t'ang¹* broth, soup, gravy, hot water; to bathe in warm water; repelling injustice; to remove grievances, awesome, grand.
- 澗** *shih² shi* a small stream in Shantung.
- 混** *hun⁴ 'huun* water in confusion; muddy, turbid, dull; foul, mixed, ill-sorted; disorderly; heedlessly, promiscuously, dark.
- 混** *'min³ hun¹ 'huun* turbid, foul, chaotic; died early; unsettled, disturbed; in suspense.
- 湜** *shih⁴* limpid clear water, like the River King 溱 in Shensi.
- 濕** *shih¹* wet, damp, moist, humid, lowing grounds; disappointed, dejected.
- 73 **沓** *ta⁴ tah*, rippling water, the bubbling of a stream; to back-bite; jabbering; to pile on, sluggish, remiss; avaricious.

汨
洩

yüeh¹ yueh, flowing fast and silently, as a stream; quick; limpid, pure.

滄

hsieh⁴ sieh, to leak; to ooze out; to drop; to lessen; to divulge; to tell a secret; to desist from, to reduce; to diminish.

渴

kuei⁴ k'uei³ streams flowing together; a gutter or drain in a field; a great tank for irrigating a thousand fields; a reservoir.

潛

k'ü³ K'oh, thirsty; to long for; dry; desirous of; sudden.

漫

same as 潛 85. 73. 71.

潛

man⁴ filled with water; flood; set loose; an expanse of water; breaking bounds, like a torrent; diffused; spreading; to let go; vague, as writing; wild, reckless.

漕

same as 漫 85. 73.

漕

same as 漫 85. 73.

涑

ch'ien³ s'ien to ford; to swim or dive; to hide away, to abscond, to secrete one's self; reserved, reticent, secretly; carefully, a cess-pool.

涑

s'ac³ to convey by water; tribute boats; a gulf, a gorge; to turn a water course; revenue junks; to convey revenue to Peking.

涑

wei⁴ 'wei a small river in Honan.

涑

t'eng³ t'ung water spurting out or bursting up; to open the mouth wide when talking; empty.

涑

so⁴ su³ a river, flowing; to think; to trace up to a source; to go against a stream; water.

sh'ao³ the tide; damp, moist; flood tide.

p'êng³ p'äng the noise of water.

mu⁴ muh, to cleanse, to receive; to regulate; to wash the hair; to receive favors; blessed.

mei³ mei³ indistinct; dark; a small star near the Dipper; *hwu³* to wash the face.

mo⁴ moh, scum, spittle, slaver; to perspire, to finish; to drool in sleep.

chu¹ a small stream in Shantung.

cha¹ grounds, dregs, sediment, refuse, settleings.

tieh² waves surging along; clever, smart; *sieh*, to ooze; to desist; muddy, unsettled; dirty.

沐

shu⁴ shuh, a river in Shantung.

沐

sung¹ the river which runs near Sung-kiang fu, and has given name to the town of 吳淞 Woosung.

深

shên¹ shên deep, profound; very, extremely; learned; many; intense; carefully; well; to secrete; to measure the depth.

涑

su⁴ suh, a river in Shansi; *seu³* to wash clothes; spoiled by water.

涑

lien⁴ to boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.

涑

lo⁴ loh, a bank; an estuary.

涑

ti² tih, to wash, to scour, to cleanse vessels; to clear, to purify; to reform; to dilute; arid, parched; a stable or pen for keeping cattle when fattening.

涑

hsi⁴ sih, to wash or scour rice; the water in which it has been cleaned.

涑

tung¹ a tributary of the Yellow River; a heavy shower or dew in summer; drenched.

涑

gin⁴ to drip; to wet, to soak; dropping; a pond.

涑

ch'ü³ small streams which flow off aside, when a large river overflows its banks.

涑

'shan³ to weep, to cry piteously.

涑

ch'ü³ ts'ih, varnish or lacquer tree from which the Chinese collect sap for lacker ware; to paint; adhesive; friendly; viscid or resinous juices used in varnishing; *tsieh*, a staid composed mien.

涑

li⁴ lih, a small stream in Kiang-su.

涑

luan³ shwan to flow drop by drop.

涑

hsien² yen² nien² ts'ien spittle; the watering of the mouth; succeeding; continuously flowing, as a line.

涑

sou⁴ shew³ to rinse the mouth, to scour; to wash out a thing; to purify; to gnaw.

涑

chi³ 'chi a small islet or bank in a stream; to stop at, as at a watering-place or island in the sea.

涑

shé⁴ sheh, to ford; to wade; to involve; concerned in; to spend, as time; to investigate, to implicate, to tread, to attract; acquainted with.

涑

sé⁴ seh, rough to the taste, harsh, not smooth; corrugated as skin uneven; difficult of performance.

涑

tz'ü³ 'ts'ü clear, as water; fresh, new; perspiring; to sweat.

- 瀝 *li⁴ lih*, dripping, to drip, to drop; a drop, a little left in a cup; to drain out; to filter, to strain; in *Cantonese*: a row, a line of things.
- 滅 *wei⁴ wei⁴* deep, vast, like the ocean; thick, turbid; *hwah*, the gurgling of water.
same as 85. 77. 18.
- 79 漿 *ch'ing⁴ k'ing³* a stream flowing from the side of a hill; to pour out wine or any fluid.
- 80 海 *'hai³* the sea; a large river; great; fully, altogether; at random.
- 81 瀾 *geh'an³* rippling sound of water; sportive leaping of fish; perspiration of the hands and feet.
- 83 泯 *'min³* a vast sheet of water; to flow off; exhausted, drained; destroyed, put an end to; distant, obscure, confused.
- 泚 *ti⁰* name of a stream in Chihli.
- 85 林 *ch'ui³* water.
- 泳 *yung⁰* to dive and go under water.
- 漆 *'miao³* the vastness of the sea.
- 86 淼 *'wu³* a river in Hunan.
- 滅 *mish*, to extinguish; to destroy; to cut off.
- 淡 *tan⁰* weak, thin, watery; volatile; insipid, tasteless; fresh; heartless; cool or distant; light, as color; dull, as trade; indifferent to.
- 榮 *gyung³* small rills of water; little brooks.
- 潛 *ying³* an eddy; a rivulet.
- 潑 *jung³* *gyung* to revolve; to run around, as eddies in the water.
- 87 湲 *huan³* *ghwan* the murmuring noise of a rapid current.
- 注 *yin³* the rising of waters; to soak, to drench; to give loose to; lewd, immoral; extraordinary; desire, lust, excess; to debauch; the bad; to incroach, as on another's functions or place; a long time; to overpass; very, great.

- 湑 *chio³ tsioh*, the rippling rush of water caused by stones; the noise of waves; *so⁴ shoh*, the gentle murmuring of a brook over the stones; the sportive leaps of fish; waves dashing against each other.
- 淨 *ching⁴ tsing³* to wash clean; clean, pure; actors who personify warriors and paint their faces; undefiled; limpid; only.
- 89 灇 *'ni³* many, abundance of; rising, overflow; *mi* a wide expanse of waters.
- 91 汧 *p'an⁰* the banks of a stream; water flowing.
- 淵 *yuan³* *yuen* an abyss; an eddy; deep; a gulf; a whirlpool or place where the back water seems to stop.
- 94 漪 *ti³* the ripples or curling lines made on water by a breeze, which are compared to brocading it.
- 渚 *chu³* a pool or small lake; to dig out as when making a pool, or confining its limits.
- 95 沚 *hsuan³* *ghuen* dew drops; falling tears, deep flowing water.
- 滋 *tsz³ tsz³* pleasant flavour; to enrich; humid, soft, juicy; thick, moisture; numerous, many, to fertilize, to increase; to stir up evil, to cause ill-will and riot.
- 96 汪 *'wang³* vast; a lake, an ocean; a pool, a pond; great; a deep and wide expanse of water.
- 99 泔 *'kan³* water in which rice has been scooped, and used in washing sores; to boil thick, as gruel.
- 湛 *chan⁰* dew, fresh as dew; deep, clear, to imbibe; dregs; excessive, as in dissipation.
- 100 漣 *'ch'an³* a small stream near Si-agan fu in Shensi.
- 101 涌 *'yung³* to bubble and run off, as a fountain; rising; rushing on; filling and running over; in *Cantonese*: a creek; to wash out.
- 浦 *'p'u³* a creek, a stream; a bend; a bank, a margin of a lake; a broad reach.
- 102 油 *yu³* *gyiu* oil; greasy; lard, fat; paint; shining, glazed, glossy; easy; cordial, agreeing; *yu³* to oil, to paint.
same as 170. 102.
- 潏 *liu³* to flow gently; to issue forth; a current; smooth, glossy; to float.
- 潏 *pi⁴ pi⁴*, the bubbling of water in a fountain; a deficiency.
- 潏 *pi⁴ pi⁴*, a bathing house.

- 105 潏 *hsi¹ sh¹*, a wave, the rolling of waves.
 潏 *shih¹ shi¹*, a small inlet in the midst of a stream; a hummock in a river; water rising still higher and standing at that point.
 潏 *tsü¹ tsz¹* a dark color.
- 106 湔 *pi¹* the motion of a vessel; the ripple of water.
 湔 *ch'u¹ ch'uh¹*, water flowing into a reservoir or pool; to flush from excitement.
 湔 *p'an¹* dregs; spots on the face; dirty rice-washing used to scrub the face.
 湔 *p'o¹ p'oh¹*, to sprinkle, to scatter, to ooze out; dissipated; bold, vigorous.
- 107 澄 *têng¹ chén¹*, *k'ing* clear, limpid; still; pure.
- 108 泊 *po¹ poh¹*, the glare on the water; a ripple, to stop; to fasten or moor a boat; to anchor; a marshy lake.
 泉 *ch'üan¹ s'üan¹* a spring, source of a stream; a fountain; the head-waters of a river; money, riches.
 潜 *chieh¹ j'ai¹* the rippling sound of water; incessant rain and wind.
 湟 *huang¹ ghwang* cold water.
- 109 波 *po¹* waves; a ruffled surface; moved; a glance of the eye; to communicate, to flow along; wrinkled, venerable.
- 110 溢 *i¹ yi¹ yih¹*, a vessel full to the brim; ready to overflow, to run over, abundant; to spread abroad; to diffuse; still as water in a vessel; a handful.
- 111 湔 *p'en¹ p'an¹* water bubbling and roaring, as in a swift current; to soak.
- 112 湔 *k'o¹ k'oh¹*, to get to suddenly, as a boat striking the bank; to ground, to lean against; to reach.
- 113 温 *wên¹ wên¹* warm, genial, cordial; to warm; tepid, placid, mild, kind, gentle; soothing; matured, acquainted with.
- 114 湔 *chin¹ tsin¹* a rapid flow of water; saliva.
- 115 湔 *lan¹* floating; to exceed; to encroach, overflowing; intruding on; to soak, profuse, lawless; irregular; addicted to; unsettled; wet, oozy.
- 116 湔 *lu¹* a river in Chehkiang.
- 117 泪 same as 淚 85. 63.

- 118 渺 *mien¹* a vast expanse of water.
 濬 *chün¹ hün¹ sien¹* deep, as an abyss of water, to deepen, to dig a channel; to regulate; serious, profound, as regard; abstruse, well read; to take out from, to use part.
- 119 滇 *tien¹* a lake south of Yunnan fu; *st'ien* vast, full.
- 120 渺 *'miao¹* small; white, vast; indistinct appearance of the ocean; vague, boundless.
- 121 涓 *mei¹* the brink of a stream; plants growing thick and tangled along the edge of a pool or river.
- 122 澤 *tsz¹ tseh¹*, kindness, softened, a marsh; a pool, to fertilize, to enrich; to anoint; to benefit, to show kindness to; to moisten; breeches or underclothes.
- 123 湘 *hsiang¹*, *xiang* name of a district and lake in Chehkiang.
- 124 滴 *chi¹ k'ueh¹*, land filled up or regained from a river; islets risen in the stream; to bubble, to gush out; water flowing rapidly.
- 125 浞 *szü¹ sz¹* the banks of a river; the embouchure of a stream.
- 126 洩 *to¹ to¹*, to let down; to drop, as a line into a well; to drop, as rain; used for 澍 *chü* cōbre.
- 127 洩 *huo¹ huoh¹*, dashing; waves; roaring of breaking billows.
- 128 澹 *t'êng¹ t'äng¹* little stream lets or drippings running into a brook; carried away, as by a flood; soaked, saturated; to settle, as sediment; in *Pe-kingese*: *luh*, to drain off.
- 129 洩 *si¹* a small tributary of the river Han in Hupeh; *chi* a bank or dyke.
- 130 漂 *p'iao¹* tossing about; to bleach; to float; to drift; to be moved, as by the waves, cold, bleak.
- 131 滴 *si¹* water dropping and soaking into the ground; the pattering of rain or hail; to instill by drops; thin.
- 132 滴 *chên¹*, *chên* a small stream in Honan; a river in Hupeh; to reach; easy; comfortable.
- 133 湔 *chiu¹*, *tsiu* a pool; a pond; cool, refreshing, as a breeze; to distress; to sadden; *'tsiao* to be stopped, as water by a dyke or in a tsuk.
- 134 湔 *shao¹* to sprinkle; water driven by the wind and dashing against things; wet by the rain.
- 135 湔 *hsieh¹ h'ueh¹*, a stream flowing rapidly from a hole.
- 136 湔 *wa¹* low ground, swamp; a puddle; a hollow; the foot-steps of an ox, in which dirty water collects.

- 瀰** *k'u¹ k'uh*, deep water, as in a pool.
- 117 **泣** *ch'i⁴ kih*, to weep silently, as for a parent's death; grieved, heart broken; lamenting; *lih*, impetuous.
- 漳** *chang¹* a large tributary of the River Wéi in Honan.
- 潼** *st'ung³* to overflow and destroy a road; damp, wet.
- 118 **潞** *fu²* to cross a stream on small floats fastened to each other.
- 滌** *shé¹ sheh*, a bank deposited near the shore by silt, on which people can land.
- 滓** *pi⁴ pih*, to strain off the water or gravy from a dish, as of rice; to squeeze out the juice.
- 119 **汜** *mi³* an important affluent of the River Siang in Hunan.
- 漢** *fén⁴ fán³* a stream in Shansi, whose head waters spout up as a fountain.
- 潏** *lin³* clear water rippling down rocky ravines.
- 120 **潔** *chieh³ kih*, pure, chaste, clear, clean; neat, trim, untainted; to correct.
- 灑** *san²* to water plants.
- 灑** *t'a⁴ t'ah*, ancient name of a stream in Shantung.
- 灑** *wei² wéi* a river in Shantung.
- 122 **灑** *lo²* a river flowing into the Tungting lake.
- 123 **洋** *yang³* the ocean; vast, extensive; wide, overspreading; foreign; a voyage by sea, a passage.
- 漾** *yang⁶* water in commotion, ripples, rapids; vast and large, as rising waves; in *Fuhchau*: to talk about, to make known; to shake.
- 漾** *yao³* boundless.
- 124 **漻** *liao* deep and clear like the deep sea.
- 瀚** *han⁴* the northern sea; the most arid and barren part of Gobi.
- 滃** *wéng³ wǎng* to rise and float, as clouds and mist; the drizzling look of a fog.
- 滃** *hsi¹ hih*, the noise of flowing water; running, murmuring, gurgling.
- 滂** *f'a¹ tah*, to dampen, to soak through; soaked.

- 漢** *yi⁴ yih*, a boiling current caused by a rock in a stream.
- 濯** *cho³ choh*, to wash, to cleanse, to purify; to rinse; to drink; to ramble about; fat, as a deer; great, bright, as a fame.
- 125 **渚** *'chu³* an inlet; a low place; a wash in a river; a deposit appearing above the waters.
- 126 **洑** *érh³ 'rh* water flowing in diverging streams; warm water.
- 渥** *nwan⁴ nwan³* warm water; the water left after bathing.
- 湍** *t'uan¹ tw'an* water gushing out; a rapid current; the reflex current or undertow.
- 128 **汨** *érh³ 'rh* a small affluent of the Yellow River in Honan.
- 潏** *shé⁴ sheh*, a river in Hupeh; *nieh*, watery.
- 129 **津** *chin¹ ching¹ 'sin* a ford; to imbue; a ferry; a place where streams meet; a creek; a narrow; a mart where boats stop; to moisten; to soften by soaking, saliva; the sap of trees.
- 130 **淆** *yan² shiao* muddy water; mixed up, confused.
- 淵** *yü⁴ yuh*, one of the headwaters of an affluent of the River Han in Honan.
- 涓** *ch'uan¹ k'uen* a brook, a stream, a rill; pure, clear; to cleanse, to select; to exclude.
- 涓** *shu²* a lake; a large pool.
- 湖** *hsiao¹ shiao* to thaw, to digest, to annul, to weed and consume, to dissipate; to exhaust; dispersed; saleable, transpiring; to melt, to liquefy, to lessen by using, to do away with.
- 消** *fei² f'ei* an affluent of the Poyang lake.
- 肥** *hsiu² 'sin* water in which rice has been boiled or rinsed.
- 滂** *wei⁴ wéi³* roaring, hurrying, as rapids.
- 渭** *hsü² 'sü* to put herbs or grass in a basket or vat for spirits to drip through, and thus become clear; abundant; pure, limpid; in drops like dew.
- 渭** *chiao¹ shiao* name of a river; a vast prospect.
- 滸** *shun³* the margin of a stream, a steep bank; a brink, the slope of a bank.

- 132 汨 *chi⁴ ki²* the broth of boiled meats; fertile; to reach to; name of a river.
 133 渚 *ch'ou⁴ ch'ou²* the effluvia of water; name of a stream in Honan.
 134 涘 *hsio² hioh²* a rivulet dry in winter and running in the summer; the noise of a torrent.
 135 渚 *hsi² sih²* land which has been overflowed by the tide and thus become salt; saltish.
 136 滔 *t'ao²* to flow; water rising; to overpass bounds; the rapid continuous waters of a stream.
 137 活 *hu² hwoh²* alive; moveable; lively; running, bubbling, active, bright, cheerful; to vivify; work, livelihood, occupation.
 138 舞 *'wu²* a river in Hunan.
 139 浪 *lang²* waves, billows; unsettled; profligate; dissipated; wasteful, extravagant; rude, impertinent, lawless; undecided; a drum.
 140 濛 *meng² gung²* mist, small drizzling rain, foggy; Scotch mist.
 141 濞 *to²* name of an ancient lake or marsh which was drained by Yü, in Shantung.
 142 漠 *mo⁴ moh²* a sandy desert; careless manner; dry; indifferent to, as pleasure.
 143 莽 *mang²* level and waste as a desert; vast, like the ocean.
 144 瀟 *hsiao² siao²* name of a river in Yunnan.
 145 瀟 *'tung²* the noise of anything falling into the water.
 146 瀟 *huo² hwoh²* to rain profusely; water pouring down after a rain; the dashing of water; to cook, to boil.
 147 瀟 *hu²* the bank of a stream; name of a river in Shansi.
 148 瀟 *gyü²* a rivulet running between two hillocks or rising banks.
 149 瀟 *sao²* the sound of washing rice in an earthen dish.
 150 濁 *cho² choh²* thick, foul, muddy, obscure, impure; dull, stupid; degenerate.
 151 瀟 *gyung²* wide and deep as a vast expanse of water.
 152 瀟 *hsü² süh²* a ditch or gutter to drain a field, eight feet broad and deep; the moat of a city; a gate to regulate water flowing; to empty; overflowing, flooded.

- 153 涿 *te'ung²* smaller streams flowing into a large one; the place where the waters meet.
 154 滴 *'to²* the surface of water roughened by the wind.
 155 滾 *kun² 'kwn²* water bubbling or boiling; to stir up; to roll about or over.
 156 滾 *'jang²* an abundant, heavy dew; muddy water flowing, or water stopped in its flow because of silt; see also 85, 30.
 157 灑 *sa² shai²* 'sha to sprinkle; to wash, to disperse; respectful; see also 164, 85.
 158 潭 *'an²* name of a river near the Tungting lake; deep; great; unfathomable; deep pools in a river; a vast pond.
 159 潭 *hsieh⁴ hia²* a creek or canal; a small inlet; in *Pekingese*: thin, as cougees or paste.
 160 洶 *'chung²* the roaring sound of rushing waters.
 161 洶 *'hu²* the sloping bank of a river; a slope or easy descent to the water side.
 162 澹 *tan⁴ 'an²* still, tranquil, placid; like flowing water; to move.
 163 澹 *sch'u²* a small stream in Shansi.
 164 浴 *yü² yuh²* to bathe; to fly; to purify; to cleanse the heart; to flit or skim down, as swallows or butterflies.
 165 涇 *'fou² 't'eu²* to wash; a small affluent of the Yellow River in Shansi.
 166 澧 *feng² 'fung²* a stream in Shensi.
 167 澧 *yen²* water moving beautifully, as the boisterous, rolling sea.
 168 澧 *gi²* hoarfrost and snow covering the ground.
 169 澧 *'li²* one of the large affluents of the Tung-ting lake.
 170 涿 *cho² choh²* dropping, trickling; to fall drop by drop, a stillicidium; to strike on the water.
 171 涿 *ghao²* a moat with water in it; the city ditch.
 172 濠 *'tang²* water roaring and rushing along; similar to 濤 *tang²* vast.
 173 濠 *hui⁴ hui²* a stream overflowing its banks; to separate; dispersed; broken; a flight, a rout; defeated; driving surges; enraged, hasty.
 174 潰 *tsü⁴ tsü²* to soak; to dye; to tint; damaged by water; the death of a brute.

- 潑** *tsan^o* to stir up water, to soil; to spatter, to splash; shallow; turbid water; to hit one with water; in Cantonese: to recoil, to rebound.
- 瀨** *lai^o* water flowing over the sand; a show reach; rippling over stones.
- 瀆** *fén² sūn* small streamlets caused by the overflow of a river; the brink of a river.
- 瀆** *chéng¹* ching a branch of the North River in Kwangtung.
- 濱** *pin¹* a shore bank, beach, or margin; near, adjoining.
- 濱** *kan^o* the name of the central river of Kiangsi.
- same as 滂 85. 57.
- 瀦** *chien⁴ tsien²* to splash, to spatter; a swift current or race-way, where the water dashes up; to spurt on; to color; to tint.
- 瀦** *mai³* one of the headwaters of the Mih-lo River 相羅江 which rises in Kiangsi, and flows westerly into the Tungting Lake.
- 瀦** *tu² tuh*, a ditch, an outlet, a sluice; the large drain of a country, as a great river; foul, muddy; to annoy; to despise.
- 泥** *ch¹ choh*, to soak; to steep in water a little, to dampen; scurf on the hands; dirty crust on dishes.
- 潞** *lu^o* a river in Shensi.
- 渾** *hun⁴ shun* muddy; one mass; mingled; turbid; sordid, dirty, confused; the whole, the mass, entire; even, uniform; *kw'un* to circulate, as goods; to roll continuously.
- 潏** *p¹ pih*, to wash clean, to whiten, to brighten, as knowledge does the mind.
- 潏** *ju⁴ juh*, damp, rich; vaporish; steaming, close, hot; savory.
- 濃** *néng² nung²* mud; thick; rich; strong; heavy as dew; strong as a decoction, seasoned; nervous, terse as style; kind, hearty.
- 遂** *nei^o* a sluice or ditch between fields to drain them.
- 逢** *féng² fung* the name of a river; a pool, a marsh; *p'äng* the swirling eddies in a stream.
- 漣** *t'ü² t'uh*, slippery and miry.

- 漣** *lien²* the wind raising ripples on the water; unceasing.
- 漣** *i⁴ yi⁴ yih*, damp, as from dew; moist, soaked; to steep; *yah*, to fall into a pit or ditch; water running down, as from a hillside.
- 渚** *huo⁴ huoh*, the noise of waters roaring and dashing; *kw'oh*, a small stream in Shantung.
- same as 吹 76. 39.
- 渚** *chiu¹ tsiu* to swim.
- 渚** *t'ung³* milk of mares or cows, once used to wash the emperor's feet; muddy water; a noise.
- 渚** *kan^o* water leaking into a boat; mud; to sink; a superlative, very.
- 渚** *shan²* 'shen water rippling and glinting as it flows rapidly.
- 渚** *'min²* water flowing gently; a watery expanse.
- 渚** *chien⁴ kien²* a mountain stream; a rivulet or torrent, at the bottom of a gorge.
- 渚** *gan³* streams mixing together; billows, waves; dirty water in which rice has been washed.
- 渚** *jun²* moist, to moisten; to enrich, to fatten, to benefit, to increase, to imitate; to follow.
- same as 潤 169. 85.
- 渚** *shu³ ch'u³* a small branch of the Yangtze River.
- 渚** *lê⁴ leh*, to split rocks; the cleavage or veins of rocks; to split open; to clarify or settle, as sugar-syrup with eggs; to write.
- 渚** *mo⁴ meh*, shallow water; shallows, strands.
- 渚** *'sus²* slippery, smooth; something which will make slippery.
- 渚** *kuai² ghwai* a large stream which drains the province of Honan; an even, equable flow, like this river.
- 渚** *jung¹* a sluice or waste-weir opened along the banks of the Yellow River to receive the waters which then ran into it farther on.
- 渚** *'chun²* to equalize; to weight, to adjust, to level, to allow; to measure; a rule, a gauge, a plumb-line; exact; true, as a watch; even, just.
- 渚** *kuan² kwax²* to drink; to flow; to assemble; to discharge; collected; to water, as flowers; to give one drink; to force one to drink; luxuriant, bushy, as trees; much.

- 渠** *ch'í ts'ih*, a fountain gently bubbling up; the noise of boiling or bubbling.
same as 渠 85. 172.
- 灘** *t'an'* a rapid; a beach; the obstruction arising from rocks or sand banks; in *Cantonese*: 'an beach covered at high tide; a flat shore; reclaimed land lying along river banks.
- 173 **漣** *yün' syun* the waves rising high, applied especially to those on the River Yangtsz'.
ling' a winding reach in a river.
- 灞** *pa'* a small affluent of the River Wei in Shensi.
- 濡** *ju' jü* to immerse; to moisten; thick, viscid; sediment-like; damp, wet; glossy, fresh; mild, forbearing, patient, enduring; to urinate; to soak in.
- 174 **清** *ch'ing'* *ts'ing* pure, limpid, clear; incorruptible; right principled; ringing clear, as the tone of a bell; to purify, to make clear; *Manchu*; *ts'ing'* to make cool.
- 176 **酒** *'mien'* sunk in excess; flushed with liquor; drunk, intoxicated; addicted to.
- 177 **漢** *han'* a man; a Chinaman; a fine fellow; form, stature, appearance; the milky way.
- 178 **淪** *wei'* *wei'* to return; to flow back.
- 179 **灺** *chien'* *tsien* to destroy; a spring appearing and disappearing at intervals; an intermittent fountain; to moisten, to soak.
- 灺** *hsieh'* *hiao'* mist or dewy vapor on the sea; night damps in northern regions, which are conducive of health.
- 180 **涸** *ch'í' k'ih*, damp; juicy, as meat; dark; in *Cantonese*: sticky or oily; muddy; slow, indisposed.
- 181 **涸** *hsü' sū* the hair on the chin; to wait for, to expect, to get what is asked or required; ought, must; should be; necessary requisite; good for use, serviceable; slow, dilatory.
- 瀨** *yü'* a tributary of the Yangtsz' River in Sz'ch'uen.
- 瀨** *'ying'* an ancient district in Ngan-hwui.
- 瀨** *'hung'*, quicksilver; a vast vapory appearance; whirling about; girating, as water in an eddy.

- 瀨** *hao'* the vast stretch of the ocean, boundless and magnificent; vast, unfathomable; the liquor in which pulse has been boiled, once used for washing the hair, and by priests to wash Buddha.
- 瀨** *'pin'* the bank of a stream; a shore, a beach; near, adjoining.
- 182 **瀨** *fēng'* *fung* the dashing, rippling sound of waves along the beach.
- 184 **瀨** same as 瀨 85. 123.
- 187 **瀨** *'shuan'* *shuan'* to wash, to rinse.
- 188 **滑** *hua'* *hwah*, smooth, slippery, sharp; oily and shining; cunning; flattering; confused, as turbid water; soap-stone.
- 189 **瀨** *hao'* a long dreary rain, a pool.
- 193 **瀨** *ho'* *hoh*, name of a small lake in Kiangsu.
- 瀨** *hsün'* *sin* an affluent of the Yangtsz' River in Sz'ch'uen.
- 195 **漁** *syü'* to fish; a fisherman; to seize, to take indiscriminately whatever comes; immoderate.
- 197 **瀨** *'lu'* salt land, bitter, salt; a salt preparation, pickle, brine.
- 瀨** same as 瀨 85. 31
- 198 **瀨** *lu'* *luh*, to ooze out, to leak; water drained off; dregs; to cleanse water.
- 灺** *sa'* *'sha sha'* to sprinkle, to wash, to disperse, to scatter, to divide; respectful; swift; snow; to cast, as a fisherman the net; *sin'* shivering.
- 灺** *'piao'* sleet and rain falling fast.
- 201 **瀨** *huang'* *shwang* a lake without an outlet; a pool; a dyke, a dam; water that sparkles, deep and pure; *hwang'* to dye paper of a straw color.
- 205 **瀨** *ch'ēng'* *ching* a branch of the T'atung River in Shantung; *'mien'* a town in Honan.
- 206 **瀨** *'ting'* a rivulet or brook.
- 210 **濟** *chi'* *tsi'* to help, to be beneficial to; to aid, to succor, to relieve; to furnish gratuitous aid; to cross a stream; to bring about; to stop, as the rain, to complete, to further; able, clever.
- 212 **瀨** *lung'* a river or town in Kansuh.

- 214 滌 *yo⁴ yoh, yū⁴h⁴* to boil; to cook with water, as a soup or stew; to wash, to cleanse out; to soak; to wet trough.
- 86 火 *huo³* 'huo fire, fiery; fever; to burn; urgent full speed; lustful.
- 1 灯 *tēng³* *tūng* a lamp, a lantern; laws or precepts of Buddha; moral lights; a flame.
'ping³ light of fire; luminous, bright, clear; perspicuous.
- 炳 *chēng¹* *ching* steam; mist; exhalations; to stew, to distil, to decoct; a multitude; a prince; clouds of dust; liberal, generous; to lay down; to enter.
- 炷 *'chu⁴* a lamp wick; to light; a stick of incense; classifier of incense sticks.
- 4 灰 *same as 灰 86. 27.*
- 炆 *cha⁴* a crackling sound, as of a clap of thunder; a discharge, as of a gun.
- 炆 *cha³* *chah*, to fry in oil or in lard; *cha³* coal broken up into fragments; bits; to blow up, to burst.
- 炸 *tsu³* no, not, not to be, not to have; none.
- 無 *chiu³* 'chiu to cauterize; to raise blisters by burning moxa, or the dried tinder of the artemisia, on the skin.
- 灸 *same as 爇 86. 75.*
- 5 炆 *hsieh³* 'sie the ashes of a lamp or pastile; an expiring wick.
- 炆 *same as 晒 72. 7.*
- 7 烜 *k'ang³* a stove bed; to dry by a fire; to bake; to toast; to roast; in Cantonese: to run a boat ashore.
- 8 炕 *p'eng¹* *p'ang* to fry; to boil; to decoct for food; it once meant to eat, as beasts their prey.
- 烹 *shun³* bright, fiery, blazing; *'tun* to scorch a tortoise shell for divination; obscure.
- 燂 *lien⁴* to melt, to refine.
- 9 燂 *hsi³* *hiu* excellent, beautiful; felicitous; happy; amiable; good, minute, fine; *hiao* to decoct, to boil, to fumigate.
- 燂 *pao¹* to heat, to boil; to cook with water; an earthenpot; a saucepan; a grenade.
- 保 *chung¹* to dry by a fire; a flash or flame; to bake, to roast.
- 12 烘

- 13 炯 *chiung³* 'chiung hot; bright, clear; severe, like fire.
- 炯 *'tung³* the aspect of a flame; a furious fire.
- 15 炆 *lieh⁴* ardent; cruel; excellent; majestic, burning, hot; impetuous, enthusiastic; fierce; meritorious; chaste; energy; flame, brightness; vigor; imposing, dignified; cold; to broil.
- 18 烈 *chien¹* 'tsien to fry fat or oil; to simmer in water or fat in a pan, until the fluid is evaporated; to dry in a pan; to decoct; to vex, to harass; *tsien³* to cover and candy fruit by dipping it in boiling sugar.
- 煎 *shuo³* *choh*, *shuo³* to burn; to cauterize with moxa; to singe; to over-roast; clear, distinct.
- 20 灼 *ss⁴* 'sz' *hs¹* the Malayan rhinoceros; its skin is fit for making armor.
- 灼 *sp'ao³* to roast; to fry, as a hash; to exhibit violent passions.
- 烏 *sp'ao⁴* to roast; a cannon; a rocket; to bake in the ashes; to wrap in clay and roast.
- 焦 *au³* 'nges the time of great heat and drought, when a sacrifice and prayers were offered.
- 23 炮 *ts'ui³* an extinguisher; to plunge and put out fire; to temper; to burn.
- 燂 *ch'ao³* *ch'uo³* *ch'oh*, light, bright; heat, coloring; hot, boiling, as water.
- 燂 *'tien³* a point; a dot, a spot; a speck; a little, a comma; the stroke of a clock; to point out, to nod in assent; to light, as a lamp.
- 点 *hui¹* 'hui ashes; to despair; lavender; embers; gray color; soot; lime; dust; to plaster; to turn pale, to faint; disheartened.
- 27 灰 *hsia⁴* *hiah*, fiery, blazing; to scold, to provoke; to boil in water, to cook by boiling.
- 30 烱 *chao³* another form for 燂; a fire-fly; bright.
- 烱 *'ai³* the soot or cinders from a fire; smoky soot.
- 烱 *tsao⁴* *sao³* dry, scorched, parched; chapped; to dry by the fire; violent.
- 烱 *shan⁴* *shen³* to blow a fire and make it burn brighter; to incite; to blaze up; bright, clear.
- 烱 *hsi¹* *hi* to worship a star; the glitter of a star; to roast.

烹 *hai¹ hi* hot, heat; to roast, to boil; bright; abundant, diversified; in epitaphs, denotes one who has merit and peace.
烙 *lao⁴ loh*, to burn, red-hot; burning; to brand, to roast, to bake; a branding iron.
君 *hsün¹ hiun* a blaze; odors from cooking flesh, whether fragrant or unsavory; fumes from sacrifices.
燂 *se⁴ ang⁴* to warm, to toast.

k'ao³ hot hair, a dry, burning atmosphere.

pei⁴ pēi³ to dry over a fire; to hatch eggs with fire.

yen⁰ rest, repose; the martin, the swallow; leisurely, easy, peaceful; alone; to disgrace, to bring reproach on; a feast; to please; in *Cantonese*: a shuttlecock; *yen* a principality near the present Peking.

yen⁴ smoke; opium; tobacco; misty vapor; India ink.

31 **烟** *tsao⁰* a furnace, a fire place, a stove; to light the fire; a bunch of grass or kindlings for fuel.

32 **灶** *shao¹* to burn, to roast, to boil, to light, hot, feverish; to offer incense; inflammable.
燒 *jē⁴ jeh*, warm, hot, ardent, feverish, restless, energetic, to warm.

same as 熱 86. 32.

yen¹ smoke; opium, tobacco; misty vapor; India ink.

33 **燾** *tao⁰* to cover over, to overspread, as the sunlight; to envelop, as a mist or smoke.

34 **烽** *fēng² fūng* a fire-place of brick of a conical shape to light beacon fires on, so as to notify an enemy's approach.

35 **煖** *chūn⁴ tsun³* a fire burning; to put out a fire; to scorch or prick shell in divination.

36 **煖** *yi⁴ nih*, a blaze, a light; bright, brilliant; dry; rancid, not fresh, also read *sih*.

37 **爇** same as 赤 155.

huan⁴ huan³ blaze, flame, light, bright, resplendent, brilliant.

yū⁴ yuh, *ao⁴* a hot sun; warm; latent heat; warmed by sunshine.

same as 燜 86. 169.

39 **熟** *shou³ shu² shuh*, ripe; cooked; skilled; matured, mellow, well cooked, acquainted with, skilled, intimate, friendly, soft, pliable; smoothed.

燄 *for³ few* steam or vapor ascending with a noise.

40 **灾** *tsai¹* dangerous; calamity that comes from above, as floods, pestilence, drought, caterpillars; divine judgments; plagues, miseries, misfortunes, adverse.

41 **尉** *wei⁴ yū⁴ yūn⁴ wei³* to smooth cloth with a hot iron; a flat-iron that holds coal; to rub and push, as in ironing; an iron; to smooth; to iron (clothes).

hsien² sien to scald; to boil in water, as for soup; warm, comfortable.

po⁴ poh, to crackle, to burst from heat, the crackling noise of fire.

'ch'ao³ to fry; to roast in a pan.

42 **炒** *'liao³* beacon lights; to burn; a hanging lamp; to set on fire; to illuminate; a link, a signal light; fuel, brilliant.

46 **炭** *tan⁰* charcoal, wood coals; charred wood; embers; black.

kang⁴ a hard, well tempered blade; to harden iron by passing it through the fire.

47 **災** *tsai¹* dangerous; calamity that comes from above, as floods, pestilence, drought, caterpillars; divine judgments; plagues; miseries, misfortunes; adverse, calamitous; dangerous.

same as 灾 86. 12.

48 **炬** *chū⁴ kū²* a torch of reeds, a link made of old bamboo with cut up; to burn, to light.

49 **烏** *'u¹* black; a crow; inky, dark; what! how! not reduced to order, promiscuous; to obverse a coin.

hs¹ hi flourishing, prosperous; bright; extensive, lasting; to dry; strong.

same as 靈 173. 30.

58 **灵** *hsi² sih*, to extinguish; to quash; to cover a fire in the ashes; to put out a fire.

same as 滅 85. 86.

61 **燄** *tsai¹* calamity that comes from above, as floods, pestilence, drought, caterpillars; divine judgments; plagues; miseries, misfortunes; dangerous.

ch'ih⁴ ch'ih² blaze, flame; glare, effulgence, splendor; to burn, to spread; numerous.

熾

- 63 炉 same as 爐 86. 108.
- 煽 *shan¹ shen* to excite; to delude; to set fire; to make blaze; to excite people, to seduce to sedition, to make a ferment.
- 66 燉 *tun⁶ t'un* to stew; a blaze, a raging fire; red, fiery; to dress by steam; to boil by putting the dish into that which holds the water.
- 煞 *sha¹ shah*, to kill, to murder; to strike dead, as by the sun; detrimental; to injure by malaria, to end; a twinkling.
- 熬 *ao¹ g'ao* to decoct, to boil, to distil; to simmer; to hanker for, to disturb; in *Shanghai*: offensive; repellent.
- 燉 *ch'ieh⁴ k'ioh*, to dry anything at the fire, or in the sun; dried thoroughly.
- 69 烱 *hai¹ chin* the effulgent, burning sun; the garish heat of midday.
- 烱 *ss'it¹ sz'* the smell of anything burning; scorched, as food when cooking.
- 71 炁 another form of 氣 *k'i²* used by Taoists in writing charms.
- 72 煥 *huang³ huan²* to dazzle; to flash; a flash; the blaze of fire.
- 爆 *paot¹* to fizz, fire bursting, to burn; fireworks; to crackle; to blast rocks; hot; to dry by the fire.
- 煬 *yi⁴ yih*, a blaze, a light; bright; brilliant; dry; rancid, not fresh, said of chestnuts.
- 煬 *gyang³* to roast, to seorch; to warm at the fire; to refine or purify, as beeswax; to assay, to fuse, hot, blazing; to put or stand before a fire.
- 照 *chao⁶* to illumine; like, the same as; to care for; to oversee; to patronize; light; whereas; a permit, a pass, a release.
- 煦 *hsü³ 'hü* the genial stimulating warmth of the sun; to boil, to heat; to mature; hot, vivifying, nutritive; kind, gracious; a red carnation color.
- 焜 *hun³ 'houn* fire, flame, bright.
- 焜 *hsing¹ sing* a raging, hot fire.
- 煜 *yü⁴ yuh*, the bright blaze of fire; glorious, shining, full; lustrous; unsullied as a good name.
- 75 烱 *mo⁴ moh*, the last of a fire, a dull fire; the fire's end.
- 烱 same as 炁 86. 4.
- 燂 *cha² chah*, to fry food; to boil in fat or oil; to scald by pouring on water.

- 煉 *lien⁴* to melt, to refine, to separate dross by fire, to test character, to discipline the mind.
- 燦 *shuo⁶ shoh*, bright, splendid, brilliant; to glisten, to shine; to embellish.
- 焚 *fēn² f'fēn* to burn, to set on fire; to destroy utterly.
- 煤 *mei³ mei²* coal; soot; charcoal, embers; fossil coal.
- 燄 *jou³ J'eu* to bend wood by application of fire or steam.
- 燄 *'k'ao²* to dry at the fire; burning.
- 76 炊 *ch'ui¹* to boil, to cook, to steam; to dress food.
- 77 焉 *yen¹* how? what? don't; thereupon; after that.
- 79 煨 same as 煨 167. 79.
- 煨 *hui³ 'hui* to burn, to set fire to; a blaze, flaming; bright, splendid.
- 煨 *ch'ing⁴ k'ing²* heat withering up things; hot, feverish.
- 85 燙 *t'ang⁶* to scald; a batch; to wash; to smooth or iron; to rub smooth; to boil; blistering hot, as iron which will burn the hand.
- 86 炎 *yen³* to blaze; flame, hot, burning; glorious, brilliant, what draws the eyes of men; ardent.
- 燠 *chu²* to burn food in cooking; the skin which sticks to the pan.
- 燠 *ch'ung³ sh'ung* to fly back or return quickly; alone, desolate, unprotected, as a lone orphan, or one who is helpless.
- 營 *ying²* a barrack; to do; to make; to live in a market; to measure; to scheme, to plan; to regulate, to define, to get a living, to build; a cantonment, military; troops of the line.
- 榮 *ying³* the light of many lamps in a house; sparkling, twinkling; shimmering; a doubtful, intermittent light; to lighten up.
- 燭 *'wu³* embers covered or smothered over; to cook.
- 燭 same as 燭 86. 86. 134.
- 燭 *sjan³* to light, to burn, to kindle; to boil, to simmer.
- 燭 *yen⁶* brilliant, drawing the gaze of men; the fury of a fire.
- 燭 same as 燭 86. 119.

- 變 *hsieh⁴ sieh*, to blend, to harmonize; to adjust properly, to keep in due relation; to mature.
same as 燂 86. 166.
- 燂 *chiao¹ tsiao³* to burn the moxa; to char wood, to scorch; to sear, to scorch a terrapin's shell for divination; to burn over dry grass.
- 87 煖 *nuan³ 'nuan nan³* warm, warmth of fire; friendly, kind.
- 燭 *chio³ tsioh*, a flambeau, a torch or link; a lighted match burned at night on a cry of alarm.
- 94 然 *jan³* really, naturally; is, am; truly, it is so; but, then, yes; to burn.
- 95 炫 *hsüan⁴ huen³* the brightness of fire; luminous, refulgent, shining; to dazzle, to lighten.
- 99 堪 *shên³ shên³* a brazier or portable furnace, such as are used to warm rooms; some have three corners.
- 102 煨 *wei¹ wei¹* to cook or roast in the ashes; to bake; to warm before the fire.
- 燁 *pi⁴ pih*, fiery: the roar or noise of a great fire.
- 燂 *pi⁴ pih*, to dry by fire; in *Cantonese*: to boil flesh till the water is gone.
- 燂 *fan²* to roast meat for sacrifices.
- 105 燈 *têng² têng²* a light, a lamp, a lantern; moral lights; laws or precepts of Buddha.
- 106 煌 *huang² shuang* blaze, bright, dazzling; splendid; luminous as stars.
- 108 煨 *wên¹ yun³ yün⁴* smoke without a blaze, a smothered fire; a warm vapor or steam, such as imparts a genial feeling in spring; to smooth out things by heat; thick smoke.
- 燼 *chin⁴ tsin³* ashes, embers, snuff; a residuum after combustion; the relics; the remnant, as of a conquered people; the remains, the snuff of a candle.
- 燼 same as 燂 86. 147.
- 燼 *liu²* a stove, fire place, grate, furnace, or other place for holding fire.
- 113 燼 *lan²* to toast or roast a cake before the fire till it becomes browned.
- 115 燼 *ch'iao³ 'ts'iao* to change the color of, as to blacken by smoke, to colly, to cure by smoke.
- 119 燼 *ts'an⁴* bright, clear, luminous; resplendent, brilliant.

- 燼 *lin²* an ignis fatuus, which is seen hovering on old battle fields, and supposed to proceed from the blood of men and horses.
- 燼 *mi²* boiled to pieces; entirely macerated; consumed, destroyed, as a people by oppression.
- 123 燼 *yang³* to roast, to scorch; to warm at the fire; to refine or purify, as beeswax; to assay; to fuse; hot, blazing.
- 燼 *chao² choh*, to set fire to, to flare up, to blaze out.
- 124 燼 *liu²* to scorch; to put in the blaze; burning; heating.
- 燼 *hsi⁴ hih*, to heat, to burn; to roast.
- 燼 *i⁴ yih*, brilliant, glorious; glistening, sparkling.
- 燼 *yao⁴ yüeh⁴* to illumine, to shine on; lustrous, glorious, shining, bright.
- 125 燼 *'k'ao²* to warm, to roast, to toast; to fry; to char, as a beam.
- 煮 *'chu²* to boil, to decoct, boiled, decocted; to cook, to dress food.
- 126 燼 *t'uan² 'tuo'an* fire blazing up, red as fire.
- 128 燼 *nieh⁴* a little warm; a genial, agreeable temperature, as from the sun or a fire.
- 130 炙 *chih⁴* to broil, to warm, to heat; to roast flesh; to cauterize; to be intimate with; to approach; near.
- 燼 *hsieh¹ hieh*, vapor or heated air raising; fire heating or drying things fiercely.
- 燼 *hsiung² chung* the bear.
- 燼 *chu²* to scorch, to burn; blackened; singed.
- 134 燼 *ts'uan⁴ tsu'an²* a furnace; to cook; a mess, a table.
- 燼 *yen⁴* glare, flame; light, bright; brilliant; drawing the gaze of men; the fury of a fire.
- 138 燼 *'lang⁴* fire; the bright blaze of a fire.
- 140 燼 *chao⁴* to fry; a blazing fire; the crust left on a pan after boiling.
- 燼 *je¹ jeh*, to burn, to heat.
- 燼 *miao⁴* sparks, flame.

- 142 燭 } *chao³ choh*, to kindle, to apply fire to.
same as 炒 86. 42.
- 146 燭 } *chu² chuh*, a candle; light of a candle; the illumination of torches; to give or shed light upon.
- 147 燭 } *ts'an²* to dry at the fire; to scorch; to put in the blaze; to singe; to warm or boil; also read *tsan²*.
- 150 燭 } *'lan²* fire burning furiously; a hot raging fire carried on by the wind, and not to be quenched; to scorch, to heat, to singe.
- 152 燭 } *hu¹ huh*, flame; the blaze of fire.
- 159 燭 } *hsien¹ 'sien* a fire lighted on the moor or wilds, to drive out the game; a fire; fiery.
- 162 燭 } *hui¹ hui¹* the effulgence of fire or the sun; bright, glorious; light, as an illumination.
- 164 燭 } *'t'ui²* to scald off the hair or feathers.
- 166 燭 } *sui⁴* to get fire from the sun by a speculum mirror; to get fire by friction of wood.
- 169 燭 } *ch'iu¹ ts'iu¹* to scorch, to roast, to dry; fiery, fire.
- 172 燭 } *'chung²* fire flaming up brightly; to kindle.
- 177 燭 } *hsün¹ hiün* vapour, fumes, steam; smoke, fog, miasma; to scent; to heat; to offend; evening, dusk; balmy; agreeable.
- 178 燭 } *yeh⁴ yen²* a dull fire; one half extinguished; to bank a fire.
- 181 燭 } *lan²* to break, to tear, ragged, worn out, tattered, dilapidated, dirty, rotten, corrupted; old, ruined; very, exceedingly; to cook thoroughly; bright, splendid.
same as 焰 86. 134.
- 188 燭 } *chiao¹ tsiao* scorched; vexation, burned, dried up, anxiety; harassed; singed or blackened by fire; the smell of fire.
- 191 燭 } *kuan² kwan²* to set fire to a thing with the sun heat; to light a fire or beacon; hot, bright.
- 194 燭 } *tsuan² tsuan²* a chowder or porridge with little fluid in it, made of fish and crabs; (unauthorized).
- 197 燭 } *hun²* to roast; drying; to respect; exhausted.
- 199 燭 } *we² we²* a great, raging fire; lurid, blazing, glowing.

- 181 煩 } *fan²* to trouble; grieved, sorry; important; urgent; annoyance; perplexed.
- 189 煩 } *'kung²* brilliant; imperfect views; the brightness of fire.
- 198 煩 } *hsiao¹ hiao* to scorch, to burn or char; to roast, to toast; great heat; 'kao radiation of heat; hot.
- 201 煩 } *ao¹ ngao* to warm or bake in a close vessel; to warm in water.
- 212 煩 } *lung²* fire; to light; to warm.
- 214 煩 } *yo⁴ yoh*, fiery, hot; bright, by flashes.
- 217 煩 } *'chao² chuo²* nails, claws, talons; to grasp with the fingers; an aid; an agent; a runner for.
- 220 煩 } same as 管 118. 40.
- 223 管 } *yuan² gwen* to lead from one place or thing on to another; therefore, on this account; for, at, up to, to, even to, to say; to consist in; to change; sad, mournful.
- 226 管 } *chueh² tsioh, chiao²* a cup; nobility, rank; station; to estimate one's nobility; a degree of nobility; a bird; a bamboo wine bottle; a cup for libations.
- 229 管 } *sp'a²* to scratch, to scrawl, to creep; to claw, to climb, to scale; a gridiron; a pick.
- 232 管 } *chéng² chéng²* to wrangle, to contest, to emulate, to debate; to differ.
- 235 管 } *wei² gwei²* to make, to effect, to act; to manage, to attend to; to regard; because, for the sake of; if; to do, to be; for; in order that; to cause; to induce; to say; to declare; *wei²* to help, to give; for, owing to, wherefore; to receive or suffer; reputed, regarded as; to cover or protect.
- 238 管 } *fu²* a father; a title of respect; a rule; an ancestor; a senior; loving; paternal.
- 241 管 } *tieh¹ tié* a father; in Cantonese: remiss, inattentive to duties.
- 244 管 } *pa²* a father; an aged person.
- 247 管 } *yeh² yue* father; a sire; a term of respect; a title used in addressing divinities, officers, noblemen, princes, and gentlemen.
- 250 管 } *yao² hiao* to imitate; fortune-telling books; to mix; to lay crosswise.
- 253 管 } *shuang² shuang* light-hearted, lively, cheerful; to gratify; healthy, vigorous, comfortable, happy; impetuous, noble; tender; to be in error; to chunge, a defect.

- 爾 *ér^l 'rh* you, your; a response, an answer; an emphatic particle, implying a certainty; so, just so; to remove, abundant.
- 90 另 *ch'iang² ch'w'ang* the left half of a stick split in two; in *Shanghai*: ban, as if another form of 邊 a side; also used for 班 as a classifier of shops, firms, &c.
- 9 踰 *ch'iang¹ ts'iang* to walk rapidly; to skip about; to approach a superior quickly.
- 10 挑 *tsuo²* the boards of a bed; the bars which support them.
- 29 叔 same as 將 41. 87.
- 30 舸 *ko¹* a painter to tie a boat.
- 牆 *ch'iang² ts'iang* a wall built of mud, stone, or bricks; a defense.
- 75 牀 same as 床 53. 75.
- 牒 *tiē²* the boards of a bed; also the mat on it; used for *yeh*, 牒.
- 85 牀 *chiang¹⁻² ts'iang* a thick fluid like syrup or broth; water in which rice has long been boiled; pus, matter; congee; gum; starch.
- 123 牂 *tsang¹* a ram; an ewe.
- 149 膽 same as 簾 118. 149.
- 91 片 *p'ien¹* a piece, a slice, a bit, a leaf; a half, a section of; to divide, a statement, a paper.
- 11 踰 *chu¹* a wall to screen off a privy or a bath; a cess-pool.
- 24 牌 *p'an²* a division, a half; to join.
- 牌 *p'ai²* a warrant, a card, a label, a credential, a token; a shield, a buckler; a signboard, a notification of government; a tablet; dominoes cards.
- 29 版 *pan²* a board; a stick; a register; a schedule; an insignia; to divide; planks for building adobe walls.
- 37 掩 *yen²* the boards or screen placed over the plate beneath the eaves to prevent birds from nesting there.
- 61 牕 *ch'uang¹ chu'ang* a window; a snash; a blind, a shutter; a school; a student.
- 62 牋 *chien¹ tsien* note paper with pictures or water lines marked on it; a note; a tablet or slip on which to make memoranda; a billet; a document or writing.

- 63 牖 *yu⁴* 'yiu a hole in a wall or roof, as a window to see the sun; a lattice window; to slide open; to lead on, to instruct; towards.
- 69 脉 same as 拏 32. 69.
- 70 膀 *'pany²* tablets or books on which registers are inscribed to be kept, as archives or records; a model for a shoe sole.
- 75 牒 *tiē²* a despatch; a genealogical register; tablets for writing on; a diploma; a warrant; records of families; official instructions; archives.
- 133 牖 *'tai²* to sharpen or smooth wood against the grain; small sticks used by children to play a game like quoits.
- 134 牖 *ch'au⁴ chah*, to shut a city gate; to stop a door by a board; the gate which shuts off a sluice.
- 149 牖 *ch'an⁴ ch'en¹* small sticks resting on the plate, on which to support and extend the eaves beyond the wall.
- 154 牖 *tu² tuh*, tablets, documents, books, archives, registers; blocks for books.
- 92 牙 *yan²* the teeth; the molar teeth or grinders; a tusk; a bud; ivory; to gnaw; an agent; a farmer of the revenue.
- 39 牙 *ya²* a child whose teeth are not shed.
- 42 掌 *ch'eng⁴ ch'ang* a prop, something to shore up; a post out of the perpendicular.
- 93 牛 *niu²* the ox; a cow; a bull; cattle; to lead oxen; applied to some kinds of deer.
- 8 牯 *ch'u² gshun* an ox, seven cubits high, yellow, and having black tips.
- 9 犂 *chien⁴ tsien²* a prop to shore up a rickety or leaning house; a sluice or ditch to lead water through.
- 11 犂 *ch'uan² ts'üen* a bullock that is perfect, one which is complete in all its parts, having no spot or blemish, and uniform in color.
- 14 犂 same as 磨 159. 40.
- 牽 *chien¹ k'ien* to pull, to drag, to lead, to guide; to induce, to connect with, to deduce; to influence; dragged into; in suspense.
- 18 牝 *jén⁴ jén²* to stuff, to fill up; crammed full; the yellowish color of an old sword.
- 20 犁 *li²* a plough; to cultivate; to plow; dark, obscure; a piebald ox.
- 物 *wu⁴ wuh*, things; business; a class or sort; substance; an article, goods; a creature; person; matter.

- 犁 same as 犁 93. 18.
- 21 牝 'p'in² female of animals; the vagina.
- 27 犛 gi² the Tibetan yak, sarlyk, or grunting ox, of whose tail chowries are made.
- 28 牟 mou² mœu to low, to bellow; to usurp, to inroad on; to surpass; to like; to double; barley; the pupil of the eye.
- 30 扣 k'ou⁴ k'eu a domesticated animal, especially equine ones; an ox with its head awry.
- 牯 iou⁴ a bovine wild beast; to oppose, to meet as an enemy.
- 犏 hou³ 'heu the lowing of an ox; a calf.
- 牪 ku³ a bull; the male of quadrupeds; a heifer; a cow.
- 牬 same as 犬 93. 30.
- 牭 ku⁴ kuh, a shed, stable, or pen for cattle and horses; the animals enclosed in such a place.
- 32 牮 nu² 'mœu male of animals and of a few plants; a bolt, a screw; a bull, a stallion; a piston; part of a Chinese lock which slides in.
- 37 犏 ch'uan³ k'ien³ the ring thrust through an ox or camel nose by which it is lead.
- 犏 i¹ a large ox with divergent, awkward horns; to rely on, to help; long, extended; to bestow, to give.
- 39 犏 tzu² tsz' a cow, but also includes the females of domestic animals.
- 40 牢 lau³ a prison; lasting, strong; securely; firm; to know or to do certainly; a stable for cattle especially for sacrificial animals; a granary, a jail.
- 犏 chieh³ k'iau³ a gelded bull; a strong animal.
- 41 特 t'ê⁴ t'eh, special, particular, on purpose; alone, single, separately, prominent; to isolate; a mate; grain shooting up; a bullock fit for sacrificing; a stallion.
- 犏 fêng¹ f'ung a humped animal of the ox kind, which is perhaps intended for the Brahmine bull or zebu of India.
- 43 犏 g'uang³ a brindled ox having black and white stripes.
- 44 犀 hsi¹ si the rhinoceros; hard, good metal, as a sword; a section or slice of a melon.
- 46 犏 kang¹ a red bull.

- 47 犏 k'êng³ k'ang the shank bone of an ox's leg.
- 50 犏 pei⁴ pei² a two year old heifer; an ox with a long body and long legs.
- 54 犏 chien¹ chien a gelded bull, an ox; a fabulous monster half leopard, half man.
- 61 犏 'jao³ a docile, tractable, well-trained ox; yielding, obliging, accommodating.
- 63 犏 'p'ien¹ a zebu or Brahmine bull; the cross between it and the yak; hybrid cow.
- 66 牧 mu⁴ muk, a herd, a pastor, to oversee; to feed, to tend cattle; to superintend; one in charge, as a ruler or teacher.
- 82 牦 mao³ the wild yak.
- 83 牦 ts' to gore, to butt; to push with the horns; to strive against; to push, as off a shore.
- 84 牦 hsi⁴ h' an ox dying for want of food; cattle starving; provender, fodder.
- 85 牦 shai¹ the largest size buffalo; the cow.
- 86 犏 lo⁴ loh, a brindled or speckled ox; manifest, open, patent.
- 93 犏 pen¹ p'ân cattle scattering from fright; to flee, to run away; to hasten on, as a messenger; to be busy with; hurry, bustle; urgent; to marry without the rites.
- 100 牲 shêng¹ sh'ung cattle, beasts; victims; sacrificial animals, of which there are six.
- 牦 'ch'an³ to breed domestic animals.
- 109 犏 t'ê⁴ t'eh, one, a single one; special; chih, the margin or selvage of the dress.
- 115 犏 same as 93. 18.
- 犏 ch'in³ ts'in in the old time, an ox was so called in some parts of the north of China.
- 117 犏 t'ung³ a calf whose horns are not yet grown.
- 123 犏 hsi¹ hi victims of a uniform color fit to be offered in sacrifice, as oxen, sheep, goats, or pigs; spotless.
- 131 犏 ch'ien⁴ k'ien³ a stubborn ox which cannot be led; obstinate, pig-headed.
- 154 犏 pei⁴ pei² a two year old heifer.
- 犏 tu³ tuh, a calf; a heifer, a victim for sacrifice.
- 172 犏 ch'ou³ ch'eu the panting of an ox; to go out, to issue from.

- 189 **犒** *k'ao*^o to feast victorious soldiers on their return; bounty money; to reward workmen with a treat.
- 200 **摩** *ma*^a the yak; but has now become obsolete.
- 94 **犬** *ch'üan*^a *k'üen* the dog, especially a large one.
- 1 **狂** *p'ei*ⁱ *p'ei*ⁱ the cub, especially the fox's cubs.
- 狙** *chü*^a *tsü* a species of monkey; to peep, to spy, to watch for.
- 狃** *'niu*^a a dog which is sulky and need coaxing; a fox's foot steps; proud, inclined to evil; familiar with; accustomed to.
- 5 **狃** *ch'i*ⁱ *k'ih*, a tribe of *Miao-tsz'* that cut their hair short like the Siamese.
- 8 **狃** *k'ang*^o a fierce strong dog; a hedgehog.
- 狡** *chiao*^a *'kiao* artful, crafty; cunning; wily, crafty; wild; cruel, specious.
- 9 **獠** same as 獠 94, 80.
- 猴** *hou*^a *'heu* the monkey.
- 10 **狃** *yün*^a *'yun* a tribe of Scythian nomads.
- 狃** *'i*^a a fabulous beast like a lion, which can devour even tigers, and go swiftly 500 *li* at a jump; it has red eyes.
- 24 **猝** *ts'u*^a *ts'uh*, a dog rushing from a cover; to rush out and drive people away; abrupt, precipitate.
- 猊** same as 猊 94, 193.
- 26 **犯** *fan*^o to offend; an offender; to resist; to violate; to assault unprovokedly; a criminal; adverse; possessed by a spirit.
- 27 **獬** *chieh*^a *k'ieh*, insolent; disobedient, seditious; fierce, as bandit.
- 30 **狃** *wo*^a the pet spaniels or lap dogs found in Peking.
- 狗** *kou*^a *'kau* the dog; petty; contemptible.
- 獬** *hsien*^a *'hien* a dog with a long nose like a pointer or greyhound.
- 獸** *shou*^a *'shou* wild animals, quadrupeds; a beast, a hairy brute; a game-keeper, a forester; brutal, violent.
- 狃** *chi*^a *k'ih*, a monkey with a short tail; it is very lively by night, and sleeps in the day.

- 32 **狃** *'p'*^a a fierce animal, the tapir; it is applied to a prison, and its savage looking head is drawn over the doors of prisons.
- 34 **狃** *hang*^a a sullen dog.
- 35 **狃** *swan*^a *swan*^a a young lion; it comes from Tibet and is said to eat tigers; a fleet; wild horse.
- 37 **狃** *hsia*^a *hiah*, compressed, narrow, strait; mean, contracted, narrow-minded; to regard as petty.
- 狃** *ch'ieh*^a *k'ieh*, harsh, malevolent; a mongrel dog, resembling a tiger, which leaps suddenly on its prey.
- 狃** *'i*^a a fierce, robust dog; to depend on, or be near each other, as two horses drawing together; to pull aside; an interjection of pleasure; bravo! good! extended, continuous.
- 39 **狃** *hou*^a *'heu* a wolf; the dragon's heads put on the ends of roofs on the ridge pole.
- 狃** *mén*^o *'mung* violent dog, fierce, cruel, savage; brave; strong, resolute, severe, hot; to rouse, to inspire.
- 狃** *'sun*^a a monkey.
- 40 **狃** *shou*^a *'shou* a hunting dog; a hunt in winter on grounds burned over.
- 狃** *nén*^o *'nung* long hair of dogs; fierce; repulsive, like the guardian images in temples.
- 狃** *tsung*^o a bitch having one at a litter.
- 42 **狃** *chiao*^a *lao*^a to hunt at night by torches, as in deer stalking.
- 43 **狃** same as 狃 43, 59.
- 44 **狃** *chi*^a *k'uh*, an animal akin to the loria.
- 47 **狃** *lieh*^a to hunt, to pursue; a porpoise; the chase; to get with difficulty; to hunt up, as a quotation, or select phrases; to strike with dread.
- 50 **狃** *shih*^a *'shi* the lion, which has long been extinct in China; a slut that has two pups.
- 狃** *hei*^a *'hi* a sprite; the noise used in calling pigs.
- 51 **狃** *han*^a a monstrous, terrific beast, scaly, and producing one horn in its old age; a village jail in ancient times.
- 狃** *yen*^o a hunting dog of great strength used in hunting tigers.
- 53 **狃** *'kung*^o fierce like an untamed dog; furious, desperate; rude; uncivilized.

- 57 狒 *fei⁴ fēi²* a kind of ape.
 獼 *mi²* a she monkey.
 58 猱 *ch'uan⁴ ch'u² en²* a hare running away through the grass; to scamper, like a rabbit.
 62. 狻 *chun²* a species of large ape; the fur was worn in the Sung dynasty as one of the insignia of high rank; violent, fierce.
 狻 *yüeh⁴ yüeh⁴*, to scamper away, as terrified animals do.
 狻 *ch'an⁴* a dog crunching his food; gnawing, crushing between the teeth.
 64 豺 *same as 豺 153. 64.*
 獬 *pi⁶* to fall down suddenly, as if dead or fainting, to tumble down.
 66 獬 *ao² gungao* a large dog, described as four feet high, fierce but tractable.
 獬 *hsien² 'hien* the yelp of a puppy or lap dog; the bark of a little dog.
 69 獬 *ch'an²* monkey found in Yunnan.
 72 狗 *hsün² siün²* to connive at; connivance; to follow the dead to their graves and be buried with them; to comply with; to follow after; to exhibit.
 猎 *ch'io⁴ ts'ioh*, a docile, well-trained dog.
 猎 *ch'ang¹* fierce, wild, frightened; a herd of animals fleeing.
 猩 *hing¹ sing* a kind of monkey; a singular colored ape; strange stories are told of its ability to speak, wear shoes, drink wine, and go into companies.
 73 獾 *kuei⁴ kuei²* crafty, cunning; one who stirs up strife.
 獾 *hsieh¹ hieh*, a dog resembling the bulldog in its short muzzle; to fear, to terrify.
 75 獾 *kuo² 'kwo* the proboscis monkey; the name is given because its cry seems to say 果然 yes, really; when it hears its fellows coming.
 獾 *gao²* a large monkey, described as clever in scratching the tiger.
 85 狢 *ti² tih*, northern regions, Mongols, Tartars, Scythian; a stag or elk; inferior offices; menials about the court in old times; to drive off, as invaders.
 狢 *jan²* the proboscis or long nosed monkey, which constantly strokes its black beard.

- 獾 *hsün¹ hien* a tribe of Scythians.
 87 獾 *yüan² gwen* the gibbons, as distinct from apes, baboons, or monkeys.
 獾 *chéng¹ ching²* a fabulous leopard having five tails and a horn; a flying fox.
 獾 *hsien² 'sien* the autumnal hunt taken by the ancient emperors; it was also the time of a yearly progress and assize; to kill.
 90 狀 *chung⁴ chuang²* appearance; form; to accuse, a complaint; to state; a certificate.
 94 森 *piao²* three dogs scampering here and there; spiral, whirling.
 獄 *yü² yuh*, prison; hell; jail; criminal cases; that which decides who is right in a strife.
 96 狂 *k'uang²* k'uang mad; enthusiastic, incoherent, wild, insane, crazed; cruel, irascible, eccentric, impudent, rash; a term of disparagement.
 97 狐 *hsu²* the fox; suspicious; mistrusting.
 102 狎 *hsia² hiah*, a well trained dog; to approach near; familiar with, accustomed; irreverent, disrespectful; to desecrate, to contemn, to slight; to change, to caress.
 猥 *wei² 'wei* the yelp of a terrified dog; many, plentiful, very, exceedingly; mixed up, ill assorted; rustic, low; to cause to submit.
 猯 *liu²* a rodent that feeds on bamboo sprouts; the sea otter; the beaver; in Cantonese: a monkey, a pet fellow.
 獬 *same as 獬 196. 102.*
 108 獬 *shu²* a large shepherd's dog.
 109 昊 *ch'ü² k'ü²*, a species of ape, with thick lips, said to be of a greenish hue; hawks opening their wings.
 獸 *tu²* to break; to ruin, to injure.
 獾 *chüeh¹ kioh*, the great gibbon; a species of large ape.
 獾 *same as 獾 94. 130.*
 110 獾 *chü⁴ küeh*, fluttering, terrified as birds; to scamper, to stampede.
 116 狢 *yu² yiu²* a black monkey.
 117 獾 *ching⁴ king²* a feline animal which is charged with eating its dam as soon as born.

- 119 獐 *chuang⁴ chwang² st'ung²* savage people, said to live near Hainan; they dress with leaves and feathers, and make huts; a variety of dog.
- 120 獐 *slin³* strong, fierce, enduring; the scaly manis or pangolin.
- 121 獐 *same as 獐 196. 102.*
- 125 獐 *gyao³* a wild dog or jackal; a tribe of aborigines still living in *Lien-chew* (連州) who are reputed to have tails.
- 128 獐 *lao³* an ancient name for the Laos, or some tribe of Miao-tsz'.
- 130 猪 *chu¹* the pig; a hog; to dig a trench or pool.
- 138 獐 *ghen³* the quick jumping run of some animals; the leaping of a hare.
- 140 獐 *chuan⁴ kuen²* hasty, prompt; light-minded; frisky, as a dog; timid; a modest man of probity, who is not talented, and must be guided.
- 142 獐 *shu³* a kind of monkey.
- 148 獐 *wei⁴ wei²* the hedge hog; the porcupine.
- 151 獐 *hen³ 'hen³* very, extremely, still more; dogs quarreling and snarling; desperate, out of all reason; to gnaw.
- 154 獐 *glang³* the wolf; to swindle; cruel, furious, oppressive; very, greatly; to injure; to deceive and harm; applied to snakes on account of their venom.
- 157 獐 *same as 獐 153. 140.*
- 161 獐 *gmao¹ miao³* a cat; the mewing of cats.
- 164 獐 *huo⁴ huoh⁴, hu⁴* to apprehend; to get, to obtain, to gather; to catch, as a thief; to receive, to hit; a slave; a kind of wild beast.
- 167 獐 *same as 獐 30. 141.*
- 171 獐 *ch'ih¹ ch'i¹* the ferocious shepherd dogs of the Mongols.
- 174 獐 *tu² tuh²* singly, alone, one's self; isolated, single; widowed or childless; only, yet; it is so? a species of baboon or mandrill.
- 177 獐 *yuan³ gyuen²* the monkey or ape; the gibbon.
- 181 獐 *hsieh⁴ hiai²* a fabulous animal half deer, half unicorn; stern, firm, as this animal is thought to be.
- 184 獐 *gyin³* the barking and snarling of one or many dogs.

- 151 獐 *tai¹ ngai¹* silly, idiotic, foolish; a puppy not yet able to take care of itself; acting without an end, having no aim or energy.
- 154 獐 *pei⁴ péi²* a kind of wolf; embarrassment.
- 157 獐 *t'a³ t'ah²* the otter.
- 161 獐 *pin¹* a small species of otter.
- 164 獐 *ch'io⁴ ts'ioh²* a docile well-trained dog in the state of Sung, and like *Gelert*, it has come to designate such an animal.
- 167 獐 *gnao³* a large and fierce watch-dog.
- 171 獐 *yu³ gyiu²* a monkey; doubtful; suspicious of; still, even; as if, like, rather, somewhat, resembling, same; thus, so; a rule, a way; to plan, to scheme; ought, can; a map; undecided; to draw; an exclamation, ho! oh! cheerful.
- 174 獐 *li³* the fox; the wild cat; racoon, loris, souslik, &c.
- 177 獐 *yang¹* a dog that refuses to be led; an obstinate brute.
- 181 獐 *huan² huan²* the badger; the skins are used for cushions.
- 184 獐 *nou⁴ neu²* a snarling dog, a snappish cur; *sjü* a seal.
- 187 獐 *te'ai¹* to guess; to dislike, to suspect, to doubt, to conjecture, to fear, to apprehend.
- 191 獐 *same as 獐 94. 154.*
- 194 獐 *ma²* a southern name for a monkey.
- 197 獐 *hua³ huah²* artful, crafty, deceitful; disorderly; uncivilized, as barbarians; cunning; to disturb; to cause internal commotions.
- 201 獐 *hsien² hien²* to offer to, to hand to; offerings; to give, to hand up to, intelligent; to present to a superior.
- 204 獐 *hsuan³ shuen²* black, sombre, gloomy, dark, deep, still, silent, profound, abstruse; heaven; to manage, to direct.
- 207 獐 *shu³* black, painted, or varnished.
- 211 獐 *shuai⁴ shwai²* naturally careless; sudden; along, about; a leader, a mark, a guide, to direct, to observe; active; a resumé; to command; to follow; bird net; *let²* to reckon; *luh²*, a term in a series.
- 214 獐 *same as 獐 38. 42.*

95 玆 *tzī' dz' now; on account of; the; then; but, here, still; for; this, this one; herbs and grass growing thickly; a coarse mat.*

96 玉 *yü' yuh, jade, jewels; precious; beautiful; a gem; a stone fit for lapidary; pearly; happily, agreeably; perfect; immaculate; you, your's; imperial; to bring about.*

王 *gwang' a prince, a king; a ruler, princely; a beg; wang' to rule as a king, to govern; to go, to resort to.*

1 玎 *ding' the jingling noise of stones hung in the wind; a clattering noise.*

4 玖 *chiu' 'k'is nine; a kind of jade; smoky quartz.*

8 琉 *liu' a pearl; vitreous, glazed; bright; the lapis-lazuli; a quick tact at seeing things.*

玲 *chiao' liae' a pair of stones of a hemispherical shape, which are thrown on the ground by worshipers to divine the answer to their prayers.*

9 瓊 *ling' the gentle tinkling of sonorous gems.*

玿 *ts'ang' the tinkle of stones and bells.*

玼 *chiah' kiai' a small tablet made of jade; it was over one foot long, and held by officials in olden times when in court as an index of their rank.*

玳 *tai' tortoise shell, especially the precious sort from the hawk's bill tortoise.*

珍 *chen' chān precious, valuable, important; beautiful; excellent; rare; to esteem.*

10 珧 *gyao' the iridescent naker of certain shells used in inlaid work, and for ornamenting bows; a bow thus adorned.*

玩 *wan' to play, to trifle; to take delight in; trinkets or gems for playing with; to toy or play with; to ramble and divert one's self; to enjoy; to test, to try, valuable, rare, fine; to practise with.*

11 瑜 *yü' luster of gems; a beautiful stone, like jasper, worn by the sons of noblemen; excellencies; good qualities.*

12 璵 *'ien' name of a gem; ancient ear-ornaments attached to the head-dress or cap, which hung down and covered or stopped the ear, as if to prevent its hearing what was improper.*

璠 *'kung' a stone scepter or official badge; a precious stone.*

琪 *ch'i' k'i' a valuable stone of a white color.*

13 瑁 *mai' mei' tortoise-shell; mao' a kind of cover for a scepter or signet, used in ancient times by the monarch in some way to test the batons of the princes.*

璚 *mén' gūn a jaspers stone of a reddish color, probably a cornelian.*

珊 *'shan' coral; the fine red kind, which is highly prized.*

19 珈 *chia' kia ornaments attached anciently to the hairpin, or hanging loosely on the head; a kind of fillet or head-band, worn by women.*

20 玼 *ti' tih, the color of a bright pearl to which the reflection of the moon in the water is likened.*

25 玷 *tien' a flaw, a blot, a blemish; a defect, a spot; to disgrace, to injure; to split; in Cantonese: to run against, to hit unintentionally.*

29 瑕 *hsia' chia split; a flaw; error, fault; a reddish stone; a bad habit; distant; separated; how; severe.*

30 珂 *k'o' a quartzose gem of inferior value like white chalcedony; a sea-shell of different colors.*

玲 *lan' gems or other things put into the mouth of a corpse.*

珣 *hsiang' xiang' a kind of gem; an ornament of stone worn by women as a girdle clasp.*

璆 *'tsao' pendants of precious stones or pearls hung like beads around a coronet, so called because they resemble the vein in the water grass.*

珵 *chéng' ch'ing a brilliant stone worn at the girdle; it will shine if it be buried six inches, and seems to denote a carbuncle of diamond.*

珞 *lo' loh, ornaments for the neck.*

珺 *tiao' to engrave gems, to work jade and other stones, to ornament and carve; a sort of fine gem-like stone.*

32 璩 *chi' k'i gems set in the leathern caps or coronets of rulers and nobles as ornaments, so as to resemble stars by their luster and color.*

璲 *same as 璩 32. 33.*

璳 *chin' kin' the brilliancy of gems, which is intended to set forth their luster, hardness and fine texture.*

35 璵 *chi'ung' k'i'ung a kind of jade; a sort of red veined marble; excellent, pretty, beautiful, brilliant, as a gem.*

37 璶 *ch'ueh' k'ueh, a broken or half a ring, once used to indicate disrupted friendship, or that an officer was cashiered; a semicircle; personal ornaments.*

璷 *same as 璶 112. 37.*

- 38 璞 *p'ó' p'oh*, an unpolished gem; the crust of a gem.
- 40 瑛 *péng' páng* ornaments of gold or gems on the hilt or scabbard of a sword.
- 瑊 *ch'í' t'í* a valuable stone; a curiosity, a rarity, a plaything; large.
- 瑊 *yíng'* a fine pebble suitable to put in a lady's necklace.
- 瑊 *hüan'* *shien* a stone insignia or medal of jasper; it was six inches around, and held by courtiers in the Han dynasty, when attending at the imperial sacrifices to Heaven.
- 琬 *yüan'* 'yuan' a round baton-like scepter of jade.
- 琯 *kuan'* 'kuan' a tube of stone made into a flute; a sight tube attached to an azimuth or theodolite; a beautiful pebble; to burnish metals.
- 琮 *ts'ung'* an ancient badge used in the Chou dynasty, to denote princely rank, made of jade; it had eight corners with a round hole in the center, and its shape was thought to resemble the earth.
- 瑱 *jung'* *gyung* gems attached to the girdle.
- 42 环 *same as 珍 96. 9.*
- 44 琚 *chü' kú* ornamental girdle gems.
- 46 璫 *ts'ui'* the luster of gems; pearls hanging down.
- 47 玼 *ch'uan'* *chw'en'* a ring made of jade.
- 璫 *'nao'* cornelian, opal, agate, onyx, jasper.
- 璫 *so'* 'tsao' a stone like a gem, akin to the arragonite; the sound of tinkling gems; a whitish color; the carving over doors; petty.
- 48 璫 *'te'o'* a stone of a brilliant white color like fine milky quartz; white, fresh; gay, adorned; to smile as when one shows white teeth; to look fascinating; to polish.
- 49 玼 *ch'í' k'í* a stone ornament, intended to be hung at the girdle, as a chatelaine.
- 璫 *chuan'* *chwen'* valuable.
- 50 珮 *p'ei'* *péi'* a sash with stones attached to it; gems worn by women, girdle ornaments.
- 51 玼 *kan'* an inferior gem, which resembles a pearl.

- 52 璫 *chí' lí* a pearl not quite globular; a large mirror.
- 54 璫 *'ting'* the name of a gem; a flat baton or scepter made of stone held by the emperor in ancient times as a sign of authority.
- 57 璫 *ti'o'* a piece of whitish jade, once worn on the girdle as a symbol of sincerity.
- 58 璫 *chuan'* *chwen'* an ornament on the top of the tablets or badges held by courtiers in ancient times at an audience; to engrave such ornaments.
- 60 璫 *ts'ung'* the tinkling of gems or trinkets hanging from the girdle.
- 61 璫 *pi'* *pieh*, a glittering gem on a sword of state; an ornament on the end of the sheath.
- 璫 *ts'ung'* a stone of a fine kind, probably the massive turquoise.
- 62 璫 *hsü' shü*, a cone shell which the Chinese fancy to be a metamorphosis of the eagle.
- 璫 *'chan'* a wine cup made of jade.
- 63 璫 *pin'* ornamented with a mosaic of agate and ivory, or other things inlaid.
- 66 璫 *mei'* *mei'* a red stone; from whence the red rose has its name; also same as 玫.
- 璫 *ao'* 'ngao' musical instruments in general.
- 璫 *ching'* 'king' a gem, a fine stone used in jewelry.
- 67 璫 *same as 玫; also read gwan or gmin* the striae in an agate or jade; an orange colored jasper which was once worn on the girdle by scholars.
- 70 璫 *hsüan'* *shien* a revolving gem, a valuable stone, worn as an ornament by ancient monarchs.
- 72 璫 *shün'* *tsin'* a beautiful grained pebble, like cornelian, regarded as a gem of inferior quality.
- 璫 *ching'* 'kung' 'ying' the luster of precious stones; brilliant; read 'king' is chiefly used in proper names.
- 璫 *hsün'* *shien* a species of gem anciently brought by the tribes from the eastward which seems to have been branching coral.
- 璫 *kun'* *kwun'* a kind of stone resembling a pearl, perhaps the cat's eye or mother-o'-pearl.
- 75 璫 *chu'* a pearl, a bead; a string of beads; pearly, fine, excellent; round and head-like.
- 璫 *ch'en'* *ch'ün'* a beautiful precious stone; a rarity, such as tribute bearers bring.

璫 *lā' lāh*, the luster of a pearl.

琳 *lin'* a valuable stone mentioned among the articles of tribute.

77 玼 *ts'ü' ts'ü' z'* a flaw in a gem; the luster of a gem; fresh, vigorous.

79 珽 *'wü'* a stone, which like veined jasper, resembles a gem, but is inferior in hardness and luster.

79 璧 *hai' chi* a beautiful black stone.

80 璚 *tai'* tortoise-shell, especially the precious sort from the hawk's bill tortoise.

83 珉 *'min'* a fine kind of stone, clouded alabaster.

85 球 *ch'iu' k'iu'* a globe, an orb, a sphere, a ball; a cluster, as of grapes; a sonorous kind of jade; a round gem, once used as a token of rank.

珐 *fa' fah*, the enameled ware of the Chinese.

瑤 *'tang' tang'* gold of the purest kind; yellow and beautiful, as a gem.

86 瑛 *'yen'* a gem of great brilliancy like the topaz; (it was the personal name of the Emperor Kiaking and only the form 瑛 is now used).

瑩 *ying' yung' jung'* glitter, bright, shining; luster of gems; intelligent, lustrous.

87 環 *yüan' yuen'* a large ring of fine jade, which a prince held in his hands as he approached the throne, to show his rank.

琤 *chên' g' ch'êng* the tinkling sound of gems or glasses striking together.

+ 89 璽 *hai' 'si* imperial or national seal, the royal signet, the great seal; the impression of the seal.

94 璫 *wan' shwan'* a sort of tablet or scepter anciently held by dukes as a badge of rank; trappings of a horse.

96 珎 *chio' kioh*, two gems laid side by side.

+ 琴 *ch'in' k'in'* a dulcimer, a lute, a harp; to restrain; to control; a singer on a kite.

x 班 *'pan'* to confer rewards and places on soldiers; to make known; a troop; a row; a class, a rank, a set; a turn; order, grade; a manager, a classifier of groups of men and of plays.

琶 *'p'a'* a stringed instrument; a guitar with four strings; it is pear shaped; to draw the hand in when thrumming it.

瑟 *seh' seh'*, a kind of harp; many; stern; elegant and dignified; pure; harsh; massive; to be grave; in Cantonese: to walk carefully.

琶 *'p'i'* a sort of guitar.

瑤 *seh' seh'*, the pure, bright look of a lustrous gem.

102 瑤 *liu'* a pearl or something very precious; a vitreous composition used for cups, bangles, and colored glaze; the lapis-lazuli.

瑤 *'lam'* ear-pendants made in short links of pearls or plates of jade; jewel like a chataleine worn on the girdle or head.

瑤 *'fan'* a precious stone; a veined agate.

106 珀 *po' p'oh*, amber.

107 玻 *po' p'o* glass; a vitreous transparent glaze.

108 璫 *liu'* a valuable gem, allied to the topaz.

109 璫 *hsüan' 'süen* a valuable stone worn as an ornament by ancient monarchs.

璫 *'tien'* name of a gem; ancient ear-ornaments attached to the head-dress or cap which hung down and covered or stopped the ear, as if to prevent its hearing what was improper.

璫 *huan' shwan'* a ring; an arch; to link; a bracelet; a sandy beach; to encircle, to go around.

114 璫 *liu'* glass, gloss, glare; a vitreous, translucent substance which resembles glass and porcelain, but is different.

璫 *'yü'* a pebble with stripes and coloring, which make it almost as valuable as a gem, a variety of cornelian.

115 璫 *hsiu' siu' yü'* a coarse jade or jasper used in making pipe mouths; also read 'yiu.

117 璫 *chang'* ancient stone ornament used in state ceremonies; a jade play thing.

璫 *ching' 'ying'* the luster of precious stones.

119 璫 *ts'an'* the luster of a gem; a beautiful stone.

璫 *lin'* a veined appearance, like the striae in agate or marble.

121 璫 *gyao'* a precious kind of green jasper, or quartz colored green; emerald-like, green.

124 璫 *hsü' 'hü'* a sort of precious stone.

- 126 璆 *ch'iu³ k'iu³* a hard jaspery kind of stone hung up to tinkle in the wind; the ringing of jade ornaments.
same as 璆 112. 126.
- 128 璆 *jui⁴ shu²* a good omen; blessing, prosperity; felicitous, auspicious; a favor, a keepsake; a flat stone-signet or baton a foot long which was given to princes on their investiture.
- 130 璆 *érk³ 'rh* ear ornaments; a reflection or ring near the sun, like a parhelion or mock-sun, belonging to.
same as 璆 177. 30.
- 134 璆 *shu²* coral; a vessel to hold grain in imperial sacrifices.
- 138 璆 *syu²* a striped stone, resembling cornelian, or the cat's eye.
- 140 璆 *wén⁴ wán²* a cracked porcelain or stone dish; a crack, a flaw.
- 141 璆 *k'én⁴ k'án²* a stone or gem marked with veins; *gin* a stone resembling serpentine.
- 144 璆 *lang²* a whitish stone, prized as an ornament.
- 145 璆 *shu²* a fine gem; an ancient tablet held by feudal princes at audiences; it was made of ivory.
- 147 璆 *yíng¹* glitter of gems; a crystal, especially a well formed one.
- 152 璆 *'hu²* amber; a signet shaped like a tiger and made of veined stone.
- 154 璆 *hêng² shêng* girdle pendants; gems on a crown.
- 155 璆 *hsiang¹ siang* ornaments on a horse; enshased hair-pins and head ornaments; a girth.
- 156 璆 *hsien⁴ hien²* now, the present time, apparent; to display; to divulge; to show; at once; plain.
- 157 璆 *ch'á² ts'o² choh²* to work jewels; to cut, to work on; to carve; to choose, as good expressions.
- 158 璆 *ch'ü² k'ü²* an ear-ring.
- 159 璆 *pei⁴ pei²* ornaments of tortoise-shell; ornaments inlaid.
- 160 璆 *chan⁴ tsan²* a kind of baton used in the Cheu dynasty by a marquis during the state worship; a sort of stone cup shaped like a cythara used for libations.
- 161 璆 *'so²* small, minute, trifling, trifles; fragments; fine, petty, troublesome, annoying, connected, chain-like.
- 162 璆 *tu² tuh²* a whitish kind of fine jade.

- 157 璆 *lu²* a beautiful gem, hung as an ornament from the girdle.
- 159 璆 *hun² shun²* a fine stone, a pretty gem.
- 160 璆 *pi⁴ pik²* an auspicious stone; an ancient jade badge of office, made round with a hole in it, and held in the hands at court; to decline.
- 162 璆 *sui⁴* gems hung at the girdle of a certain shape for good luck; a chatelaine.
- 163 璆 *'lien² 'a* a vase or plate used to hold the rice of a sacrifice in the imperial ancestral temple.
- 164 璆 *chin² 'sin* a stone resembling jade; a man's name.
- 165 璆 *yeh² yé* an ancient district in Shan-tung.
- 166 璆 *lang²* a whitish stone, prized as an ornament.
- 167 璆 *'li²* reason, right, to manage, to control; to depend on, to regard, to meddle with; a go between; to work a gem like an agate, according to its veining; to polish, to burnish; veins, striae.
- 168 璆 *lan²* the luster or chatoyency of a gem; its quality of reflecting light.
- 172 璆 *kuan⁴ kwan²* the name of a valuable stone, a variety of jade.
- 173 璆 *shu² ch'ü* a stone whose description allies it to the jasper.
- 174 璆 same as 璆 112. 126.
- 175 璆 *p'ei² p'ei²* a string of five hundred pearls.
- 178 璆 *wei² wéi* a gem of a red color; a rare or curious relic of former days.
- 187 璆 *'ma²* the cornelian; the agate, veined stones.
- 194 璆 *kusi⁴ 'kwei* a pearl; rare, precious, admirable, extraordinary; a perfect pearl of a reddish tint.
- 201 璆 *huang² shuang* a jade gem of a semicircular shape, hung up as an ornament.
- 202 璆 *gi² 'a* a vitreous, translucent substance; like strass which resembles glass and porcelain, but is different.
- 212 璆 *lung²* a gem cut in the form of a dragon and placed on the altar when praying for rain.
- 97 璆 *kua² kwa* cucumbers, melons, gourds.
- 20 璆 *sp'ao²* a gourd; drinking utensils are made of the dried shell.

- 37 跌 *tiēh*² melons or cucumbers just set on the vines; gherkins; *met.* posterity.
- 75 瓠 *hū*² the calabash; the dried shell is used for dippers, spoons, and ladles.
- 108 刺 *chiao*³ *kiao*³ a long white crook-necked squash.
- 113 瓢 *piāo*² a calabash; or a drinking vessel made from it; a gourd ladle.
- 145 瓢 *piāo*² the inside, the core; the pulp of a melon; the nasal cartilage.
- 160 瓣 *pan*² section of a melon; a slice, the petals, a slip; the carpels or division of an orange.
- 98 瓦 *wa*² tiles, brick, flags; pottery; a roof.
- 8 享 *tun*¹ an earthen-ware dish shaped like a basin, used in distilling spirits.
- 9 令 *ling*² a long necked jar or amphora; concave tiles for roofing.
- 12 令 *same as 98. 172.*
- 23 甌 *ou*¹ *ngou* a bowl, a deep cup.
- 29 甌 *pan*² the lower or under tile made flat for forming channels for the rain.
- 30 甌 *han*² a water jar with ears by which to carry it.
- 甌 *lung*² the upper tiles used on roofs, so called because they are like a tube.
- 甌 *ti*² *tih*, a jar.
- 甌 *p'ou*² *p'eu* a kind of earthen-ware jar or gallipot, to hold food.
- 32 甌 *tien*² to steady a thing by putting bricks or other things under it; to shore up; to prop or raise in any way.
- 甌 *chen*¹ *chün* *chien*¹ to mold; to model, as a potter does the clay; to fashion; influenced; to examine; to avoid; plain.
- 38 甌 *lou*² *leu* a small long-necked jar, shaped like a bottle; it is usually made of earthen-ware.
- 41 甌 *same as 甌 112. 41.*
- 42 甌 *tang*² a large basin or bowl of earthen ware; the lining or wall inside of a well.
- 50 甌 *ch'ih*¹ *ch'ih* an earthen jar or amphora for holding spirits; presents of wine were sent in them, when borrowing or returning books.

- 51 甌 *p'ing*² a bottle, a vase, a water-pitcher.
- 59 甌 *p'eng*² *p'ang*² a large bellied jar or amphora, containing a barrel or more, used to hold spirits; a pitcher.
- 66 甌 *p'ieh*² *pieh*¹ in Pekingese: a kind of bottle, with a large belly and long neck, used to hold spirits; it is sometime made of paper, but usually of pewter or porcelain.
- 70 甌 *'fang*² to mold and work clay into shape ready for the oven; sticky clay fit for the potter's use.
- 73 甌 *tseng*² *tsung*² a boiler used in distilling; an alembic; a still; a boiler for steaming rice, in two parts, the upper one a wooden bucket fitted on an iron dish; to steam, to distill.
- 76 甌 *ts'ā*² *ts'ā* the crockery, china-ware.
- 81 甌 *ch'an*² an earthen pitcher for boiling.
- 86 甌 *'ou*² an earthen jar for holding spirits.
- 101 甌 *'ung*² the upper tiles used on roofs, so called because they are like a tube.
- 115 甌 *tsou*² *tsou*² the lining of a well; to repair a well; to lay the brick work in it.
- 131 甌 *ch'ien*² *ch'ien* a small covered tub for holding ice, in order to preserve sacrificial meats from becoming tainted during the hot weather.
- 132 甌 *nieh*² an empty and large earthen jar; to burn in the fire, as pottery is; cracked; having flaws.
- 140 甌 *nieng*² *niung* the poles or rafters which uphold the tiles; the ridge pole.
- 149 甌 *tan*² a large earthen-ware jar, capable of holding a picul.
- 154 甌 *same as 甌 121. 154.*
- 160 甌 *p'i*² *p'ih*, a prettily veined or glazed tile, made to resemble a tortoise shell, and used in paving paths and fancy walls.
- 172 甌 *weng*² *wang*² a wine jar; a water amphora; a skylight or orifice.
- 193 甌 *hsien*² *hien* an earthen vessel without a bottom used in steaming; a hole resembling this kind of vessel.
- 212 甌 *lung*² earth built up on which to grind grain; a wooden mill; to sharpen; to grind to flour.
- 99 甘 *'kan*² sweet, voluntary, willing, grateful, happy, refreshing; in Cantonese; so; such; to carry food in the mouth as a monkey does.
- 23 甚 *shēn*² *shān*² extremely, very; social delights.

- 42 嘗 same as 嘗 30. 42.
- 135 甜 *tién²* sweet, excellent; savory, agreeable, well-tasted; to like.
- 100 生 *shéng¹* *shéng* to produce; to bear; life; unripe; new, unpolished; raw; to arise, to grow, to beget.
- 27 產 *ch'an⁴* to produce, to bear; property; an occupation, livelihood; a flageolet.
- 73 甦 *su¹* to revive, to resuscitate; to collect; to rest or enjoy ease.
- 100 甦 *shén¹*, *shén shéng¹* *hsin¹* a multitude of living things moving about together.
- 102 甥 *shéng¹* *shéng* a sister's son; a daughter's husband; relatives of other surnames.
- 152 豨 *sui¹* *hui* prolific like swine; luxuriant, as flowers bearing much fruit.
- 101 用 *yung⁰* to use, to employ; by; with; to put forth; to avail of; expense, emanation; because of, hence, from.
- 甩 *shuai¹* *shuai* to throw away, as worthless; to discard, to reject.
- 1 甬 *yung²* passing through; a lane; middle; a raised path bursting forth; the ear by which a bell is upheld.
- 甬 *fu²* great; many; a head; just now; to begin; the first; an appellation or style taken by men by which their friends call them; large, fine, good, numerous; I; myself.
- 4 角 *lu⁴* *luh*, a wild animal; a surname; in Cantonese: to let go, to loosen; to take off the grasp; come off, parted, slipped, severed.
- 40 甯 *ning⁰* regarded as identical with 寧 but written in this form out of respect; a surname; Ningpo.
- 102 田 *tién²* a field, sand, ground; lands; a plantation of; to hunt; to cultivate; to arrange for planting.
- 由 *yu²* *yu* from, by, through; to let; a way, a means; to permit; to enter by; to proceed to; to follow; still further.
- 甲 *chia³* *kiah*, to begin; armour; finger nails; to excel; a cuirass; the first of the ten stems.
- 申 *shén¹* *shén* to explain, to repeat; 3 to 5 p.m.; to extend, to increase; to state to a superior, or enjoin on an inferior.
- 1 甬 *pi⁰* to give, to confer on; to distribute amongst; see also 卑 24. 102.
- 甬 *same as 甬 102. 18.*

- 町 *ting²* a raised path or dike through or between fields for passengers; a piece of waste land; a neglected corner; a lane, an alley; a parcel of land.
- 畏 *wei¹* *wei¹* to fear, to dread, awe, fear; to venerate, to stand in awe of; to respect; a right fear; devotion for; timidity; to put to death judicially.
- 4 由 *fu²* *juh*, a devil's head; this character is used in Buddhist prayers instead of *kwei* 鬼.
- 7 畝 *same as 畝 127. 7.*
- 8 畝 *mu²* *meu* the Chinese acre; fields, arable land; to mark out fields.
- 忙 *méng²* *mang²* farmers, field-laborers who have little education, and are rude in speech as they were 懵懵 dunder-heads; also same as 悞.
- 畝 *mu²* *meu* a Chinese acre; fields, arable land; to mark out fields.
- 9 畝 *chieh⁴* *kiai²* a boundary, a frontier, a limit; a terminus; to sunder; a world; a sphere, a division, a condition.
- 畝 *chén²* *chén* raised path between fields; dykes; a border; to come before the gods; the origin; to terminate, as life.
- 畝 *gyé²* a field which has been ploughed three successive seasons; to cultivate a field.
- 12 異 *i⁰* different from, strange, odd, admirable, rare, unusual, extraordinary; to divide, to separate; to marvel at; perverse, heterodox; to oppose.
- 冀 *chi⁴* *ki²* to hope, to desire; eager for, desirous; to expect.
- 17 畫 *same as 畫 102. 129.*
- 18 留 *liu²* to keep, to detain, to leave; to stop a guest; to delay; slow; a long time, leisurely.
- 19 男 *gan²* the male of the human species; a man; a son; a baron.
- 20 甸 *tien⁰* anciently, a royal domain around the capital; frontier lands; to rule, to cultivate; to extend, to hunt, to stretch out.
- 畝 *yün²* *gyun* cultivated land laid out in regular plots.
- 24 卑 *same as 24. 102.*
- 畔 *pan⁰* a path dividing fields, a landmark; a side or bank; to resist,—as sumptuary laws respecting dress.

- 畢 *pi⁴ pih*, end, close, at last; completed, to finish; over, terminated; all, entirely; trestle used in sacrifices; a document; a bird net.
- 28 畚 *pén³* 'pün a basket or hod for containing earth, manure, or grass, used by bricklayers and farmers.
- 29 畝 *fan⁴* a plain, a field; a farmstead, a hamlet.
- 畹 *chó¹ choh*, raised dykes, six feet wide, to go from one field to another.
- 30 畝 *fu² fuh*, to be full; to fill; a roll of cloth.
- 畝 *kou¹ keu* the bank of a field raised above the level, on which vegetables are grown.
- 畝 *lian⁴ lioh, liao⁴ lio³* a boundary; a little; to visit; to mark off fields; to share with others; to plan, to counsel; astute, to abridge, to diminish, a resumé, a sketch; a path, a rule; rafter, slightly; to slight, to offend, to sharpen, to kill.
- 32 畦 *ch'i³ chi hsi²* small plots of ground; the labors of the fields; *kwéi¹* a low wall around a field.
- 畦 *shéng⁴ shing²* the raised paths between different patches of grain in a large field, available for walking.
- 33 疇 *ch'ou³ ch'eu²* a cultivated field; to till; to continue successively; to classify; a mate, a class; who; formerly; to aid.
- 35 畹 *chi³ tsih²*, a share or plough used at the commencement of spring; *ni* to point out; used as a final particle in writing Sanscrit words.
- 畹 *tsun⁴* a landlord, a proprietor; an officer who had oversight of the fields.
- 37 畸 *chi³ ki* odds and ends; bits of waste land; land left after marking out a square; poor land; an overplus.
- 40 畹 *yüan⁴ yuen²* a long field measuring twenty or thirty *men*.
- 41 畹 *chi³ chí²* a terrace or tumulus on which the ancient emperors worshipped the five Shangti.
- 42 畹 *ch'ao⁴* to plough or harrow the ground.
- 畹 *tang¹* to suit; right, proper, to pawn; opportune, convenient or just; adequate, competent; to screen, to manage, to decide; as, then; to act, to be; equal to; to make, to bear; to take the responsibility; *tang²* to pledge, to pawn, to consider as; safely, properly, favorable.

- 47 畹 same as 畹 140. 47.
- 畹 same as 畹 102. 94.
- 52 畿 *ch'i³ ki* the demesne which in ancient times pertained to the Emperor; the court; a limit or border; a high threshold.
- 62 畹 same as 畹 32. 30.
- 66 畹 *ch'ien³* to prepare a field for cultivation; to hunt for a living.
- 72 畹 *ch'ang⁴* a broad barren plot of ground or country.
- 94 畹 *ch'üan³ k'üan²* a small drain between fields; to flow, as a current; to be diffused, as good instruction.
- 95 畜 *ch'u⁴ hsi² ch'u⁴*, domesticated animals; cattle; to hoard; to store up; to rear, to feed, to herd together; to nourish; to collect; to detain; to obey, as a child.
- 102 畹 *chiang¹ kiang²* a boundary, a frontier, a limit; to draw a limit; to bound.
- 畹 *tsai³* fields parted off by dikes; the space occupied by a field or plot.
- 畹 *tieh³* folds or layers; to pile up; to redouble; to reiterate; to complicate; to fear.
- 117 畹 *l'uan³ l'uan²* waste land near a city; an alley in a town; a long street in the country forming a hamlet; paths made and frequented by wild beasts.
- 119 畹 *chin³* a path crossing a field, and raised above the level in order to retain the soil, as at the base of hills.
- 124 畹 *liu³* to burn over the stubble on a field, as when preparing the ground for planting.
- 126 畹 same as 畹 32. 126.
- 129 畹 *hua⁴ hwa²* to draw, or paint; a picture; a mark, a line, a division; to map, to mark out a plan of; *huah⁴*, to paint, to sketch; to limit, to devise.
- 165 畹 *fan¹* a time, a turn; wild, barbarous; to repeat, to duplicate; to send; to change, to reckon; a dollar; *po* warlike; *po* name of a district.
- 166 畹 same as 畹 102. 117.
- 177 畹 *han⁴* ploughed fields where wheat is sown.

- 103 疔** *p'i³ p'ih*, a piece, a bale; a classifier of pieces of cloth; *su* sufficient; to record; *yu* for 雅 correct, elegant, exact; cultivated.
- 8 疏** *su² shu²* distant, far; open, wide apart, coarse; sleazy, remiss, free, careless; to divide, to part with; to enlarge, to manage; *shu²* to state to a superior; to discuss.
- 75 速** *chi⁴ chi²* hindered, embarrassed; to stumble over; *ti²* the stem of a fruit; the place or scar of the stem.
- 102 寔** *si²* to suspect; doubt; suspicious, to guess; to surmise; to fear; to dislike; hesitating; corrupt; perverse, tricky.
- 111* 疑** *ni¹⁻⁴ nih, tsih*, sickness; to recline, as a sick man; disease which makes one take to his bed.
- 104 疔** *p'ei¹ p'ei¹* a disease not yet developed; the pain of dyspepsia.
- 1 疔** *ting¹* a pimple, an ulcer, a chancre, a bubo; syphilitic sores; boils with a nail-like head.
- 疔** *ping⁰* illness, disease, defect, fault; sickness, longing for, sad, sorrow, dislike, distress, misery.
- 疔** *chi² tsu²* an old sore; deeply rooted faults; a deep-seated ulcer, like a carbuncle or anthrax.
- 疔** *hsieh⁴ sieh⁴*, a dysentery.
- 疔** *hsia⁴ hia⁴* a diarrhoea.
- 2 疔** *chiao³ 'kiao* a colic with gripes.
- 4 疔** *cha⁰* a running sore; a chronic, severe disease.
- 疔** *fa⁴ fah*, weary, without energy; lassitude, arising from heat; lean, lank.
- 疔** *'nas* sick, tired, weary, worn out; in Cantonese: to tie up, to fasten on; to belong to.
- 疔** *chiu⁴ kiu²* a chronic disease; long ailing, disheartened.
- 5 疔** *chiu¹ 'ku* a disease; a sharp pain.
- 疔** *ko³ koh*, pimples, boils; a sore; silly, idiotic; *yi⁴*, bewildered, foolish, out of one's head.
- 7 疔** *'yu²* dumb (from sickness); unable to speak; dull, faded, as a pale color; a cracked wound, as of a bell; hoarse wheezing.
- 8 疔** *chiek¹ kiai¹* an intermittent or tertian ague.
- 疔** *'t'ax* disease; to vex, to punish; a ringworm; an epidemic.

- 9 瘡** *ch'uang³ ch'uang³* any sore, or ulcer; an abscess; an eruption; a cut, a wound.
- 瘡** *chiek⁴ kiai²* the itch, a scratch, a little sore; an itching place; to scratch.
- 瘡** same as 瘡 104. 154.
- 瘡** *chen³ 'ch'ien* the measles; eruptions, pimples; sore lips or fever sores.
- 瘡** *hou² shou²* a spot, a pimple, a wart.
- 11 瘡** *ch'uan² ts'uen²* to cure, convalescent; recovered from sickness; cured; well.
- 瘡** *'yu²* to be cured; convalescent; disease; a functional disorder of the body; clever, upright.
- 12 瘡** *hsien¹ hsien¹* a disease resembling bronchitis.
- 15 瘡** *t'eng³ g'eng* pain, sore; ache; love; affection, to have a fondness for.
- 18 瘡** *la¹ lah*, poison, pain; a hurt; a sore; a scar; severe, grievous, a pain; in Cantonese: *ts'ik*, a fullness of the stomach; twinges of pains, rheumatic pains.
- 瘡** *li⁰* a purging, dysentery, or flux.
- 19 瘡** *chia¹ kia¹ cha¹* the scab or skin which grows over a sore.
- 瘡** *lao³* emaciated, consumptive, declining; wasting away from toil or anxiety; poisonous drugs.
- 20 瘡** *p'ao⁰* a pustule on the face, a blister coming out suddenly.
- 24 瘡** *ts'ui⁰* diseased; wearied; decrepit by age, service, or ailments; infirmities of age.
- 瘡** *pi⁰* rheumatism; weakness or paralysis, arising from dampness; enlargement of an organ; numbness of a limb.
- 25 瘡** *tien⁰* the fever and ague, intermittent fever.
- 28 瘡** *ch'ieh⁴ k'ieh⁴* weakness, strength all gone; lassitude, debility; infirm.
- 29 瘡** *yu⁴ yiu²* a shaking of the head caused by old age or palsy.
- 瘡** *fan⁰* to vomit food; to faint and relieve the stomach; bad people.
- 瘡** *chia³ 'kia* a disease of the bowels, arising from cancer, worms, or concretions; a disease of the lungs, difficulty of breathing; croupy; a flaw, a defect.
- 瘡** *shou⁴ shou⁴* thin, lean, emaciated; poor.

- 30 **痞** *p'i²* pain; a stoppage, or constipation; weak; a stitch in the side, palpitation or sudden fainting.
o¹ k'o⁴ sickness, pain.

痍 *chih²* 'chi a bruise; a swelling caused by a blow or knock, which does not break the skin.

痍 *t'ung¹* an ulcer suppurating; groaning.

痍 *ch'ü² k'ü²* a crooked back, a curved spine; a hunch back.

same as 痼 104. 31.

瘡 *tan¹* disease arising from over work; worn out, wearied with; ulcerated, vitiated, as the blood; discontented, angry.

- 31 **痼** *hui² k'wei²* a long, intestinal worm; the tape-worm.

痼 *ku²* a chronic, incurable complaint, as leprosy, gout, palsy.

- 32 **瘡** *yat²* stupid, silly-looking.

- 35 **痠** *suan¹* *suan* aching, painful

- 36 **瘡** *t'an²* jaded, ill, worn out, as a horse; 'shi reckless, vicious, like a libertine; also read t'ol.

- 37 **瘡** *ie²* a retired place; to throw on the ground, as in worshipping the dead; the gods of the streams or the moon; to gather up the sacrifices; five.

瘡 *huan⁴ huan²* palsy, paralysis; sick, ailing, looking ill.

瘡 *chi⁴ ki²* wild, incoherent; agitated, nervous; mad, as a dog.

瘡 *gi²* a wound or bruise made by a stick; an ulcer, a sore; to hurt, to wound.

- 38 **瘡** *lou⁴ leu²* a swelling with a hard core in it; a purulent tumor, a running ulcer.

瘡 *wei² wéi²* paralysis of the legs, arising from dampness; stiffness of the extremities; weak, lame, impotent.

瘡 *'ying²* bronchocoele or goitre; a wen or ganglionic swelling on the neck, of which five sorts are distinguished.

- 39 **瘡** *hsiao² chiao²* a difficulty in breathing; asthmatic; coughing.

瘡 *'hi¹ k'p²* frightened, nervous, uneasy; starting, as in sleep.

- 40 **瘡** *t'o²* humpbacked; having a diseased and crooked spine.

瘡 *kuan² k'wan* exhausted, worn out, weak; sick from grief or disheartened by failure.

- 41 **痔** *chih⁴ h'p²* hemorrhoids, piles; ulcers in the rectum; which gnaw it like insects.

- 42 **療** *hiao²* to cure; the practise of medicine, to heal.

- 43 **疣** *yu² syis* a swelling or gathering; a wen or big wart; ganglionic swelling in the neck.

- 44 **痛** *lou⁴ leu²* an ulcer, a swelling, a fistula; a purulent tumor, or running ulcer.

- 46 **疝** *shas²* wind in the stomach; rupture in the bowels, or hernia; a mode of the pulse; swelling of the testes.

- 48 **疝** *k'ung²* the prolapsus of the rectum; piles.

- 49 **瘡** *ts'o² ch'ai⁴* a disease, like an influenza; a slight epidemic; to get well of an indisposition.

- 49 **疤** *'pa²* a scar, a cicatrix; disease of the joints.

- 50 **癰** *tai²* the whites; a disease of women; *chi²* a dysentery or bloody flux; a diarrhoea of great violence; the head half covered with sores.

- 癰** *swan²* numbness in the hands or feet; a running sore or ring-worm that will not heal.

- 57 **癰** *fei⁴ f'ei²* prickly heat, pimples, eruptions on the skin.

- 癰** *chang²* dropsical swellings, presenting puffy, hard places.

- 60 **癰** *tsung²* a disease of young children like fits or convulsions, caused by indigestion.

- 癰** *ch'eng² ch'ing* a swelling or hardness of the abdomen, supposed to proceed from calculi or derangement of the pulse and viscera.

- 61 **痣** *chi⁴ chi²* a mole; black or red spots on the body.

- 瘡** *hsi² shi²* a polypus.

- 63 **瘡** *'p'ien¹* the body half paralyzed.

- 64 **瘡** *na²* disease; ill; in Cantonese: a scab.

- 66 **瘡** *pieh²* to suppress; a burst swelling; an ulcer or tumour which has begun to suppurate.

- 瘡** *sou⁴ seu² su⁴* to clear the throat; to cough; to expectorate; to hack; a cough.

- 70 **瘡** *yii²* chronic disease; extravasated blood, like that settled in a bruise or sore; a bruise; a contusion.

- 72 疸 *tan⁴* a disease which turns the eyes yellow and the urine red and makes one hungry and sleepy.
gyang² an ulcer, a sore.
- 73 瘡 *kuei⁴ kwéi²* very sick; a grievous disease; *wéi* to halloo; in *Cantonese*: very tired, worn out, exhausted, weak, weary.
- 74 瘡 *kéng² kǎng* disease; a sickness; in *Cantonese*: to stick out, to press into or on; to emboss, to inchose.
wéi² *wéi* a bruise, a contusion.
- 瘡 *péng¹ páng* dropsy, swelling of the stomach; an issue of blood, dysmenorrhoea; *sp'áng* a puffy or dropical swelling of the flesh.
- 75 瘡 *sé⁴ seh*, an ague.
- 瘡 *'sang²* the glands in horses; the horse jaundice.
- 瘡 *glin²* a disease of the bladder or ureter; gravel, stone; stranguary or dysury.
- 瘡 *'ma²* the small pox; numbness; paralysis; the torpor of the tongue after tasting hot things.
- 76 瘡 *chüeh² küeh*, the hiccough; a disagreement in the humors of the system, which is thought to cause paralysis.
same as 104. 66. 75.
- 瘡 *chéng⁴ ching²* illness, sickness; the causes of disease; a chronic malady originating in organic disturbance.
- 77 瘡 *ts'ü¹ ts'ü²* fault of temper, failing, fault; scab of a sore; a malady, an infirmity, an imperfection, as a hair-mole; an eccentricity; petty jealousy.
- 瘡 *li⁴ lih*, large, scrofulous swellings on the neck; humors on the ganglions of the neck.
- 79 瘡 *i⁴ yi⁴ yih*, an epidemic, plague; a pestilence.
- 80 瘡 *mei⁴ méi²* anxiety causing illness; disease induced by care; fading, as color of a dress.
- 83 瘡 *'ü²* disease; sickness caused by constipation; afflicted, sorrowing; also written 瘡 *shí²*.
- 85 瘡 *sha²* the cholera.
- 86 瘡 *ch'én⁴ ch'án²* a fever which breaks out in sores; a fastidious appetite, longing for delicacies.
chéng¹ ching² a disease of the bowes, with rheumatic pains.

- 痰 *s'an²* phlegm; mucus from the lungs.
- 瘡 *chiao¹ tsiao* thin, shriveled, lean; peaked and cadaverous.
- 95 瘡 *hsien² chien* indigestion, dyspepsia accompanied with heart-burn.
- 96 瘡 *'pan¹* a blotch; discolored spots such as come before small pox breaks out; purple spots.
- 99 瘡 *'kan²* a spreading sore, venereal sores; a disease of children; arising from bad treatment or indigested food; atrophy.
- 101 痛 *t'ung²* pain, painful, very, extremely; an ache; acute feelings, distressed; a sign of superlative, painfully; to commiserate; with energy.
- 痛 *'p'u¹* sickness, weakness; atrophy, wasting; internal obstruction; *fu¹* to make ill.
- 102 痛 *liu²* a tumour, a wen, goitre; an excrescence or swelling.
- 痛 *'p'an¹* in Canton, the placenta; in Peking, it means a falling womb.
- 103 痛 same as 痛 104. 111.
- 105 瘡 *fei⁴ fei²* chronic, incurable.
- 107 瘡 *sp'ü²* tired, jaded, lassitude; inability; loss of strength.
- 108 瘡 *wén¹ wén* an epidemic; a pestilence; a giddiness; to wish the plague on one, as in anger; *wuh*, melancholy, reserved.
- 瘡 *lu²* a kind of ulcer.
- 109 瘡 *tien¹* crazed, deranged, mad after; infatuated, silly, wild; in convulsions, fits; afflicted with.
- 瘡 *kuan¹* *kuan* diseased, infirm, incapable; incompetent; to distress; to make void or useless.
- 瘡 *ch'ü² k'ü* thin, emaciated; cadaverous, ghost-like; ghastly, lean.
- 111 瘡 *ch'ü² tsü*, sickness, disorder; illness; quick; a trouble, calamities, afflictions; urgent, pressing, prompt, infelicitous, unlucky; to be angry; to envy; to hate, to dislike.
- 瘡 *ch'ü¹ ch'ü* foolish, simple, idiotic; inapt, luckless; lustful; out of one's head.
- 113 瘡 *chi² chai²* weary; sick; consumption; weakness.
- 115 瘡 *t'u¹ t'uh*, itching of the head; a sore head; the scald head; sores covering the scalp.
chiu¹ tsü to shrivel and heal up, as a sore.

- 癰^{su¹} sickness; a caries or softening of bones.
- 116 瘰^{ch'iang¹ k'iang} a disease of the throat like quinsy, or as if something was sticking in it; empty, as a valley.
- 117 瘴^{chang⁶} malaria, miasma; noxious exhalations, that cause general sickness.
- 118 癤^{chieh¹ tsieh}, a sore, an ulcer, a tumor; a small sore, a pimple.
- 120 瘰^{'lo³} a fester; glands of the ears swelling; the king's evil; strumous enlargements.
- 123 痒^{'yang³} an itching sore; to itch, a sore, an ulcer; to be ill; in a bad plight; ^{giang} a wound or pain in the head.
- 124 瘳^{ch'ou¹ ch'ou} convalescent, well, cured; to reform, as by teaching; an injury.
- 125 瘳^{'lao³} the itch.
- 瘳^{ts'u²} a horse worn out by travel.
- 126 瘳^{mai¹} weary, sick; sordid, ill-looking, exhausted, seedy.
- 130 瘳^{chi³ tsih}, lean as a stick, emaciated; poor, as barren land; to impoverish; to retrench, to restrict.
- 癰^{ch'ueh³ k'id ch'ieh²} lameness; lame; to limp; to halt.
- 癰^{hsiao¹ giao} excessive thirst.
- 癰^{lūan³ lūan} a contraction of the hands and feet, as when palsied; thin; emaciated.
- 132 癰^{pieh³} decay; distorted; toothless; feeble and unable to fly; empty, as a dry hose; dried up.
- 134 癰^{'yi²} a prisoner dying from cold and hunger; sick; weak; to treat prisoners badly.
- 癰^{hsieh⁴ sie²} a diarrhoea, a purging ailment; to itch.
- 137 癰^{pan² p'an} a scar, mark (of small pox); a cicatrix.
- 138 癰^{hén³ hán} scars, ripples, wrinkles; a cicatrix; a mark, a trace left; a flaw, a crack; to itch.
- 140 癰^{ta³ tah}, a knot; a sore; a scab, a boil.
- 癰^{mo⁴ moh}, sickness; distress; to cause disease by hard usage.
- 癰^{Li³} a pestilential malaria; a plague sore; virulent; foul ulcers; swelling and sores; to encourage; to kill, as birds.

- 141 瘡^{cha¹} the scab on a healing sore; 瘡 瘡 a cicatrix, a scar.
- 142 瘡^{sao⁶} a sore, a pustule; an itching; to itch.
- 145 瘡^{su¹} weak; feeble, as from long sickness.
- 151 痘^{tou² tau²} the small pox.
- 152 瘡^{chu³ chuh}, sores arising from cold.
- 154 癩^{lai³} a sore head; itch; pustular, rough, as the skin; a virulent chronic eruption, like the scabies or leprosy.
- 瘡^{fén³ fén} pimples or boils caused by fever; fever sores.
- 160 瘡^{shén¹ shén} a shivering bitter ailment such as the ague induces.
- 瘡^{p'i² p'ik}, spitting of phlegm; indigestion; any derangement of the circulation of the humours or blood, giving rise to boils, cancers, &c.; a morbid appetite; a craving for food, an inordinate fancy for things.
- 166 瘡^{'chung³} a swelled leg; a dropsical disease of the legs.
- 167 瘡^{ch'in¹ k'in} a severe chill or ague; a great shivering.
- 168 瘡^{same as 瘡 130. 168.}
- 169 癰^{hsien² ghen} convulsions in children, like those arising from worms; epileptic fits.
- 170 瘡^{'yin³} a disease of the heart; besotted with.
- 瘡^{ch'u²} a scar; stupid, not comprehending things.
- 瘡^{'i²} sickness, pain.
- 瘡^{lung²} infirm; weak in the back from age.
- 瘡^{'yin³} a rash, an eruption; a blister, a pimple; confirmed in, victimized; craving, longing for, bound by habit, especially of using opium.
- 172 癰^{ying³} a sore, an ulcer, an abscess; a malignant boil; an imposthume caused by the stoppage of the humours, which then discharge offensively.
- 癰^{ts'an¹} paralysis, palsy; a numbness or stiffness of the tendons, thought to arise from damp and cold.

- 173 痛癰 *le² 'léi* small pimples or blisters, which smart much.
huo⁴ hwoh, ho⁴ a kind of oolic or cholera.
- 175 疔 *fa⁴ féi* a rheumatic sickness; a fiery swelling, an ulcer like a carbuncle; a dropsical swelling or fattiness in the feet.
- 180 瘖 *yin¹* dumb, whether born so or become so by disease.
- 181 癩 *same as 104. 154.*
- 癩 *tien¹* mad, madness; convulsions, fits; crazed, deranged; infatuated; silly, wild; afflicted with.
- 癩 *'ui¹* a pain in the groin, a fit of strangury, or a spasm caused by the stone.
- 182 瘋 *feng² fung* insane, insanity; paralysis; leprosy, scrofula.
- 184 癢 *'yang²* an itching sore; to itch; to scratch.
- 189 癢 *'kao²* a scabby itching disease.
- 194 癭 *hui⁴ 'houi* disease in trees which causes protuberances to grow on the trunk; woody knobs out of which no branches grow.
- 195 癬 *hsüan³ 'sien* a skin disease, ring-worm; tetter, scald-head; scrofulous or leprosy sores; scabby eruptions.
- 201 黃 *huang² 'huang* the yellow jaundice.
- 208 瘋 *'shu²* sick, from grief; a settled melancholy; a disorder of the mind, fearful, as a mouse in his hole.
- 210 瘠 *chi⁴ tsí²* sick, ailing, diseased; a dwarfed, stunted or half developed thing.
- 105 疒 *po⁴ poh*, two persons standing back to back; to progress.
- 37 癸 *kuei² 'kuei* to consider, to belong to; the last of the ten stems, which belongs to the north and to water.
- 57 發 *fa¹ fah*, to send; to spring up; to issue; to have, to show, as a disease; to go to; to rise; to leak out; the spring; a shot.
- 151 登 *teng¹ 'teng* to ascend; to place higher; to step up; to advance; to attain, to commence, to start, to ripen, to complete; to record, to note; as soon as; specially; see 151. 105.
- 106 白 *pai² po² poh*, white; clear, obvious, immaculate, disinterested; to manifest,

- 1 百 *pai² po² poh*, a hundred; many; all, numerous, everybody; the whole.
same as 阜 106. 24.
- 8 皎 *chiao² 'kiao* the bright, white face of the moon; an immaculate, pure white; effulgent, splendid, as the sun.
- 10 兒 *mao²* manner, form, appearance; the face; like, similar to; to draw a likeness.
- 20 的 *ti¹ tih*, sign of the possessive; clear, evident, bright; real; an important circumstance; in *Can-tonese*: a small quantity; a diminutive.
- 24 阜 *tsao²* police runners; a black, or very dark gray color; lictors, underlings; runners who execute commands; grain in the milk; very early in the morning; a manger or pen; a stud of twelve horses.
- 29 販 *kuei¹ 'kuei* to conform to law, to comply with; used by the Buddhists in the sense of 歸.
- 30 皓 *hao²* light, bright, white, luminous, resplendent, glistening; *hwei* the hair turning white and falling off.
- 37 皋 *'kao²* to stand on a high place and praise or bless; to announce, to harangue; to whine; high, eminent; a marshy bank.
- 40 皖 *huan² 'huan* bright, luminous, as a star.
- 66 皦 *chiao² 'kiao* white and brilliant, like a fine gem, as the opal.
- 75 皦 *li⁴ lih*, the luster of a pearl.
- 81 皙 *hsi¹⁻² sih*, clear, bright, to distinguish, to discriminate; a pale or white face.
- 87 皆 *chieh¹ 'kiai* all, the whole of; all at once; manifold.
- 96 皦 *chio² 'tsioh*, a pure white; clean, nice, fair.
- 102 皦 *huang² 'huang* imperial, august, majestic, supreme, a sovereign; to go and come; bright; rapid; grand, admirable.
- 106 皦 *sp² po¹* white, plain; gray, like old men; abundant.
- 皦 *same as 皎 106. 8.*
- 皦 *hao²* bright; reflecting light, brilliant.
- 皦 *hsiao² 'hiao* three dishes, composed of turnips, rice and sugar candy.

- 132 皤 same as 皤 106. 106.
 151 皤 *ai² ŋgai* whiteness, as of snow.
 189 皤 *'kao²* clear, pure, white; hoary, as hair.
 198 皤 *'p'iao²* to molt; to change color, as feathers do when the bird molts; to whiten.
 107 皮 *sp'ia²* skin, hide, leather; bark; a case; a cover, a wrapper; the tare; reputation, character.
 1 皸 *'ts'ei²* the skin chapped and cracked, as in winter.
 8 皸 *chan² 'chen* to tear off, as a placard; to peel off, as a scab, the scurf skin, the epidermis; *ts'ei²* the skin of the face chapped and sore.
 20 皸 *p'ao²* a pustule on the face; a blister coming out suddenly.
 27 屨 *'yen²* the scar of a wound or sore.
 30 食 *ta² tah,* the skin loosely hanging on the body.
 皸 *'chac¹* the white skin which grows over a scar.
 皸 *ch' k'ih,* black spots on the skin; the blackness of the skin.
 33 皸 same as 皸 207.
 35 皸 *ts'un² ts'ün* the skin wrinkled or hardened, as from labor; chapped, shriveled; a mode of painting in raised figures or coarse outline.
 47 皸 *la⁴ lah,* chapped skin, very common in northern China.
 48 皸 same as 皸 119. 162.
 58 皸 *lu⁴ luh,* the skin shriveled.
 69 皸 *ch'ai² ts'eh, ch'ei⁴* the wrinkles on the face.
 72 皸 *pao² poh,* to swell up suddenly, as a pustule; the skin breaking, as from chilblains.
 皸 *ch'io⁴ ts'ioh,* the old bark of tree; a rough, corrugated bark, like the hemlock or fir; applied to wrinkled skin of old men.
 皸 *han²* leather coverings put over the sleeves when practicing archery.
 75 皸 same as 107. 141.

- 77 皸 *tsü⁴ ts'ei²* the skin shriveled and furrowed by age.
 81 皸 *'p'ia²* a crack in wood; to split, as wood does in dry weather.
 140 皸 *chou⁴ tsen²* wrinkles, frowns, wrinkled, as the skin from age; furrowed, as the surface of a country with valleys; frowning; creased.
 141 皸 *'cha¹* discoloration or cracks of the skin; pustules; a pimple.
 159 皸 *chün¹ kiün* the skin chapped and wrinkled, as from cold, disease, or neglect.
 108 皿 *'min²* crockery, earthenware; utensils and vessels used in eating; bowls, plates.
 1 盃 *pei¹ pei¹* a cup, a tumbler, a glass; in Cantonese: to coax, to flatter.
 2 盃 *chung¹ sh'ung* a cup; a bowl, usually with a cover.
 7 盃 } *gü¹* a cup, a basin.
 11 盃 *y' i² yih,* to pour in more; to benefit; advantage; to add to; to increase, to advance, to promote; full, superabundant; restorative, as a tonic; more, in higher degree.
 18 盃 *p'én² g'án* a cup, basin, jar, tub, a bowl, an ancient measure for grain; a jar on which persons beat time.
 28 盃 *ho² hoh,* to unite in order to attain one purpose; to cover; why not? used for 盃 盃.
 29 盃 *po² poh,* a large dish for eating from.
 30 盃 *ying²* full, overflowing, excess, overplus; completed; arrogant, audacious; to overpass.
 盃 *'hai²* an amphora.
 31 盃 *ho² hoh,* a small box; to cover.
 盃 *wén¹ wén* to feed a prisoner; benevolent, kind, compassionate.
 32 盃 *yen²* salt, saltish, saline; *yen²* to salt.
 盃 *chou¹ cheu* to strike; to pluck out; the winding lines of hills.
 36 盃 *'wan²* a bowl, a deep dish; a bowl-full.
 37 盃 same as 盃 108. 28.

- 52 **盎** *ang⁴* a basin, a dish, a water jug; overflowing, sleek.
- 58 **盪** *lū⁴ luh⁴*, to let a thing drip; to exhaust; to strain off; a caasket for holding a seal.
- 62 **盛** *ch'eng⁴ sheng⁴ shing⁴* to put into; to contain; to deposit, to be complete; a cup; a vessel full; plentiful, rich, great, abundant; prosperous; superlative, excellent, fine.
- 72 **盞** *'chan⁴* classifier of lamps; a wine saucer; a cup for oil.
- 76 **盜** *tao⁴* to rob, to pilfer, to steal; to covet and take by fraud or force; to plunder; a robber; a pirate.
- 85 **盪** *t'ang⁴ tang⁴* tossing about, unsteady; a bath; a tub for bathing; large, great; moved, disturbed; to shove a boat over the mud; to propel a boat by oars.
- 86 **盪** *same as 108. 76.*
- 盪** *'p'u⁴* the afternoon meal or dinner; synonym of 餽 to feed.
- 盪** *chiao⁴ 'kiao⁴* a small boiler or kettle; to stir up water and make it muddy; to roil.
- 盪** *k'uei⁴ kw'ei⁴* a helmet; general term for vessels; a basin; a block on which caps are ironed; a casque, a morion.
- 盪** *chin⁴ tsin⁴* the extreme, the utmost; an empty vessel, as a brazier from which everything is burned out; to exhaust, to use all; to indulge, as excessive grief; ended; the last; finished, empty; all; fully, entirely.
- 101 **盪** *'fu⁴* a basket, square outside and round within, used to hold boiled grain in government worship.
- 115 **盪** *huo⁴ hwo⁴* to mix and season, as a cook; dishes for mixing food.
- 121 **盪** *'ku⁴* a coarse, earthen utensil made in Chihli for boiling meat and vegetables; it is the cheapest kind of pottery; in other places is made of copper.
- 123 **盪** *same as 盪 108. 140.*
- 131 **盪** *'ku⁴* a salt pond in Shansi; temporary; for the time.

- 監** *chien¹ kien¹* to inspect; a prison; to imprison; to examine carefully; to revise another's acts; an office, a bureau; to control by inspection; *kien¹* to oversee; to visit subjects; to superintend, to compel; a jail, a prison.
- 134 **盪** *kuan³ kuan³* to wash the hands before worship; to wash in a basin.
- 137 **盪** *'p'an⁴* a tub, a dish, a plate; a basin; coiled up; curved; a press, a frame or machine; the pelvis; a market, a game, an affair.
- 140 **盪** *kai⁴* a cover, to build; a roof; to include; to be, is; to screen; to conceal; for, since, now, then; used for 盪 *hoh*, to cover.
- 141 **盪** *lu⁴* a vessel for containing rice, a pan to hold fire; a grog shop; black; a wild tribe that occupied anciently some parts of Hupeh; a kind of hound.
- 164 **盪** *an¹ ngan¹* a cover of a dish or tripod; to put on a cover.
- 200 **盪** *mo⁴* a cup for water; a drinking vessel, a basin.
- 109 **目** *mu⁴ muh⁴*, the eye, to name, an index; a director, a principal man, a leader, a list or summary; squares on a chess-board; the mind, the perception.
- 1 **睜** *tsu¹ tsu¹* sunken or hollow eyes; deep-set eyes, arising from high eyebrows; unwashed eyes; also read *tsu¹*.
- 眄** *'mien³* to half shut the eye, to look at askance, to ogle, to cast glances.
- 4 **眄** *mo⁴ meh⁴*, to look around one, to take a survey of; to look at each other, to ogle.
- 眨** *cha³ chah³, chan³* to wink, to blink; to move the eyes about.
- 7 **盪** *hu⁴ hū⁴* to open the eyes wide, as in doubting wonder; to gaze at surprised; to raise the eyebrows, to hope for; doubtful; vexed.
- 8 **盲** *meng⁴ smung⁴* blind from any cause; an eye without an intelligent pupil; blinded in heart, deceived, easily deluded.
- 9 **眾** *same as 143. 9.*
- 瞇** *lai⁴* to squint; the pupil of the eye distorted; to glance at.
- 瞇** *chen¹ 'chān¹* to restrain anger and not show it in the eye.
- 瞇** *same as 瞇 109. 64.*
- 瞇** *hou⁴ cheu⁴* half blind, as an old man, or when a cataract is forming.

- 10 眺 *l'iao^o* to look aslant, to glance or peep at.
 huang¹ huang² to look at.
- 睨 *'i⁴* to glance the eye, as monkeys do; the slanting rays of the sun; in *Fuchow*: to scrutinize, to examine.
- 12 睨 *hsi⁴ hsi²* to look at in anger.
- 13 瞞 *gan²* to blind, to deceive; a flat eye; to impose on; dull; to conceal the truth.
- 14 睿 *jui^o* perspicacious, clever, bright and quick of perception, shrewd, discreet, astute; able to detect subtle causes; the divine sagacity of sages; profound.
- 眈 *tan¹* to look at a thing and yet be thinking of something distant; to obstruct, to prevent.
- 瞋 *min²* ming to close the eyes, as in death; dull, indistinct vision.
- 18 盼 *p'an^o* to hope, to expect, to glance at, to look towards; a clear, piercing eye; languishing eye of a female.
- 瞽 *la¹ lah*, the eye distorted from any cause; a cast in the eye.
- 20 眈 *mei⁴ mei²* the eyes growing long sighted through age; to see dimly, long in time, vanishing; to eye askance.
- 眈 *hu¹ huh*, to see obscurely, as on first awaking; early morning, at dawn.
- 21 眞 *chen¹ chên* true, real, genuine, pure; divinity, immortality; spiritual; not secondary.
- 22 眈 *kuang⁴ kw'ang²* the hollow of the eye; the corner or canthus of the eye.
- 23 眈 *k'ou¹ k'eu* a deep sunken eye, such as the southern Chinese often have; *ngau* deep sunken eyes, as of one wasted with illness.
- 眈 *ni⁴ nih*, to blink the eyes; to half shut the eyes.
- 24 直 *chi^h,³* straight, upright, correct, proper; direct; exactly; only, merely, purposely; suitable; to proceed; to look ahead.
 same as 眞 109. 21.
- 眞 *ch'u⁴ ch'uh*, upright; to raise; eminent; luxuriant growth; lofty as a peak.
- 眈 *tui⁴ sui²* a clear, bright, pure eye; to look straight at; the angles or canthi of the eye.
- 眈 *shun² 'tun⁴* a shield, a buckler, to scamper and hide away; to escape; a rupee.

- 眈 *pi^o* to look askance; the eyes glancing about; to spy out a chance.
- 25 眈 *ch'an⁴ ch'en²* to spy or peep; to look at sideways; to eye another privily.
- 26 眈 *ch'uan⁴ k'uen²* to turn the eyes back upon fondly.
- 27 眈 *ai^o* the outer corner of the eye; to raise the eye and stare at.
- 29 眈 *p'an²* an eye which shows much white, turned up or awry.
- 督 *tu¹ tuh*, to direct, to rule, to correct; to examine closely, to lead, to encourage; to command; to follow and see how an order has been performed; to warn; to reprove; an overseer, a superior.
- 眈 *hia⁴ hia²* to look at carefully and leisurely; to watch with interest, as a vessel manoeuvring.
- 眈 *sou²* 'sex blind from having no pupil, as in amaurosis; an old man whose sight is poor and step feeble.
- 30 眈 *su¹ sz²* to peep, to steal a glance at, to pry and see; to get ready and wait for.
- 眈 *chia¹ kiah*, eyes dim and tired; eyes blinking and dull; sleepy.
- 眈 *si²* to look straight on, to gaze at fixedly.
- 眈 *lueh⁴ loh*, to look aside at; to glance at; to ogle.
- 31 眈 *k'un⁴ kw'an²* in *Pekingese*: to nod, as a watchman on his post; to take a nap, to sleep.
- 32 眈 *k'ou¹ k'eu* a deep sunken eye, such as the southern Chinese often have.
- 眈 *mu⁴ muh*, a benignant, loving eye; friendly, cordial, kind; harmonious; to agree; affable; concord; to make or keep peace with.
- 眈 *shui²* to sleep; to nod or doze in one's chair.
- same as 瞋 109. 105.
- 34 眈 *feng⁴ fung* the eyelids drawn together from disease or otherwise, so that they open slightly.
- 35 眈 *chen⁴ tsun²* to look at carefully.
- 眈 *leng⁴ lǎng* to stare at; to look ahead.
- 36 眈 *yuan⁴ yuen* an eye without expression or brightness; empty; vacant.

- 37 眇 *ch'ih¹ ch'i* blear eyed, sore eyes.
- 眇 *tiēh²* the eye-ball very protuberant, like some varieties of gold fish; *chih¹*, the eyes unsteady resulting from imperfect vision or near sightedness.
- 眷 *chuan² kuen²* affection for; to love; a family; relations; gracious.
- 睽 *chen² 'chēn* the pupil of the eye.
- 瞶 *p'o⁴ p'oh*, the eyesight somewhat indistinct, as from near-sightedness.
- 眇 *chieh⁴ tieh⁴*, the eyelashes; *chah⁴*, used for 眨 to wink.
- 40 眇 *chu²* to stare at.
- 眇 *huan² 'huan* bright, as a star; arrived at maturity, as a fruit; smooth, even, as a well-planned board; a fine rolling eye; to look around; beautifully formed or molded.
- 眇 same as 睽 109. 136.
- 眇 *hsia² hiah²* blind; ignorance; recklessly; heedless; in *Shanghai*: like. resembling.
- 42 眇 *shēng² 'shēng* a province; to save, to avoid; to spare, frugal; to abridge; *hsing²* to enquire; to look after; to inspect; watchful; to awaken; a fault.
- 眇 *'miao²* one eye small or contracted and deep sunk; to look at with one eye; to glance at; to take aim; small, subtle; all, nothing more or better.
- 眇 *'liao²* good eyesight; a clear, bright eye; farsighted; distinct vision.
- 44 眉 *mei² mei²* the eyebrows; old, aged; edge of a well.
- 眇 *tsou⁴ tseu⁴* to knit the eyebrows, whether in anger or to screen the eye.
- 眇 *chui²⁻³ chui²*, to look earnestly; to fix the eyes on.
- 45 眇 *'tun²* to nap, to doze; affected sleep; dull, heavy eyes; half asleep.
- 眇 *hsi² hi²* to long for, to look afar to; to remember kindly; to look askance.
- 51 眇 *yi⁴ yih⁴*, to spy, to be on the lookout for offenders; to lead on; *nieh⁴*, to stop and see what one will do.
- 52 眇 *'yao²* a vacant look; deep, as a large house; any blemish on the face.

- 57 眇 *'i⁴ i⁴* to gaze at, to stare, to look at boldly and disrespectfully; in *Cantonese*: 'lei to keep watch of; to see.
- 61 眇 *pi²* to look straight ahead; looking angrily; humbling or feeling ashamed.
- 眇 *ai² ngai²* dull, hidden.
- 眇 *ch'ou² 'ts'eu* to look, to see; to gaze intently.
- 64 眇 *'kan²* to look, to see; to observe; to examine; similarly; likeness; equivalent; *'kan* to watch.
- 眇 *chieh⁴ chi⁴* fine bright eyes; to pass before the eyes, to get a sight of.
- 66 眇 *p'ieh¹⁻⁴* to look at slightly; to glance at.
- 眇 *sa² sah²*, the eye, to light on; to glance at.
- 眇 *mou⁴ meu⁴* to look at closely; to go with the head low, as near-sighted people do; to look down; dim, indistinct vision; disheveled, as hair; dull, ignorant.
- 眇 *'kan²* to spy, to watch, to try to find out; to look down at.
- 69 眇 *hsin¹ 'hin* to see indistinctly, as nearsighted persons when they look at anything fixedly; joyful.
- 70 眇 *'fang²* indistinct.
- 72 眇 same as 睽 109. 136.
- 眇 *han²* protuberant eyes, such as near-sighted people often have.
- 眇 *hun¹ 'houn* dull eyes; mind set on one object and unable to appreciate others.
- 眇 same as 睽 109. 57.
- 73 眇 *tsēng¹ 'tsēng* dim eyes, small or poor.
- 75 眇 *hsiang¹ 'siang* mutual, with; to harmonize; to examine, to inspect; looking among trees; reciprocally; *siang¹* to assist, to help, to select, to direct, to encourage, to look at; a minister of state.
- 眇 *mei² mei²* indistinctness of vision; color blind; unable clearly to distinguish the various colors.
- 77 眇 *chi⁴ 'tsz' tzi⁴* the canthus or corner of the eye; *chai⁴* to look at fixedly; to regard angrily.
- 79 眇 *io²* a film in the eye, a cataract.
- 82 眇 *mao²* a small pupil; dim-sighted, dull; old; bewildered.

- 83 眈 *shih⁴ shi²* to see, to inspect, to observe, to compare and regard; to display.
 眠 *mien²* to shut the eyes, to sleep; to hang down the head; bewildered.
 85 瞤 *t'eng³ d'ang* fine eyes.
 86 眈 *shan³* 'shen to glance at; to peep; to dart, to flash.
 眈 *ch'iao⁴ ts'iao* to look, to see; to look at hastily; to glance at.
 87 瞤 *chiao⁴ ts'iao* to close the eyes, as in sleep; an angry look.
 瞤 *cheng³ chang* to stare; to open the eyes.
 93 眸 *mou³ mou miu³* the pupil of the eye; the eye.
 95 眈 *hsuan³ hsien* looking furtively; confused vision, dizzy; in confusion; mistaken, deceived by, as one deluded by mirage, or thing at a distance.
 100 眈 *sheng³ sheng* to lessen, to circumscribe; meagre, emaciated; a disease of the eye; a crime, a fault, an inadvertent offence.
 103 睫 *chieh⁴ ts'ieh*, the eye-lashes; *chah*, to wink.
 105 睽 *k'uei³ ku'ei* a cast in the eye; a dull, lifeless eye; to look at angrily; to stare; placed outside of, unusual, strange.
 瞪 *teng⁴ teng* 'chang to open the eyes wide, to stare; to fix the eye on; to look one through.
 108 瞋 *ko³ Koh, ho³* sleepy from fatigue.
 瞋 *ch'eng³ ch'ing* to stare at sternly; to look at in anger.
 眈 *lu³* the pupil of the eye; to see.
 109 眈 *chu⁴ ku³* to look to the right and left; to look, as if seeking a trail.
 眈 *chen³ ch'ien* to stare (with anger or dislike); to glare at.
 瞋 *chu⁴ ku³* the timid look of a bird; to examine hurriedly, to glance at; to stare at wildly; heedless; sparing, economical.
 瞋 *ch'io⁴ kuoh*, to look right and left in alarm; to glance the eyes about in trepidation.
 眈 *shih⁴ shi²* to see, to inspect, to observe; to take knowledge of; to display.
 113 眈 *p'iao⁴* to look askance or cross-eyed; one eye diseased or gone; small eyes.
- 114 眈 *ch'ih³ ch'i* to examine things in a series; to go from a country to another to examine its customs.
 115 眈 *ch'ou³ ts'eu* to look at steadily; to gaze intently.
 116 眈 *hsieh³ hieh*, deep set eyes; to look or glance at, as a falcon after his prey; to spy about.
 眈 *sou³* 'seu blind from having no pupil, as in amaurosis; an old man whose sight is poor and step feeble.
 117 障 *chang³* cataract; a screen in the eye.
 瞳 *d'ung³* pupil of the eye; to stare at; a vacant look; a silly stare.
 119 眯 *mi³* blinded; closed; to dislike; sand or dust in the eye, obscuring the vision; the nightmare.
 125 睹 *hu³* to look, to see, to observe; perceived, manifested.
 130 眈 *chuan³ ch'ien* to look at with displeasure; to look at askance; with dislike; reciprocal dislike.
 135 眈 *kuo⁴ kuoh*, to look at angrily; dim eyesight.
 136 眈 *shun³* to wink; to flash, to glance at; sparkling eyes, as a child's at seeing a dainty; *hsien* dizzy, brilliant.
 138 眼 *'yen³* the eye; numerative of wells; a hole, a limit; 'kam protuberant, bulging, as a cart hub.
 140 眈 *ts'ieh⁴*, the eyes squinting or distorted; also read *mu⁴*.
 眈 *meng³ meng* dull, blind, dimaighted, weak eyes; ignorant, unlearned, untaught.
 眈 *ch'ou³ ts'eu* to look at steadily; to gaze intently.
 眈 *mo⁴ moh*, the eyesight obscured, as by a pterygium, or a thickening of the cornea.
 眈 *meng³ mung* dream, vision, a phantasm; *meng* dimness of vision; dark, obscure; to feel ashamed, mournful.
 145 眈 } *ch'ung³ ch'ing* gazing at in great fright, as Belshazzar did at the writing; alone, without help or resource.
 147 眈 *hsien³ 'hien* to look at with fear; protuberant eyes; to view slightly, to regard.
 149 眈 *chan³ chen* to look up, to reverence; to regard very respectfully.
 眈 *sen⁴ fan³* to sleep; to feel sleepy.

- 154 瞶 *hui⁴ hui²* eyes nearly gone, dull sighted; scarcely able to see, as very old people.
- 165 睬 *'ts'ai²* to notice, to pay attention; to greet.
- 163 瞠 *ch'ang⁰* losing one's senses, acting as if giddy; large eyes.
- 169 瞞 *K'an⁰* to spy, to watch, to try to find out; to look down at.
- 瞷 *hsien³* 'hien to watch narrowly; to spy or watch one; the eyes turned so as to show their whites; as in convulsion; the white of the eye.
- 瞷 *jun³* the eyes twitching from a nervous or muscular affection, which physiognomists carefully notice; a palpitation of the flesh; *shun³* to wink, to blink.
- 172 睢 *sui¹* to look upwards; to gaze at.
- 174 睛 *ching¹* *tsing* the pupil of the eye; the iris; a square iris is regarded as a sign of long life.
- 195 瞼 *lyu²* a horse with white rings around the eyes like a fish's eye, at the edge of the cornea.
- 198 瞞 *si²* to stare at, to look at angrily.
- 200 瞼 *ma²* to look at long; eyes weary and blurred with looking.
- 207 瞼 *'ku²* an eye without a pupil, blind; a musician; a band master.
- 110 矛 *mou²* *meu* a spear; a lance with a narrow head.
- 9 矜 *ching¹* *king* to pity, to regret; regretful; careful, sparing; boastful, conceited; to respect, to value.
- 13 矜 *hsueh²* *yuh*, to bore through with an awl; over full; flying, fluttering, agitated; hurrying, about, as horses.
- 13 矜 *so⁴* *shoh*, harpoon; a great spear.
- 111 矢 *shih³* 'shi an arrow; to vow, to swear; a javelin; direct, openly, to arrange, to resolve; in *mathematics*, the versed sine.
- 28 矣 *'i³* final particle; affirmation.
- 30 知 *chih¹* *chi* to know, to perceive; to tell; to appreciate, to manage, as one who knows; to inform; an intimate friend; a fellow; wisdom; to remember; healed.
- 矯 *chiao¹* 'kiao an arrow issuing from the bow; straight; to bend to; to rectify; to correct; to falsify; to simulate, to usurp; martial, strong, obstinate; deceitful.

- 32 矮 *ts'o³* a dwarf, dwarfish, stunted; short, squat.
- 38 矮 *ai³* a dwarf; low, short, diminutive, squat.
- 44 短 *chueh⁴* *kueh*, short, as a dress; a garment reaching only to the hips; curtailed.
- 48 矩 *chü⁴* 'kai a square; a rule; usage; correct; a law, a custom; a pattern, exact, constant; to adjust; an angle.
- 57 矧 *shen⁴* 'shan a particle that prolongs the thought to another point; still more; how much more; still less; to laugh in a boisterous way.
- 73 矧 *tseng¹* *tsung* a kind of dart or short javelin; an arrow used in hunting birds, with the cross-bow, having a mark tied to it.
- 140 矧 *huo⁴* *huoh*, a measure; a marking-line; to adjust by a line, to get the dimensions by a rod.
- 151 短 *luan³* 'luan short; low; to shorten; brief, contracted; shortcomings, failures, few; to curtail; to be in fault.
- 112 石 *shih³*, a stone; rocks; a measure; firm, decided; barren.
- 1 碰 *p'eng⁴* *p'eng¹* to run against, to collide, to try, to see how a thing is; to meet unexpectedly; a thump; experimentally, on trial.
- 叮 *ting⁰* ballast to steady a boat; a stone which serves to anchor a boat; a grapnel.
- 叮 *chü¹* *tsü* rocks thinly covered with earth; a road full of small stones and rough for travelling.
- 2 砉 *ho⁴* *huoh*, the ripping sound heard when tearing the skin off an animal.
- 3 砉 *tan⁰* picul.
- 'chu³ a stone tablet dedicated to ancestors in the family temple.
- 4 砉 *pien¹* a stone probe, used to puncture sores.
- 5 砉 *k'u¹* *k'uh*, fatigued; to fag at; hard and strong.
- 7 砉 *ya¹* rough ground.
- 8 砉 *man²* a crude saltpeter.
- 砉 *k'ang⁰* the sound of stones striking against each other.
- 砉 *shu³* sulphur, brimstone.
- 9 砉 *shun³* rocks standing in a dangerous position.

- 1 砢 *chieh⁴ kias²* hard, like stone; rocky; firm, immovable.
- 10 砢 *wu⁴ wuh²*, a stone that is insecurely placed.
- 12 砢 *hien¹ sien²* a fine pebble, inferior to a gem, such as red jasper or rose quartz.
- 12 砢 *same as 砢 75. 12.*
- 砢 *lien²* a coarse kind of red sand stone, not fine enough for polishing; hypocritical, spurious; red-dish.
- 砢 *chui⁴ ch'ui²* to fall of itself; to crash down.
- 14 砢 *ch'ueh⁴ K'ioh²*, a hill covered with large boulders; crash of stones rushing against each other, or of water dashing over the rocks.
- 18 砢 *ch'ia⁴ ts'ia²* to raise in layers (as a wall); to lay, as tiles or bricks; to pave; to fit in; to lay regularly; a stone step; ornamented tiles used in steps.
- 砢 *lieh⁴ lich²*, to sharpen, to grind.
- 砢 *hsing² shing²* a whetstone; a square stone for sharpening tools.
- 19 砢 *same as 砢 32. 19.*
- 20 砢 *p'ao²* a ballista used to throw great stones; a cannon; an explosion; fireworks.
- 22 砢 *tsa² tsah²*, to strike; to rap on, to hit; to knock and shiver.
- 24 砢 *sui²* fragments, broken, odd bits; endings; petty, troublesome; broken in spirit; to smash or pound fine.
- 砢 *pei¹ pei¹* a stone tablet (large); a grave stone; a pillar to which victims were anciently tied.
- 25 砢 *chen¹ chän²* a block on which to beat clothes; an anvil; a stone with which athletes exercise their strength by lifting it.
- 27 砢 *li²* a coarse kind of sand stone; gritstone; large untrimmed stones good for pavements; whetstones.
- 28 砢 *ch'én² 'ch'én²* sand mixed with things, as in grain or dishes; gritty; offensive.
- 30 砢 *lo²* stones piled up.
- 砢 *t'ung²* to rub or smooth.
- 砢 *o⁴ ngo²*, stones piled up in a dangerous way.

- 砢 *yen²* hazardous, like rocks in danger of falling; critical, imminent; to fit; agreeing, exact; happily, lofty.
- 砢 *ts'ia²* a mineral used in dyeing silk black; a sort of iron-alum or massive alum-shale.
- 砢 *chieh¹ K'ioh²*, firm, solid; abruptly; heavy.
- 砢 *lo⁴ loh², ko⁴* large boulders on hills; an inferior stone.
- 砢 *t'ang²* a stone on the bank; a strange, supernatural stone.
- 砢 *same as 砢 112. 14.*
- 砢 *tsiao¹* a stone house, common in the western and northern provinces; they are rude structures.
- 砢 *shan⁴ shen²* white porcelain clay.
- 31 砢 *yün² 'yun²* to roll down, to fall with a crash; to fall from a height, or from the sky.
- 32 砢 *gao²* a mineral found in the salt lakes in Tibet; it is impure sal-ammoniac, with traces of sulphur.
- 砢 *'ts'o²* broken stones; the rubbish of rocks; the best kind of ornament or hartall.
- 砢 *ch'iao¹ K'iao²* stony or arid soil; poor, gravelly land; upland, dry fields.
- 砢 *chui²* to press things down, as with stones; to add weights on a thing; to pound; to ram down; sagged, loaded; hanging down.
- 砢 *k'eng¹ k'äng²* the tinkling noise of stones; stones dashing against each other.
- 34 砢 *hang¹* a rammer; to ram ground; to drive piles; rumbling noise of stones, as when they are rolling down.
- 37 砢 *fu¹* a reddish stone that looks like a gem, but inferior in beauty and value; a second class gem, like veined jasper or red-white cornelian.
- 砢 *hsia⁴ hiah²*, an ancient town in Hupeh.
- 砢 *ch'ia² k'ia²* a craggy shore; winding and stony banks; a stone bridge or jetty.
- 38 砢 *'nu²* a kind of flint which is chipped for arrow-heads; they are said to come from the Amoor River.
- 40 砢 *t'o⁴* weights; a stone roller; the weight on a steelyard; a pilot's lead.
- 砢 *'lung¹* the sound of rocks falling, applied to such as are thrown down on people; or rolling from hills, as in a land slide.

- 碗 ^{'wan} a basin, bowl, or cup; a deep dish; a bowl-full (unauthorized).
- 碇 ^{ting} ballast to steady a boat; a stone which serves to anchor a boat; a grapnel.
- 41 碍 ^{ai⁴ ngai²} to obstruct, to interfere with; to hinder, to embarrass; to limit, to impede, to restrain, to irritate; an objection.
^{chuan², chwen} bricks, tiles, or flags; pressed cakes.
- 42 砂 ^{sha²} sand; pebbles, gravel; gritty.
- 44 碾 ^{'nien} a stone roller turned on an axle by a lever to clean husk from grain, or the seed from cotton, or to make flour; to roll, to triturate.
^{ts'ui²} a high mountain.
- 46 礮 ^{same as 礮 96. 47.}
- 47 礮 ^{k'eng¹, k'ang} the tinkling of stones; stones dashing against each other.
- 48 礮 ^{chiang¹, kiang} a bridge of stepping stones; a stone foot-bridge; reliable.
^{ts'o⁴} to polish, to work on, as bones or ivory; to rub and polish; to correct carefully; to work at.
- 51 砢 ^{han⁴} a stony hill with clean, bare rocks.
- 砢 ^{p'ing¹, p'ang} a rumbling noise; the crash of stones; the crashing roar of a falling rock.
- 砢 ^{yen²} to rub, to grind or triturate, to powder; to calender cloth; to search into carefully; thoroughly; fully; earnestly; ^{yen¹} an ink-stone; in *Cantonese*: to draw a fiddle bow.
- 52 礮 ^{chi¹, ki} steps; an impediment; a pier or jetty to protect a bank; shallows; an eddy, an obstacle; to rub.
- 53 礮 ^{'kung} a mine; the ore of iron, lead, gold or other metals.
- 58 碌 ^{lu⁴ luh}, uneven, rocky; small; busy, toilsome, laborious; a green colored stone; green jasper; a chunk of wood.
- 59 礮 ^{same as 礮 112. 1.}
- 62 礮 ^{o² ngq} a rocky cliff.
- 63 礮 ^{'pien²} to step on a horse-block when getting into a carriage.
^{shan⁴ shen²} to polish a gem; to calender cloth; to slip, as when walking.

- 64 砢 ^{ch'eh⁴ ch'eh²}, to drive off an ill-omened bird, which is building its nest near.
- 66 礮 ^{ao² ngao} a stony surface, covered with pebbles.
- 67 砢 ^{min²} a fine kind of stone, clouded alabaster.
- 69 礮 ^{same as 礮 46. 81.}
- 70 礮 ^{p'ang¹} the noise of stones crashing down; in *Cantonese*: a pound.
- 72 礮 ^{tang⁴} a beautiful stone of brilliant colors, with striae or veins running through it; to overrun, to exceed.
^{ch'ueh¹ ts'ioh}, ^{hsi²} stones of many colors, a variegated stone; to respect.
^{min²} a pebble; a fine kind of stone; clouded alabaster.
- 73 礮 ^{tseng¹, tsang} rocky, stony, as the surface of the land; a dangerous stone, one threatening to fall.
^{chieh² kiek}, a stone tablet; a stone pillar; a high isolated peak.
- 礮 ^{ying⁴} hard, stiff, firm, not pliable; unbending; not soft but solid; obstinate, perverse; sharp; to harden; powerful and wilful.
- 74 礮 ^{p'eng¹⁻² pang} a mineral; natural borax.
- 75 礮 ^{chu¹} vermilion, cinnabar; imperial, because the emperor uses red ink in official writings.
- 礮 ^{tieh²} plates, saucers; a dish, a platter, flat and broad; ^{shek}, to cure or tan leather.
- 礮 ^{'sang} the stone foundation or plinth of a pillar.
- 礮 ^{li⁴ lih}, small stones, gravel, shingle; coarse pebbly sand.
- 礮 ^{fan²} alum; to tan leather in lime and copperas.
- 礮 ^{ch'u²} the base of a pillar; the stone on which it rests; a pedestal.
- 76 礮 ^{'kan²} to cut, to chop, to fell; to stone; a mortar or small vase.
- 77 礮 ^{tz'ui¹ ts'z'} the native trisulphide of arsenic or orpiment.
^{same as 礮 40. 12.}
- 礮 ^{'wei²} a stone, which like veined jasper, resembles a gem, but is inferior in hardness and lustre.
- 79 礮 ^{tsuan⁴ tsuan²} a rough coarse stone for whetstones; a term for emery or corundum; otherwise read ^{chia}.

- 磬 *ch'ing⁴ k'ing²* musical stone used as a bell; to hang up; to give the reins to, to gallop; a dulcimer made of glass or stone.
'yin³ the sound of thunder.
- 80 碾 *tu⁴ tuh, chu⁴* a stone roller, used by farmers for rolling down the fields when sown.
- 81 砒 } *p'i²* arsenic; it is applied to ulcers.
- 砒 }
砒 }
砥 *chi³ 'chi* a fine grinding stone; even; smooth; to observe the rules of decorum; to level; to equalize.
83 砥 same as 砥 85. 27.
- 85 砒 } *tun²* to drool, to droop down; to sound; to hang down, as a weight; *tām* to pound, to strike, to rap; to lower; to let down; *tām* to stamp, to paw; to press on, to crush; (unauthorized).
砒 } *p'ing¹* the rushing sound of the billows against a cliff.
- 砒 } *ch'ü⁴ k'ü⁴* a veined stone; resembling adularia, used for the opaque white buttons of officers of the sixth rank.
- 砒 } *t'a⁴ t'ah*, a mortar for pounding and hulling rice in; to beat; large brown, unglazed jars to warm or hold things.
- 砒 } *q'o²* stones like flint or obsidian, which can be used for spear or arrow-heads.
- 86 礁 *chiao¹ tsiao* half-tide rocks; rocky islets near the coast; rocks in a stream, or stones placed for fording.
- 89 磳 *ch'uang³ chu'ang²* to rub or wash things by sand or brick-dust, as by putting sand in a bottle to clean it.
- 92 研 *ya²* to grind; to polish, as by a calendering stone.
- 95 磁 *tz'ü³ tz'ü²* chinaware, porcelain; loadstone; crockery.
- 96 碧 *pi⁴ pih*, blue or green stones, jade, jasper.
- 99 砑 *same as 砑 112. 25; read shan* peaked, like an upright stone; hilly.
- 102 砑 *wei² wei²* uneven, rough ground caused by stones.
- 砑 *chiang¹ k'iang* gravel, small stones.

- 礪 *lei⁴ lei²* to roll stones down hill; a rocky rough appearance.
- 礪 *p'an²* a kind of flint fit for arrow-heads.
- 103 礙 *ai⁴ ngai²* to obstruct, to interfere with, to hinder, to embarrass, to oppose, to impede, to limit, to restrain, to irritate; an objection.
- 105 磴 *téng⁴ t'ung²* stone steps, stairs; lofty, projecting rocks leading up hills.
- 107 破 *p'o²* to break, to tear, to discover, to ruin, to defeat, to detect; to solve, to explain; understood, as a plot; to guess, as a riddle.
- 108 磕 *k'o⁴ k'oh*, to knock, to bump; the sound of stones striking together; to hit against, to run against.
- 109 磧 *chien²* the noise of stones falling with a crash; the plinth or base of a pillar.
- 112 磊 *lei³* 'léi rocks or stones piled up; a heap of stones; to throw stones into a heap.
- 116 硃 *ch'ung¹* a mineral which seems to be an ore of copper or perhaps coppers; the sound of stones falling.
- 117 砒 *li⁴ li⁴*, a mineral used as an antidote to poisons; the sound of ringing stones.
- 119 磷 *lin²* water flowing over stones; to grind or abrade stones; thin; shingle; ding lofty; eminent.
- 124 礪 *lu⁴ luh*, a stone roller, used for smoothing gravel walks and paths.
- 礪 *t'a⁴ t'ah*, large, brown, unglazed jars to warm or hold things; (unauthorized).
- 礪 *la¹ lah*, the cracking sound of things breaking; a stony appearance.
- 126 硯 *juan²* 'juan a variety of opaque, whitish quartz like massive chalcodony, with pieces of cornelian interspersed in it, which can be worked into ornaments.
- 129 硯 *lu⁴ luh*, gravel.
- 130 硯 *hsiao¹ shiao* salpetre, nitre; niter; saline efflorescence; to use salts; to tan.
- 硯 *t'o²* a stone roller; a weight or ball on the end of cords; the weight on a steel-yard; a pilot's lead.
- 134 硯 *yü²* a white ore of arsenic, which kills rats and fattens silk worms.
- 硯 *ch'ueh¹ k'ieh*, a hill covered with large boulders; crash of stones rushing against each other, or of water dashing over the rocks.

- 137 碣 *hsi¹ sih*, the stone on which a pillar rests.
- 138 磐 *p'an²* a large rock, a foundation stone; a conspicuous rock, like the Tarpeian; firm, stable, immovable.
- 140 硯 *k'én⁴ k'ün²* a stone with a crack, flaw, or seam in it; the rumbling noise of stones; loud noise of bells. *lang²* the sound of stones or waves.
- 141 礞 *mang² wang²* a mineral soil or shale which furnishes, when leached, an impure salpeter, sometimes mixed with nitrate of soda and alumina.
- 142 礞 *meng² mung²* a shaly bole, or a kind of micaceous schist of a fine quality, prescribed in cases of derangement or fits.
- 143 礞 *po⁴ poh*, opened out; to repress; stuffed.
- 144 礞 *mich⁴ meh*, pebbly; hard, solid.
- 145 礞 *ts'a¹ ts'ah*, a coarse stone; to rub, to grind.
- 146 礞 *hsia⁴ hia²* a stone split through; clefts in rocks.
- 147 硯 *yen⁰* a Chinese ink-slab; to rub; the smooth stone on which the Chinese rub their ink.
- 148 硯 *chung* the noise of stones striking together in the water, as when a torrent rushes down a gorge.
- 149 礞 *'tan²* a mineral from Sz'oh'uen, described as having a liquid or juice like gall.
- 150 礞 *wei⁴ 'k'ai* an instrument for breaking stones or other things to pieces; a mill; to triturate or break; to accumulate; solid.
- 151 礞 *chi² ts'ih*, rocks under water, half-tide rocks; stony places that check the current.
- 152 礞 *hsien² chien* difficult, hard to bring forth.
- 153 礞 *ch'ê² ch'ê²* a white veined adularia of which the buttons for the sixth grade are made.
- 154 礞 *tui¹* to collect stones to build artificial rock-work; to cart stones down from a hill top; *chui* the sound of dashing stones.
- 155 礞 *gin²* high and dangerous cliffs, running along one after the other, a ridge.
- 156 礞 *cheng⁴ ch'ang²* to burnish, to rub metal bright; to stop up.
- 157 礞 *tui²* a pestle; a foot-pestle, commonly used to hull rice; to pound in a mortar; one beat of the pestle; a heap.

- 158 罐 *kuan⁴ kuan²* a jar, a gallipot, a crock; a cruse; a pitcher.
- 159 確 *ch'üeh⁴ k'ioh*, certainly, really, truly, resolute, fixed; hard, firm, solid; a rock rising prominently.
- 160 礞 *tsa² tsah*, a high peak.
- 161 礞 *shuang¹ sh'wang* an unauthorised character used in the name 礞 for arsenic shale.
- 162 礞 same as 礞 112. 200.
- 163 礞 *shih⁴*, great, corpulent; full, ripe; eminent, highminded; to fill.
- 164 礞 *'ma²* the cornelian; weights; a yard; in *Batavia*: the farm of taxes.
- 165 礞 *p'ao⁰* a cannon, a ballista used to throw great stones; an explosion, fireworks.
- 166 礞 *hua¹ h'wah*, a mineral, talcose slate or soapstone; lardstone, potstone, steatite.
- 167 礞 *wei⁴ 'wei* dangerous; rough and stony, as a road.
- 168 礞 *'u²* sand, pebbles, shingle; gravel; fine stones on a beach.
- 169 礞 *mo²* to grind, to rub; a stone, a mill; to polish, to reduce to powder; to sharpen; distressed; trials; to examine.
- 170 礞 *huang² sh'wang* sulphur; read *sh'wang* the ore or gangue of metal, especially iron in copper; hard, obdurate.
- 171 礞 *jung²* earth built up on which to grind grain; a wooden mill; to sharpen, to grind to flour.
- 113 示 *shih⁴ shi²* a proclamation, a letter, an edict, to compare, to show; not same as 示 145.
- 1 祖 *'tsu¹* ancestors; origin; a grandfather; a progenitor; the founder, as of a family; to imitate an ancestor; to do like; to be accustomed to; to honor or propitiate wayside gods.
- 3 社 *tsai²* the emperor's sacrifice to heaven and the hills.
- 4 祿 *tsu⁰* the happiness derived from wealth, emoluments or office; felicity; a year of one's life; to confer, to bestow.
- 礞 *ch'eng² j'ang* happiness; to approach to.

- 5 礼 same as 禮 113. 151.
- 8 禀 *ping² 'pin²* to state; to receive, a petition; to make known one's case to a superior; to announce, to ask of; a report, endowment, disposition.
- 9 禋 *shan⁴ shen²* to sacrifice or to worship Heaven; to yield; to abdicate in favor of.
- 10 祔 *fu²* to worship ancestors recently buried, with those more remote, all in the same hall; to inter in the family tomb.
- 11 禱 *hou² shau²* to pray for blessing; to offer sacrifices in order to obtain blessings.
- 12 祧 *ch'iao²* to move or replace the family tablets; the earliest ancestral shrine, the founders of the race.
- 13 祝 *chu² chuh²* praises, thanksgivings; to pray; to be obliged for; joined to, allied to; to reiterate; to cut off; the origin; to afflict, as by taking away one's friends.
- 14 祺 *ch'i² k'i²* fortunate, lucky; felicitous, composed, tranquil.
- 15 崇 *sui⁴⁰* gambols, pranks (of spirits); calamities sent from heaven, which men cannot prevent; an evil spirit, a ghost, a wraith.
- 16 祐 *yo⁴ yoh²* a worship held by the emperors of the Hsia dynasty near the vernal equinox; the vernal sacrifice.
- 17 禔 *ch'ao²* happiness; divine, spiritual, pertaining to the gods.
- 18 禋 *'yen²* to pray for happiness; to implore the gods.
- 19 祓 *ch'at² k'at²* to dissipate or expel noxious influences or malaria; to avert; to disperse.
- 20 祓 *fo⁴ fuh²* to remove evil, to deprecate sickness; to cleanse impurity, to wash away; a sort of Buddhist baptism employed to obtain blessings.
- 21 禋 *chin² tsin²* to influence, to act on; a malign halo around the sun; abundant, full.
- 22 祠 *ts'ü² ts'ü²* temple of ancestors; to sacrifice; the spring; to obtain the request prayed for.
- 23 祐 *yu⁴ yiu²* to protect, to shield; to defend, as the gods or spirits; divine care and protection; heavenly kindness.
- 24 祫 *hsia⁴ hiah²* a general worship by relatives, of their remote or near ancestors, made triennially by the emperor and princes; the sacrifices mingling in the temple.
- 25 禍 *huo⁴ huo²* calamity, misfortune, adversity, evil, misery, suffering; to curse, to injure.

- 祐 *'hu⁴* happiness, prosperity; protection; liberality.
- 禪 *ch'an² shen²* meditation, abstraction, contemplation; the Buddhists; *shen²* to level an area for an altar, to sacrifice to the hills and fountains; to resign the throne to another family.
- 禱 *hsü² hsi²* auspicious, felicitous, blissful; happy; favored by the gods; to announce or pray to them. same as 禱 113. 33.
- 32 社 *shé⁴ shé²* a sacrifice; an altar; a parish; the god who rules over a particular spot; a village, a hamlet; society or company of persons.
- 33 禋 *gin²* to worship with a pure intention and clean sacrifices, such as the Emperor alone makes.
- 34 禱 *'tác²* to pray, to entreat, to supplicate; to request, in the language of courtesy.
- 35 祔 *ging²* a sacrifice at the royal tombs; the blessing of the gods or the ancestral manes.
- 36 祔 *hsien² hien²* a term for heaven or god among the Persians.
- 37 祔 *yo⁴* supernatural sights and ominous prodigies sent by the gods for crimes.
- 38 祔 *yang²* a misfortune from above: a punitive calamity, a visitation, a judgment, a retribution; to punish; unhappily, unluckily.
- 39 祔 *hsi⁴ h²* a sacrifice or worship observed in spring and autumn; it was designed to avert bad harvests and other evils.
- 40 祔 *ssü² sz²* to sacrifice to the departed; sacrificial; to set up and worship a god; in the *Shang* dynasty, a year; like, as if.
- 41 禘 *ti²* the religious ceremonies observed by the sovereign twice a year in honor of his ancestors and predecessors, both remote and near.
- 42 禴 *chi² ki²* an auspicious prognostic; also an omen of evil; felicitous, opportune; *ki²* to bathe, and then drink as a precaution.
- 43 祿 *lu⁴ luh²* blessedness, happiness; official emoluments, salary, rations, pay; prosperity; dignity; a sacrificial feast.
- 44 禦 *yu⁴* to oppose, to stop, to hinder; to withstand, to resist; to stop by satisfying, to bring to an end; to cause to desist, to prevent; to worship.
- 45 祕 *pi² pi²* secret, mysterious, abstruse; supernatural, divine; private; reticent, reserved, inspired, possessed; scientific.

- 62 祓 *kai*¹ an ancient tune, played as warning to guests in olden time, lest they drank too much; it seems also to have marked the time and step of the guests.
- 65 祓 *kuei*² *kwei* to worship the five mountains by sacrificing upon them; synonym of 祓 *ai* 祓.
- 69 祈 *ch'i*² *ch'i* to pray, to call upon, to invoke; to recompense; to request, to beg, to trouble, to intreat; multitudes; to offer sacrifice and supplicate the gods for happiness.
- 70 祊 *péng*¹ *péng* the space within at the side of the ancestral temple gate, where in early days the gods or lares were worshiped; a sacrifice.
- 72 楊 *yang*² wayside gods; spirits which infest roads and highways; to drive out demons or noxious influences from the house at new year.
- 祿 *cha*¹ the imperial thanksgiving made to earth at the end of the year for crops.
- 祿 *ch'ui* rest, repose; at peace, in accord with; happiness; also read *chi* and used for *chi* 祿 but.
- 73 祿 *kuei*⁴ *kuei* to pray that the shades of a man may not harass one, but be cut off from the house; to call on the gods; to pray alone.
- 75 祿 *chu*¹ to curse.
- 祿 *kuan*⁴ *kuan* to pour out libations before the dead; to pour out and drink wine.
- 祿 *chin*⁴ *kin* to forbid, to prohibit, to hinder, to warn against, to regulate, to restrain; imperial, governmental, a cup or tray for wine; an instrument of music; *kin* to bear; to endure, to withstand.
- 祿 *mei*³ *mei* a sacrifice or special worship held by the emperor in the spring to supplicate heaven for a son.
- 77 祉 *ch'ih*³ *chi* happiness, enduring contentment.
- 祿 *ch'ai*² to burn faggots in sacrifice.
- 79 祿 *tai*² a short spear or halberd; a defence or screen of sheep's hide let down suddenly from the walls to scare cattle or horses coming into the town.
- 83 祇 *ch'i*² *ch'i* rest, repose; great; the god or spirit which animates the earth.
- 祇 *ch'i*² *chi* respect, awe, veneration; to invoke; only, but, yet.

- 86 崇 *chung*² a sacrifice offered to the gods of the hills and mountains, and to the heavenly bodies, in times of drought and pestilence.
- 89 禰 *nu*² a father when enshrined in the ancestral temple; an ancestral shrine.
- 102 神 *shén*² *shén* spirits, divine or humane; spiritual; a god; the gods; the human spirit; supernatural, wonderful; very.
- 禩 *shén*² the years of the emperor's life or reign.
- 福 *fu*² *fu*, happiness, blessings, prosperity; favors; sacrificial meats.
- 105 祭 *chi*⁴ *tsi* to sacrifice, to offer up; to bring an oblation, to approach the gods; a limit.
- 109 禋 *chén*¹ *chén* to be blessed because of truth in worship or prayer.
- 112 祔 *shih*² a stone shrine placed in the family temple to keep the ancestral tablet safe in case of fire.
- 114 禡 *chi*² favorable, lucky prognostics.
- 123 祥 *hsiang*² *xiang* an auspicious omen; good fortune; happiness, felicity.
- 禡 *chao*² *chao*, ancient name of a city in Shantung.
- 141 禡 *ssü*¹ *sz'* happiness.
- 145 禡 *siang*² to fast and pray as the Taoists do in order to avert calamity; to deprecate evil.
- 146 票 *p'iao*² a ticket, a certificate, a bill, an evidence of authority; a money order; a warrant; a beacon; to make a signal with fire, scintillating; light, waving.
- 禪 *'an*² a sacrifice offered at the end of the twenty-seven months, or the three years' mourning for a parent, when the garments are put off.
- 151 禮 *'i*² rites; politeness; presents, propriety; etiquette, ceremony, decorum, manners, courtesy, offerings; a step, an act.
- 154 禱 *tsan*² to implore, to pray.
- 禱 *lai*² remiss in sacrificing; to destroy; to fall into, or involve in ruin.
- 禱 *chén*¹ *ching* a favourable prognostic; lucky, felicitous.
- 161 祫 *shén*¹ *shun* flesh offered to the gods of the land by the emperor, and afterwards divided among his family; raw flesh.
- 163 祫 *ch'i*² *ch'i* full, abundant; very; large; numerous; at ease; leisurely; gracefully; constant; multitudes.

- 178 禕 ⁱ excellent; to admire a thing for its beauty; precious, rare, like a pearl.
- 187 禡 ^{ma} a sacrifice offered to the god of War or Mars, when reaching the borders of the enemy's country, in order to propitiate a victory; it was offered on horseback; in *Cantonese*: the day after the full and new moons.
- 214 禴 ^{yo} ^{yoh}, the summer sacrifice; see 禴.
- 114 內 ^{jou} ^{yeu} a step, the track of an animal's paws; to track, to step.
- 8 離 ^{li} a weird beast, a bogie; bright; elegant; to scatter; to oppose.
- 9 禽 ^{ch'in} ^{q'in} birds generally.
- 30 禹 ^{yü} loose, free; the reputed founder of the Hia dynasty; in epitaphs, one who receives a kingdom and perfects his work.
- 102 禺 ^{yü} a monkey; to start, as an affair; the space of a *li* in the *Chou* dynasty.
- 134 閼 ^{fei} ^{se} an animal like the ape said to be twelve feet high.
- 115 禾 ^{ho} ^{shwo} crops in general; growing grain; paddy; wheat, corn.
- 1 秠 ^{p'ei} ^{q'ei} a kind of black millet, the variety which has two seeds within one glume used in making spirits offered in the ancestral worship of princes.
- 租 ^{tsu} to rent, to hire, a tax; income; to lease.
- 2 种 ^{ch'ung} tender and sprouting, like the blade of grain; delicate.
- 3 秠 ^{same as 秠 140. 32.}
- 4 秠 ^{ch'a} a mode of reckoning grain when reaped, one *ch'a* being equal to four hundred *ping* 秉 or handfuls; 烏秠 name of a part of ancient Bactria.
- 秠 ^{tzü} ^{sz} to number up, to multiply greatly; a bundle of 200 handfuls of grain; a great weight, 3,800 tons; the ninth place in notation or a hundred millions.
- 秀 ^{hsiu} ^{siu} fine, elegant, beautiful; shoots; to seed; to fill the ear; fair, adorned; grain in seed which then bends in an easy, graceful way; first, best; accomplished, cultivated.
- 7 秠 ^{ye} a variety of rice; the ear of grain.
- 秠 ^{same as 秠 127. 7.}

- 8 秠 ^{mang} blasted grain; grain turned black as if with ergot or rust.
- 秠 ^{keng} ^{käng} a kind of rice, common rice.
- 秠 ^{chun} a bundle of straw; grass or hay tied in faggots.
- 秠 ^{ling} ^{lin} to give grain to the poor and to students; to provide food or pay, to nourish.
- 秠 ^{chan} ^{chen} a sheaf of grain; grain bound up in any way after it has been cut.
- 9 秠 ^{sun} to bind grain in sheaves; a sheaf; to plough.
- 秠 ^{dai} wheat.
- same as 秠 115. 39.
- 秠 ^{q'u} an old name for a kind of glutinous rice used for making thick liquor.
- 10 禿 ^{tu} ^{t'uh} blunt, bald, bare; striped, the hair entirely gone; to injure; in *Shanghai*: all, also.
- 秠 ^{shui} revenue, taxes, duties; the rent for houses or land; to bequeath; to leave by will; to put up at; to halt, as at a post; ^{tsu} to dress in mourning; read *chuen* black, as clothes.
- same as 秠 74. 12.
- 12 棋 ^{chien} a term for white rice and green grain; rice which is not glutinous and does not stick.
- 20 秠 ^{tiao} the full, ripe ear of grain hanging down; to hang up.
- 24 秠 ^{tsui} to collect, to bring together; ^{tsuh}, grain in the milk.
- 秠 ^{pai} tares; small; minute; cockle, cheat, chess; weeds found among grain; a kind of panic; dissemblers, hypocrites.
- 28 私 ^{ssü} ^{sz} private; selfish; illicit; clandestine; personal, illiberal, treasonable; plebeian; members of the family; a brother-in-law.
- 秠 ^{shan} a marshy grass resembling a panicum, it has large clasping leaves like rice, and bear a reddish grain like canary-seed.
- 30 穡 ^{se} ^{sch}, to reap, to gather; saving; husbandry, culture; grain ready for the sickle.
- 程 ^{ch'eng} ^{ching} to travel; a stage; a pattern; a regulation; a limit; a period; a measure; to estimate; a touch in assaying silver; an order, a series; a road; a post; a leopard.

- 31 結 *chieh¹ kiah*, stalks; to husk grain; clean, usual, customary.
- 32 格 *ho⁴ hoh*, a sort of grass or grain smaller than millet.
- 33 稠 *ch'ou² ch'eu* thick, close, together; dense; stiff; grain growing rank and close.
- 34 捆 *k'un² kw'un* to bind, as a sheaf or bundle of sticks; full, well provided with; to plait finely; to join securely; to bind evenly; as a whip handle is corded.
- 35 秣 *lu⁴ luh*, grain sown late, which yet ripens early in the season.
- 36 耨 *chia¹ kia* to plow.
- 37 稔 *tsung¹* to collect or assemble together; a cock of grain containing forty 秉 or handfuls; a run of thread of eighty 縷 hanks; about 320 piculs.
- 38 稜 *leng¹ lǎng* a corner, an angle; a classifier of fields; the awe or influence of a god; grain; water-chestnuts.
- 39 移 *i²* to remove, to change, to forward to; to transplant, to transmit, to dispatch, to display; to praise; to convey, as an infection; great.
- 40 秩 *chih⁴* orderly, regularly, in a series; a station, a post; usual, clear; a decennium or increase of ten years in one's life.
- 41 秦 *ch'in² ch'in* a fine kind of rice; name of a dynasty; the Roman empire.
- 42 秧 *yang¹* first shoots of grain; grain in the blade; young plants, especially of rice; country, rural.
- 43 稊 *same as 稊 115. 57.*
- 44 稊 *'sui² jwa* a name for four handfuls of grain; wrinkled.
- 45 稊 *jua² jwa 'sui* four handfuls of grain; in Shensi, to push, to crowd on one; in *Pekingese*: rumpled, wrinkled, full of folds.
- 46 耨 *tzü¹ tsz* to hoe up earth around the roots of plants.
- 47 稊 *fu¹* bran of rice; the capsule or pericarp of a seed; the calyx or glumes of gramineous flowers.
- 48 稊 *chia¹ kia* to sow, to plant; farming; wild, self-sown; grain, cereals; the spike of grain; a sheaf.
- 49 秒 *'miao²* the beard of grain; minute; a second in degree; a ten-thousandth.
- 50 秣 *mi²* rice which was self-sown, and this year has grown up.

- same as 秣 115. 172.
- 46 秣 *hsien¹ sien* a kind of rice.
- 47 秣 *huang¹ huang* grain not ripening; it is immature and therefore empty eared.
- 48 秣 *chü² kü* a variety of the panicked millet, from which was distilled a fragrant spirit anciently used in sacrifice.
- 49 秣 *ch'ung² k'üing* to reap grain when ripe; grain fully ripe and ready to cut.
- 50 秣 *hai² hi* open, apart; few, thin, watery; spongy, light; careless; very, fully; scattered.
- 51 秣 *'kan²* the culm of grain; straw; stubble.
- 52 秣 *ch'eng² ch'ing²* balances, scales; a weight of 15 catties; *yao⁴* to weigh.
- 53 秣 *'kang¹* chaff or skin of grain; poor, chaffy, despicable; troublesome; in epitaphs, denotes being remiss in duties.
- 54 秣 *'kung²* the awn on barley, wheat, or other grains or grasses; unripe rice or paddy.
- 55 秣 *ting¹* grain, as rice or wheat, standing upright and full eared; the culm of grain; in *Cantonese*: the stem of a fruit.
- 56 秣 *'t'í²* tares found among rice or wheat; it is a species of panic grass; weeds, cockles, tares.
- 57 秣 *'ping²* to grasp, to maintain; natural, to seize, to uphold; decided; a handful of grain.
- 58 秣 *'mu² muh*, grain; respect; pleasant, majestic, beautiful; to revere, to gratify; the waving, graceful appearance of grain.
- 59 秣 *pi²* divine, supernatural; secret, private, reticent, reserved; inspired, possessed; abstruse, scientific.
- 60 秣 *'jén² jǎn* corn ears, ripe grain, matured, practised in; familiar with; a harvest or season; a year; laid up, accumulated.
- 61 秣 *'tsung²* a bundle or sheaf of grain.
- 62 秣 *wén² wǎn* firm, safe; rest, repose; constant, secure, immovable; to rest; confidence; implicit; to heap up grain on the thrashing floor; a sheaf or faggot; *yin²* to follow; to rely on another.
- 63 秣 *'sui²* ears of corn or spike of wheat; the head of a grass; elegant, graceful.
- 64 秣 *'pien²* a trailing bean, considered as one of the best kinds.

- 68 科 *k'o¹* class, series, examination; practise, as in medicine; to estimate, a rule, a line.
- 71 概 *ch'ā⁴ k'ā²* to plough deep for sowing; plants set out close; rice or grain thick set.
- 72 稈 *'kan²* the culm of grain; straw; stubble; used as a classifier of spears, guns, &c.
- 73 稊 *i²* an old name for very white rice.
- 稊 *k'eng¹ k'eng¹* a kind of rice.
- 75 秣 *mo⁴ moh²*, to feed a horse with straw; fodder, rations, provender.
- 秣 *shu⁴ shuh²*, a sort of millet whose glutinous seeds serve to make spirits.
- 秣 *to²* a heap or stack of grain.
- 稞 *k'o²* wheat; grain deprived of its husk.
- 77 穢 *hui⁴ wai²* dirt, filth; unclean; wickedness; obscene, indecent, noisome, vile, rank, detestable; to defile, to debauch; weeds growing disorderly among grain.
- 79 穀 *ku² kuh²*, grain, cereals; real, solid; good, virtuous, lucky; to connect; emoluments, income, salary, living; while alive; to nourish; in medicine fecal matter.
- 81 秕 *pei⁴ 'pi²* empty grain, blasted, withered or unformed grain; grain that has not grown to its full size.
- 82 耗 *same as 耗 127. 82.*
- 83 秬 *chi¹ chi¹* grain beginning to ripe; to transplant rice.
- 86 秋 *ch'iu¹ ts'iu²* autumn; harvest time; the return of the year; a season; a period; unhappy; sorrowful.
- 87 采 *ch'iu⁴ tsui²* to shrink up small, to divide or sort.
- 采 *sui²* grain in its fullness and beauty, when it hangs down in its ripeness.
- 采 *ch'eng¹ ch'ing²* to weigh; to designate; to style; to call; to say; to remark, or report, to compliment, to commend; to plead an excuse; to feign; name, appellation; compared with; suitable.
- 秬 *ch'io² tsioh²*, to sow wheat between the rice, as is done on uplands; small; early ripe.
- 89 秬 *same as 秬 115. 87.*
- 93 稈 *same as 稈 115. 172.*
- 94 稽 *ch'ī² k'ī²* to examine, to compare, to bow; to study out, to investigate; to agree with; to detain, to embarrass; to reach to; to cultivate; 'k'ī to bow down on the ground.
- 102 稷 *ch'ī² ts'ih²*, panicked millet; quick.
- 106 稽 *chieh¹ kiah¹, chia¹ ch'ia²* the straw or stalks of corn or hemp; grain still in the straw, but with the outer sheaths removed; clean, usual, customary.
- 107 披 *p'ī²* the rent on land paid in kind by dividing the crop with the landlord; an income from fields; the culms of grain.
- 109 植 *chi¹*, the grain first sown; the first grain that comes up; the wife first married.
- 113 稌 *ch'ī⁴ ts'ī²* a variety of panicked millet; a small coarse grain resembling sorghum, with a hard or solid stem.
- 115 秣 *li⁴ lih²*, rare, seldom met with.
- 117 種 *t'ung²* grain which though sown the first, is gathered last; late, autumnal grain.
- 126 稊 *no²* the grain of the glutinous rice; it is used chiefly in pastry, and for distilling; sticky; persistent in.
- 130 稍 *ch'ian¹ k'ien²* the stalks of rice or wheat; wheat straw.
- 稍 *'shao¹* tip of a branch; gradually, slowly, slightly, partially; for the most part; even, small; grain gradually expanding.
- 稍 *ch'iu⁴ tsui²* the rice fully ripe, and ready to cut.
- 133 秬 *same as 秬 64. 132.*
- 134 稊 *yū²* the waving, fine appearance of a thick field of grain, the crop of grain.
- 稊 *ch'uang², ch'wang²* grain that is half grown or withered; to cut the stalks of grain.
- 稊 *tao²* rice, paddy; rice when growing in the field.
- 138 稊 *lang²* a useless grass growing in rice fields, much resembling the grain; a common sort of panic grass.
- 140 稊 *ch'ū²* the stalk of the small spiked millet; the straw of the panicked millet.
- 稊 *same as 稊 115. 47.*
- 稊 *chung²* fragrant, the aroma of rice; the tops of grain.

- 穫 *huo² huoh*, to out grain in the autumn; to reap the crops; to gather the roots and stubble for fuel; a reaping; harvest; to treat harshly.
- 141 植 *cha²* red upland rice called 赤種.
- 145 稷 *jang²* the culm or stalk of grain; grain in fruit; luxuriant, abundant, fruitful; ten billions.
- 154 積 *chi² tsih*, to accumulate, to collect, to gather, as to store up grain; to pile upon, to hoard; to add, to increase; 'tsz' stores of grain; to pile it in stacks on the floor.
- 積 *ts'an²* 'tsu'an to gather grain and stack it, or make it into coops as is done with sorghum.
- 積 *chi² tsih*, grain piled up on, the floor for thrashing.
- 161 穰 *saung²* thick, close set, like grain.
- 162 穰 *sui²* the fine appearance of flowering and ripening grain.
- 穰 *tao²* to choose; to remove the husk from grain and make it ready for food; rice with six spikelets.
- 166 種 *'chung²* seed; kind, sort; to select or use, as seed; a kernel; *chung⁴* to sow or plant; to cultivate; to rise; to propagate, to spread abroad; to beget.
- 172 稚 *chi⁴ chi²* young grain; grain sown late or self-sowed; small, tender, young, delicate; self-conceited, haughty.
- 189 稿 *'kao²* straw, a draft, original copy, minute; a proof, as of a printer; the culm of grain.
- 195 穌 *su¹* to collect, as a sheaf of grain; to rest; tranquil; to cease from; joy; to resuscitate; to revive; to rise from the dead.
- 198 穰 *li²* grain growing in rows, as when it is in the blade.
- 穰 *piao²* to hoe fields; to clear them of weeds; *pao* empty grain, unfilled seeds.
- 200 糜 *mén² mán* a variety of millet with reddish culms; congee.
- 203 穢 *mei⁴ méi²* grain injured and mildewed by the rain; smutty grain, covered with black spots.
- 210 穢 *chi⁴ tsai²* to cut grain and lay it in a swath by the hand, afterwards to be bound and stacked.
- 212 穢 *lung²* to reap grain and scatter the handfuls to dry; smut in grain.

- 213 穢 same as 穢 115. 86.
- 116 穴 *hsüeh² hüh*, a hole, a den, a cave, a grot, a pit; an open grave; to dig a hole; empty.
- 4 窄 *chai² tseh*, narrow, compressed; contracted; straitened; insufficient; mean, illiberal; unusual, limited; less than the full import or quantity.
- 窄 *pien²* to put a coffin into the grave.
- 5 窅 *wa⁴ wah*, a deep, cavernous hollow, a large hole, as in a hill; to explore with the hand in a dark hole.
- 窅 *chiu² kiu²* to investigate, at last, after all, to scheme; to hate, deep; to lay bare; to search out.
- 7 窅 *ching² tsing²* a pit-full, a hole; a pit to catch beasts in; to fall into a hole.
- 9 窅 *geh² a²* deep and retired, as the further rooms in a mansion.
- 10 窅 *tiao²* secluded, reserved, elegant, refined.
- 11 窅 *syü²* a small door or hole cut in a wainscot, a lattice partition or side wall; a small door for daily use, within a large gateway, the latter being opened on great occasions; to bore a hole in a wall, as burglars do.
- 17 窅 *ku⁴ k'uh*, something just appearing in a hole, as a mouse peeping out; a hole.
- 18 窅 *ch'ieh⁴ ts'ieh*, to steal, to pilfer; clandestine, underhand, privately; I, my, I did so, I was there; unfit for, usurped, tinged with light.
- 23 窅 *yu⁴* a cave in a hill; a hole or den.
- 24 窅 *su⁴ suh*, to rush out of a den.
- 26 窅 *chiao⁴ kiao²* a pit, a cavern, a cellar, a vault.
- 28 窅 *chung²* a large mansion; a vast hall.
- 29 窅 *cho¹ choh*, looking out from a hole; coming out of a cave.
- 30 窅 *uo¹* a nest, den, cave, hole or lair; a depression on the body; a warm nest-like thing; a lonely house; to shelter thieves; in Pekingese: a class of workmen.
- 窅 *chiung⁴ kiün* straitened, embarrassed, afflicted, pressed, enfeebled; to persecute; still, as before.
- 窅 *chiao⁴ kiao²* a pit, a cavern, a cellar; a vault.

- 31 窗 same as 廳 91. 61.
 36 窈 *hsi⁴ sih*, the long dark night; the gloomy tomb.
 38 窈 same as 窈 40. 38.
 44 窈 *k'u² k'uh*, a hole, a cave, a cavern, a cellar; a hut.
 45 窈 *chun¹* to inter with respect.
 48 窈 *k'ung¹* a hole, a tunnel, void, vacant, empty, great; the firmament; time, leisure, poor, broken; unprejudiced, abstraction, ecstasy; shadows, dreams, dew; *k'ung²* to separate, to exhaust, a deficiency. *'yao³* deep, profound, retired, still; obscure, tranquil, easy; composed, smile of highbred ladies.
 52 窈 *ch'ung² k'üing* high; lofty; heaven; to stop up a hole; empty, spacious; eminent.
 57 窈 same as 廳 91. 61.
 61 窈
 66 窈 *ch'iao⁴ k'iao³* a hole, an opening, an orifice; a pore, an interstice, a cavity, hollow, the mind; the accent or rhythm of a language. *t'iao⁴* deep, profound as a cave; distant.
 75 窈
 窈 *k'o²* a hole; a nest made in a cliff or underground; a burrow; the roost of a pheasant; hollow.
 76 窈 *k'uan² kw'an* hollow; dried up; inexperienced, ignorant.
 82 窈 *ts'ui⁴ ch'ui²* to dig and search for ore; to dig a hole in which to secrete things; noise of a mouse.
 84 窈 *p'i⁴* to break wind.
 85 窈 *ch'in⁴ ts'in²* to soak, to moisten.
 窈 *g'an¹* spread out thin, like gold leaf or a large sheet of paper; flat and thin; in *Fuchau*: large rocks; boulders.
 92 穿 *ch'uan¹ chu'en* to dress; to bore, to insert; to perforate; to chisel a hole; to break, as a boil; to leak out, as a secret; to stretch, as the hand.
 94 突 *t'ui² tuh*, to beat, to knock; to bolt, sudden, precipitate, abrupt, audacious, insolent, offensive; to despise; interchanged with 秃 bald.
 97 窈 *cai¹* the bottom of a cavity; a depression in a level place, a spot where the ground is low; a puddle; a hoof print.

- 窈 *'y²* a vase with a crack or hole; filthy, dirty; listless, inefficient, useless; weak, sickly.
 105 窈 *chéng¹ chéng* broad, open; the echo in a wide house; painted silk.
 108 窈 *lan²* thin, a mere surface; boulders, rocks.
 109 窈 *'yao³* deep, sunken eyes; extensive; deep, as a house.
 same as 窈 82. 109.
 110 窈 *ch² hūek, hūek²* empty, vacant, as the mind of an anchorite should be of worldly cares and desires.
 121 窈 *'yao³* a kiln, a pottery; a pit for burning bricks; a furnace for porcelain; a brothel; a den of a place.
 123 窈
 133 窈 *chi⁴* to impede, to hamper; to stop up; to close, to fill; to obstruct; solid; to pare off.
 134 窈 *'fan²* a small pit or recess in the bottom or the end of a large cave, entered from the side.
 147 窈 *k'ui² k'ui²* to peep, to spy, to look furtively at; to observe on the sly; to put the left foot forward; to peep through a crack or hole.
 窈 *chéng¹ ch'ing* to look at; a carnation color; dyed the second time.
 154 窈 *tou⁴ teu²* a hole, a burrow; an aqueduct, a drain; an error by which some one is disappointed; loss, waste, damage; to dig a hole or channel through a bank or wall.
 158 窈 *ch'iang² k'üing* to exhaust; poor; poverty; abandoned; to search out; to investigate; termination, end.
 162 窈 *sui⁴* a deep apartment far in the rear; quite in the rear, as the banner of a rear guard.
 165 窈 *ch'ieh⁴ ts'ieh*, clandestine, private, to steal; to pilfer; privately; I, my; I did so; I was there; unfit for, usurped; tinged with light.
 170 窈 *lung²* a hole; the expanse of heaven; the vault of heaven; a cavity, an orifice.
 180 窈 *yin⁴* a cellar; a store room or treasury entered from the cellar, and often extending beyond the house.
 196 窈 *tiao⁴* a bird's nest; deep; very; to go far into a recess; in *Shanghai*: a bird.

- 205 竈 *tsao*^o a furnace, a fireplace, a stove; a place for cooking; a kitchen-range; a bunch of grass or kindlings for fuel; to light the fire.
- 208 竄 *ts'uan*⁴ *tsu'an*² to burrow; to sneak off; weak; to hide; to seduce; to kill; to change; to correct; furtively; petty; pusillanimous.
- 212 竈 *'lung*² a hole, an aperture; a cave; empty, hollow.
- 117 立 *li*⁴ *lik*, erect; to arrange; speedily; established, fixed, upright; to succeed to; to appoint; reached, arrived; just, now, soon.
- 8 竅 *hai*^o to raise up.
- 10 竟 *ching*⁴ *king*² then, at last, finally, after all; to exhaust, to finish; end; only.
- 25 站 *chan*⁴ to stand up, to stop; a stage; a day's travel.
- 28 竝 *chung*² to measure, to judge of, to estimate.
- 30 竒 *same as 奇 37. 30.*
- 35 竣 *chün*⁴ *ts'ün* to stop work from having finished the task; to finish; completed; to stand still, to wait aside; to retire after ending the affair; done.
- 40 竝 *same as 佇 9. 40.*
- 61 竝 *'t'ien*² to stand in a respectful attitude, waiting for one.
- 72 章 *chang*¹ rules, laws; a section, a chapter; a piece of music; clear; variegated; courteous; elegant.
- 73 增 *tseng*⁴ *tsäng* a hut in the woods, made of branches and sticks, used by the ancient kings, before they built palaces; a pig-sty; a watch tower for the one who watches fields.
- 竭 *chieh*² *kieh*, the highest degree; extreme; to exhaust; wanting; gone, finished.
- 75 竦 *'sung*² to shudder; horror, awe, fear; moved, horrified; to stand as if bound, stiff and precise; to bring forward, as good people for office; respect, fear.
- 87 竦 *ching*⁴ *tsing*² to stand at ease; still, quiet.
- 102 竦 *lung*² a contracted form of 竦; also to rise, to issue forth.
- 111 候 *ssai*⁴ *ss'* to wait upon; to expect, to look; to await; to prepare for; until.

- 117 竝 *same as 井 51. 51.*
- 竝 *ching*⁴ *king*² to strive, to wrangle; to contend, to force, to rival in zeal for, to emulate; strong, violent; envious, testy; great; abundant.
- 126 端 *tuan*¹ *tuan* upright, decent; a beginning; strait, direct, correct, grave; to examine into the cause; commencing, the origin, the head, elementary principles; a classifier of subjects, a mystery, and a piece of silk.
- 131 竝 *shu*⁴ upright; to establish; a page, a low officer, an attendant; a eunuch; to erect; well-principled, chaste; perpendicular; lengthwise.
- 166 童 *tu'ung*² a slave boy; a bachelor; a boy, a lad, a girl, a virgin; a student, undefiled, pure, young.
- 174 靖 *ching*⁴ *tsing*² to regulate; order, peace, concord; to plan, to think on; to keep in order; gentle influence; to clear, as the sea from pirates.
- 118 竹 *chu*² *chuh*, the bamboo.
- 3 筓 *chu*⁴ the nut to which the strings of a lute are fastened, and by which they are tuned.
- 4 竿 *tsä*² *tseh*, a quiver made of plaited bamboos; a hawser to assist boats to cross a river; the short rafters or ceiling under the tiling of a roof; to brand or tattoo as a punishment; narrow; to squeeze; to go out hastily; to strain and clarify spirit.
- 第 *tsi*² *tsz* a bed-mat; applied to the boards also, and to the bedstead.
- 7 竺 *chu*² *chuh*, a sort of bamboo; the name of India in Buddhist books.
- 筓 *hu*⁴ a windle or reel on which to wind silk; a bamboo hook or skewer on which to hang meat.
- 筓 *gyü*² an ancient reed organ having 36 tubes, meeting in a bulb, and blown through a mouth piece; it leads other instruments, and a chief of banditti is also metaphorically called by the same term.
- 8 筓 *same as 筓 118. 75.*
- 筓 *chiao*² *kiao* a rope made of bamboo splints; a rude musical instrument with sixteen tubes, made on the principle of the pandean pipes.

- 9 筭 *ch'ien¹ ts'ien* slips of wood; a warrant; bamboo slips for drawing lots; a sort of cage; the written response of an oracle; to subscribe; to write one's name; to sign.
 筭 *sling²* a kind of bamboo tray carried in carts.
 筭 *slat³* a variety of bamboo; in *Fuchau*: a kind of hamper or open basket without a bale, having cords, and used by coolies.
 筭 *ch'in⁴ ts'ien²* an implement used in making ink; a marker or pen made of bamboo to draw lines.
 筭 *ts'u³* spells, charms; a tally, or check; to agree with, to compare, to verify; a seal in two pieces, which when joined proves its genuineness by matching.
 筏 *fa² fah*, a raft for crossing a river; a pontoon.
 筏 *pien¹* a bamboo sledge or car for conveying earth.
 筏 *hou² shen* a musical instrument with 25 strings.
 10 筭 *gyao²* the laths or scantling laid on the top of rafters to retain the mud in which the tiles are laid; in *Cantonese*: divining block made from bamboo roots.
 筭 *hsien²* 'sien a small bamboo broom used by cooks to clean the rice boiler.
 筭 *tou¹ teu* a horse-trough or bucket to give the animal drink; a basket to muzzle it; a classifier of trees.
 11 筭 *ch'üan² ts'ien* a bamboo trap or creel for catching fish or crabs; the entrance is guarded by points converging inwards.
 12 筭 *chi¹ ts'i* winnowing basket; a sieve; name of a star; rain.
 筭 *tieh⁴* a fine sieve or fan which farmers use to winnow grain.
 13 筭 *kou¹ teu* a bamboo frame or hamper for drying clothes over a fire; a *chauffe-lit*; a basket.
 18 筭 *cha² chah*, a despatch from a superior; a paper; a diploma; to write out, as a list of prices; to puncture; to embroider.
 筭 *chien⁴ tsien²* an arrow; an archer; a bow-shot; to dart out quickly; swift as an arrow; a slender bamboo fit for arrows; the peduncle of certain orchides.
 筭 *hsiao¹ tsiao* an instrument of music like the pandean pipes with 23 or 16 short, unequal tubes inserted in a frame; the ends of a bow.
 筭 same as 18. 118.

- 筭 *ts'eh² tseh*, the crashing splitting sound of breaking things to pieces.
 19 筭 *li⁴ lih*, a scrubby variety of bamboo full of spines, good for hedges; bamboo roots: spines or thorns on plants.
 筭 same as 筭 118. 125.
 筭 *chia¹ chia* a small whistle made of reed, without holes for the fingers, used among the nomads; a flagolet.
 筭 same as 筭 118. 19.
 20 筭 *ku¹ kwuk*, a tablet nearly three feet long, made of ivory, gem, wood, or bamboo, held before the breast by courtiers at audiences, even down to the Ming dynasty; it was first designed for taking notes on; in *Fuchau*: a cake of ink.
 22 筭 *chieh⁴ k'ieh*, a trunk to contain books and writings; a portefeuille; a chest; a carpet bag, a reticule, a pannier.
 筭 *k'uang¹ kw'ang* a basket without a cover; the bottom of a bed; to put into baskets.
 筭 *kuei¹ ku'ei²* a basket, a wicker hod for carrying earth; bamboo arrow.
 筭 *fei³ 'fei* bamboo baskets, round or oval, and having a cover and short legs.
 24 筭 *po⁴ poh*, a simple ancient game played with six sticks in twelve squares.
 筭 same as 筭 122. 24.
 筭 *pei¹ p'ei* a basket or creel for fishing; a bamboo float; a basket to inclose fish to drag astern; thin.
 26 筭 *chieh² tsieh*, a joint; a period; a feast day; a knot; a verse, a section; the capital of a pillar; a term, a patent, credentials; continence in not remarrying; to mark; to regulate; lofty; pure.
 28 筭 *ts'an¹* bamboos varying in length; the tubes in a pandean pipe; an open basket or tray.
 29 筭 *chi² kih*, a box or sachet.
 30 筭 *ssu⁴ sz²* a hamper; a square basket or trunk.
 筭 *'ko²* the shaft of an arrow; the name of a place.
 筭 *ta¹ tah*, to reply, to answer; to recompense; to echo; to feel obligation; suitable, congenial; thick, coarse; a bamboo hawser for dragging boats.

筒

*ts'ang*² a tube, a case; a pipe open at both ends; a hollow bamboo; a musical instrument made from a long and knotless bamboo.
*kua*² 'kwa a shallow splint tray; a spool for winding silk.

篙

*g'iao*² a broom made of reeds; to sweep; divining-blocks made of bamboo roots.

箬

*kou*² 'keu a conical or cylindrical trap, made of bamboo for catching shrimps and minnows; it is dragged along the bottom.

筍

*po*² a basket tray, about four inches deep used to carry grain in a cart.

筐

*ku*² a variety of bamboo; a basket or net for catching fish.

筥

*ch'ih*² *ch'ih* a bamboo-stick; to flog the hand, or beat the mouth with a rattan, or a ferule; to correct, to scourge, to bastinado.
*chi*² 'kg a round osier basket holding about half a peck; to put things into a basket.

篋

*gyu*² a temporary breast work designed to protect archers or spearmen; a fence to prevent trespassers.

篋

*tan*² a small round open basket of different sizes, for holding rice when steamed, or after it is cooked; a round hat-box; fine bamboo splints.

篋

*chen*² *chen* a probe; custom, rule; a needle; to pierce; to warn, to exhort.

篋

*yün*² *gyu* a variety of bamboo, cultivated for its large, long-jointed culms.

篋

*na*² *na*, a rope or hawser made of bamboo withs to tow boats; to mend a hedge.

篋

*ko*² the culm of the bamboo; a classifier for thing, piece, particle, article.

篋

*ch'ün*² *g'üan* a fine sort of black bamboo used for arrows; bamboo shoots; in *ches*, to cry Check!

篋

*yün*² *gyu* the hard siliceous skin of the bamboo.

篋

*kuei*² *kuei*² a fine kind of bamboo; its sprouts are not eaten; and a wound from it is dangerous; the joints are two feet long, which makes them much in demand for opium pipes.

篋

*chui*² joints of the bamboo; to flog; to punish; a riding switch; drooping bamboos.

篋

*sai*² to beat in the large game of chess of 360 pieces by confining an opponent within four squares; a fish-weir made of interlaced bamboos; used for *seh*, 塞 to confine in bounds.

篋

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簞

*chin*² *lin* a fine variety of bamboo with a white skin, having the joints near each other.

33 籌

*ch'ou*² *sch'ou* to reckon, to plan; a tally; to calculate; to arrange; a time; a lot; a ticket; fifteen minutes.

笑

*hsiao*² *siao*² to laugh, to ridicule; to be pleased; to smile; glad; jolly.

37 筊

*ch'ieh*² *ts'eh*, to divine by slips or straws; *kiah*, to take under the arm.

38 簍

*lou*² 'leu a bamboo basket, a hamper, an oil-basket woven of withes, and covered with layers of paper pasted inside and out.

筍

*ju*² *jü* the tender epidermis or scurf skin of the bamboo, it is used as oakum, and occasionally exhibited as a sudorific.

簍

*ying*² a basket or hamper hung up in a kitchen to hold the chopsticks.

簍

same as 簍 118. 64.

39 簍

*kuan*² 'kuan the rope by which bells and drums are suspended; to direct; a pipe; a key; a shuttle; *yuen*² *juan*² a bamboo basket or utensil; the case, the tare.

40 篋

*k'ou*² 'k'eu the reed or slat of a loom, made of bamboo.

篋

*wan*² 'yuen a bamboo basket.

篋

*kuan*² 'kuan a tube; a reed, a flageolet; to rule, to control, to dominate; classifier of flutes, guns, quills, and other tubular things.

篋

*teng*² 'täng to wait; class, grade, quality, sort; equal; a comparison, an order, like; a sign of plural; others; to wait, to permit, to let; to graduate.

41 等

*ch'iang*² 'ts'iang to split bamboos without paring away the joints or nodes; a mat.

41 蔣

*chiao*² a bamboo trencher on which the beef was placed by the sacrificial officer, and the blood in another dish, during the state worship in the Chou dynasty.

42 簍

*sun*² 'sün bamboo shoots (edible); a sprout, as of asparagus; a dove tail, conical, pointed; projecting; *gyu* a variety of fine bamboo whose flexible splints make fine mats.

42 簍

*ping*² a bamboo mat or covering behind a carriage to keep off the dust.

44 簍

*tan*² a kind of round bin like a great hamper, made of coarse matting with an osier bottom to contain grain; it is prepared in the barn.

44 簍

簍

簍

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簍

- 48 筮 *shih¹ shi* to divine with stems of the millfoil or mayweed.
chu² chuh, a crooked dulcimer, shaped like a rude harp.
'cha² tsz' tones of a pipe; a basket for charcoal.
- 49 筵 *pa¹* a fence; a species of bamboo with spines or abortive branches, used for hedges.
hsün³ 'siün the cross-beam of the frame on which bells or drums are hung in temples.
- 50 篩 *shai¹* a sieve, a strainer; to sift; an immense reed, a hundred feet long and 25 feet in diameter, used for skiffs.
 same as 筛 50. 14.
- 筵 *nieh¹* a short, coarse bamboo wisp, used to scrub saucepans and boilers of the food sticking on them.
 竿 *kan¹* a bamboo stick; cane, rod, pole, handle, shaft, staff.
- 51 簞 *'kan¹* a slender variety of bamboo, fit for arrows.
chi¹ 'ki a broad hair-pin laid across the back of the head so as to bind on and support the coiffure; marriageable; a girl at the age of fifteen or sixteen; to do up the hair.
- 53 簾 *'lien²* a curtain, a door screen of cloth, matting, or bamboo splints; window screens.
- 54 筵 *yen²* a mat, an entertainment; a banquet; a bamboo or grass mat spread out; a mat nicely prepared for a feast, used before tables and chairs were introduced.
- 55 筭 *'san²* an osier basket, with a small mouth and covered with silk; in olden time brides placed millet and dates in one, and carried it on meeting their husbands.
 same as 算 118. 109.
- 57 筭 *ts' order, series; a literary degree; a class; a mansion, a house; but, yet; merely, however; this; that.*
ts' fuh, the bamboo screen or curtain at the back-door of a carriage; to trim an arrow or dart.
- 58 簞 *sui²* a bamboo besom, one with which to sweep fields of their stubble.
chuan⁴ chuen² the seal character; a seal; any complicated form of characters resembling birds, fishes, or other things; to call or name; bands or bells.
- 60 篴 *shai¹* to sift; a sieve of wire, bamboo, or thread; to strain.
- 61 篴 *'kua² kw'a²* chop-sticks.
- 62 箋 *chien¹ 'chien* note paper with pictures or water-lines marked on it; a note, a billet; a document or writing, a tablet or slip on which to make memoranda.
- 63 篇 *'pien¹* a page, a leaf, a section; a slip of bamboo used to carve writing on; books, publications; a bamboo for punishing; bamboo shoots.
- 篴 *ku²* fishing weirs made of bamboo, on which cords are strung so as to entrap the fish at turn of tide.
- 64 篴 *ku²* a hoop; to hoop; a circlet, a fillet; to draw tight, as a belt; to surround, as by a wall.
q'a² a bamboo rake with five teeth or more, used to get grass out of the mire.
tsu⁴ tsok, to spear or hook up terrapins in the mud with fish-grains.
ch'ien² 'pien tweezers, nippers; to gag; to lock, to fasten or clasp; to forbid, to put on the screws.
chou⁴ cheu² the seal character; name of the inventor of this form of the characters; to study.
'o² 'o'h, the sheath which envelops the joints of the bamboo; the first leaves of bamboo shoots; a shoot growing from the roots, like a sucker.
- 66 簞 *sou² 'seu* a basket or bamboo vessel to wash rice; a flat basket; an old measure of sixteen 斗 pecks.
- 簞 *su⁴ ruh*, a fine sieve; to sift close, thickset, as leaves on a tree.
- 68 簞 *hu¹ kuh*, a bamboo bushel; a large box adapted for holding rice.
- 69 簞 *shai²* a sieve of wire, bamboo, or thread; to sift, to strain.
- 簞 *tsuan⁴ twan²* an involved weir of bamboo stakes, arranged across a stream or canal to catch crabs or fish.
- 70 簞 *shih³ gshi* a kind of bamboo; a clothes-rack; *tsi*, a spittoon.
- 簞 *tsu⁴ ts'uh*, small bamboos; a frame work or whiek, on which silk-worms spin their cocoons; an arrow-head barb; a crowd of people, a group; *ts'eu²* thick, vigorous growth.
- 72 簞 *ts' tak*, a coarse mat, used on beds; a coarse basket; a stroke; a star seen in the daytime; in Cantonese: a, patch; a daub; spots, areas.

- 筍 *sun³ 'sün* bamboo shoots (edible); a sprout, as of asparagus; a tenon, a dovetail; conical, pointed; projecting; *gyun* a variety of fine bamboo whose flexible splints make fine mats.
- 簣 *hsün² 'sün* the cross-beam of the frame on which bells or drums are hung in temples; a species of tree.
- 簾 *hsing¹* *sing* the curtain of a cart; to screen from the stars.
- 73 筩 *ch'ü² k'ü²*, a bamboo frame having its surface made of thin splints doubled in bows, to furnish silk worms more surface on which to spin their cocoons.
- 簣 *ts'ui²* a bamboo brush or scrub; a whisk used by cooks to clean pans.
- 簪 *tsan¹* flat hair pins; a branch; to put on the head; quick, brisk; to collect; a clasp or pin to confine the hair.
- 74 箠 *fu¹ fuh*, a quiver made of shagreen or hide to hold bow and arrows.
- 75 笨 *pén⁴ pán²* stupid; clumsy, unyieldy; a ship's deck; doltish, dull of apprehension, slow but honest; sluggish, as a ship; dull, not sharp; the inner scurf of the bamboo.
- 箠 *hang²* bamboo poles on which clothes are hung; a row of bamboos; a rude fiddle, made by raising the skin of the bamboo in strips; a small tree whose seeds like peas are used as food.
- 策 *ts'ü² ts'eh²*, a plan; to scheme; a book; a proposition; writings; a mean; an expedient; a whip; to switch; a divining slip.
- 籬 *same as 籬 118. 64.*
- 築 *chu² chuh*, to build mud walls, or houses; to ram down the earth; to make chunam pavements; to raise; to erect; to gather; to build dykes or intrenchments; to flap the wings.
- 篠 *hsiao² 'siao* a dwarf variety of the bamboo, useful for arrows and organ tubes; a pipe.
- 簞 *lin²* a variety of slender bamboo, whose young shoots are very sweet.
- 簞 *li⁴ lih*, bamboos used for spears or to pole boats; a long flageolet used to call horses together.
- 76 簞 *po²* a wicker dust-pan.
- 簞 *same as 簞 118. 66.*

- 81 篦 *pi²* a fine toothed comb; to comb; a net or crawl for catching crabs; to lead.
- 82 筆 *pi² pi²* a pen, a pencil, to write, to compose; style; penmanship.
- 83 篋 *'min²* the outer skin of bamboo; a brush for smoothing the hair.
- 85 簞 *'p'ai²* a raft of wood or bamboo.
- 簿 *pu²* a memorandum book, a register, a tablet, an account book; to record; *poh*, a door-curtain, a tray for silk worms to lay their cocoons; to urge.
- 簞 *tang²* a large species of reed or bamboo whose joints are six or ten feet apart.
- 簞 *t'eng² t'ung* cane, rattans; vines, creepers, and trailing plants.
- 簞 *fun²* a dust basket or fan to separate chaff; to cover, to screen from view; a refuse basket.
- 簞 *po⁴ poh*, a door-screen, made of splints.
- 87 簞 *chao²* a bamboo skimmer; a ladle; a nest in a cave or under a shelter.
- 簞 *ch'eng¹ ch'ang* a kite; a musical instrument; having twelve brass strings, and played with a plectrum.
- 89 簞 *nich⁴*, a small basket; nippers.
- 97 簞 *ku¹* an ancient trumpet, or a kind of musical instrument blown at the end; a whistle in a whip; a bamboo good for switches.
- 100 簞 *sh'eng¹ sh'eng* a musical instrument, pipes; small; slender.
- 101 簞 *ti'ung²* a measure made of bamboo; a cup, a pipe; a creel.
- 102 簞 *ti² tih*, a flute.
- 簞 *pi⁴ pi²*, a wicker edge; an inclosure hedged in by bamboo.
- 簞 *tang¹* breeches, trowsers; coverings for the legs; the crutch of a pair of trowsers.
- 簞 *pi²* a round wither or ring on which to place a boiler to keep it upright.
- 103 簞 *sha² shah*, an old and formal term for a fan, which Wu Wang is said to have invented.
- 105 簞 *fei⁴ fei²* a mat made of rushes for spreading on beds or floors.

- 106 **簞** *téng² tǎng* a long handled bamboo umbrella; a bamboo mat shade or screen, like those used by hucksters to shade their stalls.
- 107 **簞** *huang² huang* bamboo sprouts which are too old for eating; a clump of bamboo.
- 108 **簞** *po²* a winnowing fan; to winnow or shake grain.
- 簞** same as 簞 108. 101.
- 簞** *lan²* a basket.
- 簞** *kuei² kwéi* a round shaped basket or vessel, woven of fine splints, used for holding grain at sacrifices, made square within, and reckoned to hold twelve *sh* pints.
- 簞** *ju²* a small rush from which baskets can be made; a large basket with a handle or bale; shaft of a spear.
- 109 **簞** *ching² t'ing* fishing baskets; also read 'sing.
- 算** *suán⁴ suán* the Chinese abacus or counting-board; to reckon; to guess; scheme; to cypher; to estimate, to regard; a plan, a calculation; slip of wood like counters to reckon with; a myriad.
- 算** *ts'uan⁴ chu'én* to rebel against a sovereign and usurp his throne; to abolish a dynasty; to seize a criminal.
- 算** *suán⁴ chwen²* to provide and make ready; to narrate, to narrate, to detail, to particularize; a sort of bamboo platter used in worship, having carvings on it.
- 算** *mi² mieh*, bamboo akin; small; splints for baskets.
- 算** *mi² mih*, a covering for the front of a carriage.
- 算** *hsiang² siang* a box, trunk, chest, coffin, or casket; met. a cart; a closet or storeroom; a granary; a room, a side apartment.
- 算** *huo⁴ woh*, a four-sided reel for winding silk.
- 113 **算** *yi²* to stretch a bamboo rope along the street where the emperor goes, to restrain the crowd; weirs to inclose a place to rear fish.
- 114 **算** *ju²* a skimmer used by cooks, it is shaped like a scoop.
- 115 **算** *shao²* a small basket used in cooking, which holds the rice to steam it; a ruddier, a tiller.
- 116 **算** *ts'ung²* a lute used in ancient times when worshipping.

- 117 **笠** *li² lih*, a rain hat of bamboo leaves or splints; a conical hat of straw; a hamper, an open basket; a cover.
- 122 **籬** *lo²* a bamboo basket, a sieve.
- 124 **籬** *t'ei² tah*, a window; one sash or window frame.
- 籬** *ti² tik*, long tapering bamboos suitable for fishing-poles.
- 125 **籬** *'iao²* a basket or hamper made of osier or bamboo splints which turns up and forms a kind of box with trays.
- 籬** *chu²* chopsticks; to take up food with them.
- 127 **籍** *chi² tsik*, a list, a book for records; one's native place; a register of the people; the place for registration; to enrol.
- 128 **籬** *ts'ung²* a wicker basket or creel shaped like a pot, with a small mouth.
- 129 **筆** *pi² pih*, a pen, a pencil; to write, to compose; style; drawing, penmanship.
- 籬** *hsiao² tsiao* a kind of fagot; the ends of a bow.
- 130 **筋** *chin² jin* tendons, muscles; inclination; sinews, veins, nerves; strong; related to by blood.
- 籬** *ku²* a quiver made of hide.
- 籬** *shao²* a bucket; a basket, or hamper larger than a peck, and used to hold cooked rice.
- 135 **籬** *kua² kwah*, the butt or notch of the arrow where it is placed on the string.
- 138 **籬** *lang²* young bamboos; a basket; a screen for carriages.
- 140 **籬** *ts'ou² ts'ou* a vat or strainer like a basket, made to hold the mash when straining off the liquor.
- 籬** *jo² joh*, the outside of the bamboo; a slender variety of the bamboo; in *Fuchsia*: many, how many.
- 141 **籬** *ch'ui² k'ui* posts carved with dragons, forming part of a bell-frame in olden time, so called because they supported the bell, drum or cymbal.
- 籬** *ch'ui² gh'ui* a sort of bamboo flute with seven holes, whose sound resembles children's crying.
- 144 **籬** *hang²* a coarse mat, made of bamboo splints, to spread on the ground.

- 146 **簾** *tien^o tan^a* a fine bamboo mat, woven from small slips or threads, and often worked with figures; a tall beautiful bamboo; the reed mouth-piece of a pipe.
- 147 **筓** *chien^a 'kien* a bamboo spout or flume to bring water on fields.
- 149 **筍** *yen^a* a kind of clarinet eighteen inches long, having 23 holes.
- 簷** *yen^a* the eaves of a house; the boards or beams which uphold the eaves; *tan^a* to carry.
- 151 **筵** *tau^a tau^a* a sacrificial vessel, that which holds the meat.
- 154 **簪** same as 簪 118. 23.
- 簪** *ts^a ts^a* mat of a bed; splints or slips; a mat used as a seat where an officer was placed in his rank; luxuriant; slender reeds for binding.
- 籟** *lai^o* a musical pipe with three reeds; the tubes of an instrument; an ingenious arrangement of musical tubes like an organ; a whistling, creaking, or moaning sound.
- 籟** *ying^a* a strong box or safe, made of bamboo.
- 159 **範** *fan^o* a mould; a pattern; rule, custom, a law; standard; to imitate.
- 籟** *lu^o* a slender, lithe sort of bamboo, fit for darts or arrows.
- 162 **籟** *chua^a chwa* a switch made of a twig, used when riding.
- 籟** *chow^a ts'ow^a* an attendant, a maid-servant; a concubine; equal to.
- 籟** *y'eng^a g'eng* any kind of sail, or awning; mats to serve as roof or covering for boats, stagings, etc.; interchanged with 棚.
- 籟** *pien^a* a flat basket of fine splints made like a dish with a rim, to contain fruits offered in worship.
- 籟** *ts' sh, chu^a* a fife or flute.
- 籟** *ch'z^a k'z^a* a kind of coarse strong bamboo matting, used for fish weirs and palings.
- 163 **籟** *ch'ien^a k'ien^a* a variety of bamboo with many large knots, fit for making a staff for an old man to lean on.
- 167 **籟** *lu^a luk^a* a map, a chart; a note-book, as of events, recipes, etc.
- 籟** *chien^a tsien* a man who is said to have lived in the Shang and Chou dynasties to the age of 767 years, and then vanished.

- 169 **簡** *chien^a 'kien* to abridge, to survey; a note; documents; to examine, to choose, to mark; discriminating, laconic, terse; great, sincere; impetuous; a classifier of folios or sheets of papers; sound of drums.
- 籟** *gan^a* a wooden quiver for carrying a cross-bow on the back.
- 170 **籟** *sch'w^a* a mat rolled up.
- 172 **籟** *hu^a* a sort of creel shaped like a cowl used for catching fish, woven of bamboo.
- 籟** *gi^a* a hedge, a fence; to inclose; a small basket; a skimmer; a tray.
- 174 **籟** *ching^a tsing* fishing baskets; *ts'ien^a* a sort of basket or cage; a cross-bow of bamboo; fine, delicate bamboos.
- 179 **籟** *ch'ien^a ts'ien* a slip, a lot on which names or characters are written; a warrant, a ticket having an officer's name on it, and answering to a license to sell a thing; sharp; to pass through a hole, as a thread; interchanged with 簪.
- 187 **籟** *tu^a tuh*, true, real, genuine, pure, unmixed; sincere, honest, firm, to augment, to establish, to consolidate, to give importance to; generous.
- 189 **籟** *ts'au^a* a tall bamboo, or pole with which to push boats along.
- 198 **籟** *lu^a luk^a*, a box for cosmetics, a dressing box.
- 201 **籟** *huang^a chwang* a kind of flute, or pipes; the metallic tongue in tubes of the *sang* or reed organ; a spring, a catch in a lock; anything very delicate in a machine.
- 212 **籟** *lung^a* a cage; a basket; a quiver, to monopolize; to cover, to rest on.
- 214 **籟** *yo^a yok, y'uk^a* a satchel or basket; a fife or flute.
- same as 籟 214. 181.
- 119 **籟** *mi^a* rice; seeds; millet, maize, grass; kernel; food; small things; in *Cantonese*: do not; not.
- 1 **籟** *ts'ui^a* large, open, coarse, vulgar; rough; uncleaned; dirty, as rice just trashed; rude, boisterous; indecent, gross, vile; harsh; partially.
- 3 **籟** *shen^a shen* the oil made from the hemp seed; the refuse of flour; the settling of gruel.
- 9 **籟** *hou^a hau* dry provisions.
- 12 **籟** *ch'i^a k'i^a* a thin and sweet kind of cake.

- 13 繡 *mén' mǎn'* gruel or congee stiffened and cold.
- 18 粉 *fén' fǎn* flour, powder; to white-wash, or color; pus; in fragments; fine; meal; to adorn, as with pigment.
- 24 粹 *sui'* unmixed, pure; complete; alike, mere, all of the same sort.
- 粹 *pat'* good white rice, or millet, well washed and hulled, which is usually reckoned to be three-fourths of the paddy, but of millet equal only to three-fifths.
- 25 粘 *chien' chan'* paste; adhesive; to paste; glutinous, viscid; in *Pekingese*: to fade, to wither, as flowers.
- 27 糲 *li'* coarse food, refuse rice; husks and grain mixed; unhulled or uncleaned rice.
- 28 糝 *'san'* rice mixed in meat soup, and boiled to a porridge; applied also to buckwheat flour; a hash of minced meat and rice fried in balls; mixed, blended.
- 30 糖 *same as 糖 184. 38.*
- 糖 *'tang'* sugar, candy, honey; sweet.
- 31 粵 *yueh' yueh*, initial particle; in; to say; verily, really; to examine; the region south of the Méi-ling; Canton.
- 粵 *same as 粵 119. 41.*
- 35 糲 *same as 糲 119. 40.*
- 38 糲 *ju' 'ja* cakes baked of rice flour and honey, used for dessert, and made in many forms.
- 糲 *ch'i' ts' in Fuchau'* flour made from rice; (unauthorized).
- 39 籽 *tsi' 'ts'* the seeds of rice, wheat, and other grains.
- 籽 *po' puh*, the grits and bran of rice after it has been hulled.
- 40 粽 *tsung'* three-cornered millet dumplings, with meat, fruit, or sweet-meats inside.
- 41 漿 *ch'iang' ts'iang'* paste made of flour.
- 糲 *t'uen' stu'an* dumplings or doughnuts made of flour or glutinous rice; a round cake.
- 42 紗 *sha'* the first and coarse kind of sugar.
- 44 糲 *hsieh' sieh', hsi'o'* the grits of rice or corn which remain after hulling or pounding.

- 46 粳 *hsien' sien* common rice when growing.
- 48 粳 *chi' k' cakes or krullers of rice flour, made in the shape of rings, and steamed.*
- 53 粧 *chuang' chuang* a lady's toilet; to pretend; to adorn the head and paint the eyes; to rouge; to feign, to appear in a disguise; ornamented, dressed up.
- 糠 *'k'ang'* the husk of grain, chaff, poor, despicable.
- 糠 *la'* the spikes of grain.
- 57 粥 *chou' chuh, chu'* rice water, congee; gruel, porridge.
- 粥 *same as 粥 119. 117.*
- 61 糲 *lien' lien'* to cook congee very thick into a kind of porridge.
- 63 編 *'pien'* to parch paddy in order to get out the kernel.
- 66 紋 *'mi'* to soothe, to pacify, to like; to settle, to establish.
- 糲 *'san'* flour cakes fried crisp.
- 72 糲 *shi' shi in Fuchau'* cakes of the glutinous rice eaten at the winter solstice (unauthorized).
- 73 粳 *ching' kang kang'* rice produced on dry soil; rice which is not glutinous; the kernel is white and long.
- 糲 *tsao'* rotten; dregs; grains; the sediment; remains of malt; the grain left after distilling spirits.
- 75 粳 *kuo' kwo* to cleanse rice; rice diet; rice cakes boiled in oil, or steamed, and then laid upon each other; 'kwa the best of grain, which has been hulled.
- 糲 *jou' 'jeu* mixed, as grain of different kind, or as feathers; to eat.
- 76 粳 *tsi' 'ts'* a term for clean millet, but includes also glutinous rice, as sacrificial cakes are made of both, by steaming the grain.
- 78 粳 *ts'an'* half a peck 斗 of grain; a meal, a feast; many, much, a multitude; bright, clear, fine white rice; excellent; to laugh; smiling; pure; three women together.
- 穀 *same as 穀 115. 78.*
- 80 糲 *sa' sah*, to send off prisoners or criminals as one scatters rice, to their exile.
- 糲 *ma' mei'* the cakes of leaven, used in fermenting the grain before distilling.

- 81 **粃** *pieh³ 'pi* blasted, withered or unformed grain; grain that has not grown to its full size.
- 85 **梁** *liang²* millet.
- 99 **糲** *'san³* rice mixed in meat soup, and boiled to a porridge; applied also to buckwheat flour; a hash of minced meat and rice fried in balls; mixed, blended.
- 101 **繡** *pi⁶* dried rations such as are taken on a march; dried food.
- 102 **糞** *fān⁴ fān²* ordure, filth, dung; manure; to remove dirt, to clean up; to hoe earth around plants; vile, bad.
- 106 **粕** *p'o⁴ p'oh²*, the grains or dregs of liquor.
- 114 **糲** *ch'ih¹ ch'ih¹* glutinous, pasty, sticky; to stick, on; to attach, or glue on.
- 117 **粒** *li⁴ li⁴*, a grain of rice, food, specially rice; a kernel; a classifier of small things like beads, buttons, pearls, etc.
- 鏡** *chiang⁴ kiang²* flour and water, paste, starch; to starch.
- 123 **糕** *kao¹* a kind of pudding; a bait; cake, pastry.
- 124 **糴** *ti² ti⁴*, to buy rice, or grain; to lay in rice; hurrying.
- 糶** *'iao⁶* to sell grain, to dispose of bread stuffs.
- 130 **糊** *hu²* paste; to stick together; to seek a living; foolish, incoherent; careless, untrustworthy.
- 精** *chin⁴ tsiu²* the rice fully ripe, and ready to cut.
- 糶** *hsu² su²* rations; fine rice used in offerings to the gods; income, official salary.
- 132 **糶** *ch'iu³ 'k'iu* burnt, parched; rice grits, or grain broken coarsely.
- 136 **粃** same as 糲 86. 119.
- 鄰** *lin²* pure water, such as flows from hills.
- 138 **糧** *liang²* grain, corn, food generally, rations, provisions, taxes in grain or kind.
- 140 **糲** same as 糲 119. 53.
- 糲** *mo¹* dimness, indistinct.
- 藁** *nich¹ yeh²*, grain which has sprouted; leaven or barm used in making spirits.

- 145 **糲** *niang⁶* mixed, blended.
- 146 **粟** *su² ruh²*, maize, Indian corn; small sand; rice in the husk, paddy; millet; panic; small sand; rent in kind, tithes.
- 晒** *sei²* the broken rice left in the mortar after hulling.
- 162 **糲** *chu¹* flour cakes or dumplings; soft and sticky; adhesive; to stick; to adhere.
- 糲** *ts'ao⁶* paddy which has only been hulled, and not cleaned; rudely, unworkmanlike; unbleached, darkish, as brown paper or sugar.
- 166 **糧** *liang²* grain; taxes; pay of troops; rations, food, provisions.
- 168 **糲** *chang¹* food, particularly fine white rice.
- 169 **糲** *lan⁶* rice gruel made thick and glutinous.
- 173 **糲** *no⁶* the grain of the glutinous rice (*Oryza glutinosa*), also called old man's rice; sticky; persistent in.
- 174 **精** *ching¹ tsing²* pure, clear, fine, semen; selected, mature; unmixed, delicate, subtle; accustomed to, expert at, devoted to; smart, quick; ready; essential, ethereal; an apparition, a form taken by spirits.
- 200 **糜** *mi²* rice gruel, thin congee; macerated, dissolved by the action of fire or water; scum; entirely.
- 120 **系** *mi⁴ mi⁴*, fine floss; anything small, delicate; connected; the threads from five worms are reckoned to make half a 纈.
- 1 **紕** *foi² seu²* new and lustrous silk clothes; white garments.
- 組** *'tsu²* fringe; tassels; a stamp; a band, fillet, tape, or braid, with which to tie the dress or hair.
- 紐** *'niu²* the knot; to tie; a fastening; a point of junction.
- 紕** *hsieh⁴ sieh²*, a halter to secure an animal; to fasten with cords; a bow-rack; to remove.
- 2 **素** *su⁶* white; plain; heretofore; unornamented; simple, coarse; contented in; formerly, usually; at first; *soh²*, to search into; to seek.
- 紕** *chin³ 'kiu* a threefold cord; to twist or wind up; to collect, to cabal, to combine for unlawful purposes; to head a sedition; to station, to examine, to inform, to prohibit.
- 3 **紕** *huan² huan²* white; unsullied and lustrous, as white silk; plain; fine, close, as a fabric.

- 4 系 *hai⁴ hi²* to connect, relation to the clue, link or passage which join things; succeeding.
 縣 *h-sien⁴ hien²* a district; a magistrate; to bind, to suspend, to show to.
 纛 *tu⁴ tūh, tao⁴* a banner or streamer carrying a feather, used to show the way at a funeral; a large triangular standard, carried before the general-in-chief to mark his presence.
 same as 纛 120. 2.
- 5 紕 *shih¹ shi* coarse thread for weaving; a sort of sleazy sarinet made of poor silk.
 紕 *ho⁴ hoh*, the ends of a fringe; tassels; *koh*, a knot.
- 6 紕 *shu¹* slow, remiss; insensibly, little by little, to relax; to free from.
- 7 紕 *shung² shung* a large rope; a long string; hasty, quick.
- 紕 *yü¹* to wind or twist; to distort; to pervert justice; foolish, inexperienced; a cord; crooked, bent; weak in the middle, said of an arrow whose shaft is too small.
- 紕 *yün² gyn* confused, ravelled, tangled; perturbed, perplexing; mixed up, embroiled with.
- 8 紕 *giang²* the strings of an official cap; the throat-clasp.
- 紕 *g'an²* a rattan cord or string for binding; a bandage or inner girdle; *gch'en* a single garment; to bind, to wrap.
- 紕 *chiao²* 'kiao twist, to strangle, to bind around; to wrap; to turn, as a crank or windlass; uncereemonious; blunt; *shiao* silk of bluish yellow color; a sash, a bandage.
- 9 紕 *chin¹ lin* a sash; a tape or string to fasten the dress; a kind of silk.
- 紕 *lün² g'un²* to wind silk, to classify; to compare, to adjust; to know; to bind a cord, to twist silk.
- 紕 *jén⁴ jän²* to lay the warp of a piece; to wind off the threads for it; to weave, to make a pattern with threads.
- 紕 *chén² chän²* to twist, to bind; to revolve; a revolution; a single thin garment; crooked, obstinate.
- 紕 *'pien²* to sew clothes, to make a seam; to lift up the dress.
- 紕 *'pao²* a swaddling-cloth, a froth; it is made so as to strap the child on the back, and is chiefly used in the southern provinces.

- 紕 *pi⁰* to harness a horse, to make him ready to carry his load; *sh*, a rest in front of the carriage placed so as to allow the rider to lean forward.
- 10 紕 *kou¹ keu* cord used to wrap the hilt of a sword in order to grasp it better.
k'uang² kuang² the fine floss which has not been sorted; fine silky cotton not spun; in Cantonese: a loop; to latch; to fasten two doors with a string; to brush against, to run over one in the street.
- 紕 *'t'ung²* a head, a leader; general; first of a subject; a hint; entire, the whole; to rule, to control; followers; a classifier of tablets; the end of a clue or beginning of a thread.
- 紕 *wén² wén²* mourning clothes; the ropes held by mourners, which hang from the bier or catafalque; *mien²* a crown.
- 11 紕 *'liang²* a pair of shoes; a string for tying shoes.
- 紕 *na² nah*, within; to give; to receive; to enter; to take; to collect, to insert, to be appointed, to pay to the government.
- 12 紕 *ch'í² p'í* a dark gray color, the natural hue of some silks, worn only by women; variegated; shoe latches or ties; strict; very, the highest, the utmost of.
- 紕 *chien² tien* a kind of thick rust-ring, woven with double threads and close so to shed rain.
- 13 紕 *ch'ung² k'ing* a single garment, one of a plain color without lining; a cloak, a mantle; to drag one along quickly; a jerk.
- 14 紕 *'tan²* the sound or roll of a drum; a silken fringe worn on the sides of a crown, or on a coronet in ancient times, to cover the ears.
- 紕 *so² soh*, to drag, to extort; to bind; stalks or leaves of plants whose fibres furnish strings; a cord twine; reins; to tie up; to get; to obtain, to demand; to inquire, scattered; *sh*, to seek, to ask.
- 15 紕 *chung²* the end; to die; the whole; the utmost; a cycle of 12 years.
- 17 紕 *ch'u¹ ch'uh*, crimson silk; to baste; to sew badly; withdrawn, as notes from circulation; something in the way.
- 18 紕 *chiek²⁻⁴ hieh, hoieh²* a marking-line; the end of a hempen thread; to rule, to measure; to repress; to reduce to order.

- 紉 *jén¹⁴ ján²* to thread, as a needle; to join fibres together, and make a thread; to sew; to stitch; *nín* a cord; to twist a thread.
- 紉 *jén¹ ján* confused; bustle; numerous; hurry; to mix up; a variegated ribbon.
- 20 約 *yo¹ yieh⁴ yoh, yao⁴* to bind; a bond, an agreement; to moderate, to spare; to economize; to restrict; to bend down; a treaty; a contract; a confederation; to divide; brief, condensed; nearly.
- 紉 *yo¹ yieh⁴ yoh, yao⁴* to bind up; to braid cord, to twist; a strand.
- 24 絆 *pan⁴* a loop, to trip up; a lasso to catch horses; to stumble; to restrict, to hamper, to entangle; an obligation.
- 綽 *ch'ó⁴ ch'oh, ch'ao¹* slow, leisurely; wide, roomy; indefinite, vague; many; liberal, generous; large; spacious.
- 26 綯 *ch'üan⁴ k'üen²* bound with silken cords; confederate; connected, as by friendship, or as men in a ring, or parasites.
- 27 綯 *yüan⁴ yüen* silk of a reddish yellow or orange; a light red color. same as 120. 53.
- 28 絃 *chung²* the cord or band which passes under the chin to keep the cap on the head; a string on which musical stones are hung in the wind; to connect; to fasten; the rope which springs the net upon birds.
- 綮 *lei³ 'lei* to add to; a weight equal to ten millet seeds, or one-tenth of a *shu* 銖.
- 29 級 *chi³ kih*, steps, degrees; a grade; classed, sorted; series, storey in a pagoda; classifier of decapitated heads; in *music* a scale of the notes.
- 絨 *fu² fuh*, a ribbon or tape to hold a seal; a sash.
- 綬 *ch'in¹ ts'in* red fringe of silk worn on a helmet crest as a kind of uniform; it hung down on the neck.
- 綬 *shou⁴ shen²* the cord or ribbon on a seal to carry it; a tent or curtain cord; ties for a knee-pad.
- 綬 *cho⁴ chu²* to baste or sew together; to connect; to carry on; to put a stop to; mixed; variegated.

- 縵 *tsou¹ tsou* silk first dyed thrice, and then twice dipped in black, making a dark puce color; a purplish tint.
- 30 紉 *kou⁴ k'eu²* a button made of thread or cord wound like a ball; to fasten; to loop, to tie up and fasten.
- 給 *kei³ kih*, to give; to; for; to receive, to allow one the opportunity; to afford; *chi³* to issue, to supply, to provide, to affix, as a seal; for, instead, towards; *k'ieh*, loquacious, earnest words.
- 綢 *g'ung²* a sort of cloth.
- 紹 *shao³* to connect, to join; to lead; to tie together; to hand down, as a trade; in co-relation with; to imitate a predecessor.
- 絢 *ch'ü² k'ü* thread or cord used to ornament shoes; a band once used to fasten on shoes; the blunt figured toes of shoes, which are likened to a head and robe.
- 給 *'ai³* silk thread raveled; tangled; dilatory; to doubt, to jeer at.
- 縹 *sao³ 'sao* silk of a reddish color like crimson.
- 結 *chieh³ kieh*, to tie; a knot; fixed, formed; an engagement or contract; united, fixed, curved; to stiffen; to decide; to set, as a fruit.
- 絡 *lao⁴ loh, lo⁴* a net; silk or hemp thread; blood vessels which diverge from the great veins; joined, continuous; to bind, to tie up; to encompass.
- 綰 *'üu³* a strand, a lock, a tress; a skein of silk containing ten or twenty threads.
- 綰 *chien¹ kien hien²* cords used to bind a coffin or hamper; to tie up, to sew up, to bind; to close, to seal; to fill up cracks; a letter sealed.
- 綢 *ch'ou³ ch'eu* thin silk; pongee; to bind, to twine; to hang with ornaments; thick; stiff.
- 繕 *shan⁴ shen¹* to mend; to put in order; to brighten up; to prepare; to copy; to write out; to state correctly; a scrivener.
- 緝 *chi⁴ ts'ih*, to pursue, to seize; to bind; to twist a cord; to join, to continue; to succeed; to come after; continuous; in *Pekingese*: to hem; to sew; a seam.
- 31 細 *yin¹* a warm, genial aura; hempen cloth.
- 細 *kun² ku'un* to bind, to cord up, to tie on, to plait; a bundle, as of straw, rattan, etc.; to weave; to put on a band; a coil, a roll.

- 32 繞 *jiac⁴* to wind silk; same as 遶 162. 32.
 絛 *kua⁴ kwa⁴* the coarse silk obtained from refuse cocoons; a knotted cord to fasten a horse; to stop, to impede, as by a net.
 紕 *chih⁴* to tie up or fetter an animal; to connect, to secure; a cord, a shackle.
 紕 *mo⁴ moh*, a cord of two or three strands; a string of hemp.
 34 絳 *chiang⁴ liang⁴* deep red, crimson; rosy.
 35 綾 *ling²* damask silk; thin silk with one glossy surface, like satin.
 37 紕 *chih¹* to stitch, to seam; to sew.
 same as 紕 145. 37.
 綺 *ch¹ k¹* an open worked, variegated kind of silk, with criss-cross figures, used for summer dresses; its wear was once regulated by sumptuary laws.
 38 縷 *li¹* hempen or silken threads not yet spun; a knot; a forfeit of cloth; to arrange facts in a statement.
 絮 *hsü⁴ sü²* gossamer; talkative, prosy; coarse; refuse silk or cotton, left after the best is reeled; woolly; silky; compounded; to reiterate, to repeat; to pad a quilt.
 縷 *ch¹ ts¹* the stripes or shades in silken fabrics; elegant, blended colors; ornamented.
 縷 *sui²* traces of a carriage; steady; to tranquillize; to give repose to; quiet; to retreat or decline battle; settled; peaceful, firm; a fringe; *tsui* feathery ornaments on a flag-staff top.
 縷 *sui¹* *tsui* a fringe which hangs from a cap; to bind; a throat-band of a cap; a part of ancient bridal apparel which was a band covering the face to denote the wife's dependence on her husband.
 縷 *chieh¹ tsieh¹* to join; to braid in or splice, as a string.
 縷 *ying¹* a throat-band to hold the hat; the dyed hair or silk which covers official hats; tassels, tuft or fringes.
 39 綰 *fu⁴ fu⁴* the lines which are used to lift or carry the coffin of a grandee, or to drag the bier; a rope; weighty, powerful, applied to the emperor's words.
 40 紵 *chu⁴* a coarse kind of hempen cloth, suitable only for bags and wrappers.

- 縮 *so¹ shuh, shu⁴* to collapse, to pucker, to shrink; to shorten, to condense; fearful, straight, upright; to confuse, to disorder, to retract; to bind fast, to coil up.
 same as 縮 120. 40.
 紵 *yin²* to lead on; long, drawn out; to sew and stitch; to stitch; to quilt.
 紵 *ts'o²* a skein or hank of silk or floss; braiding to ornament furs.
 紵 *wan²* to hate; to dislike; a crimson color; lustrous, a cheap sort of silk; to run through, as in stringing cash; to perforate; to tie up; a weather-cock.
 紵 *chan²* a hole, a slit, a rent; to open; a seam; cracked.
 紵 *tsung² tseng⁴* the harness of a loom; to work the loom, and arrange the patterns in weaving; to hold the threads; to keep the reins of authority; to collect.
 紵 *tsai²* an affair, a business; what is contained.
 41 紵 *chou⁴ ch'eu⁴* a trace in a harness; the crupper of a saddle.
 紵 *fu² soh²* to tie, to bind fast; to roll up securely; a strap under the axle to drag another cart.
 紵 *chuan⁴ ch'uen²* a bright white color; to spin thrown silk; to bind; a pack of ten bundles of a hundred feathers each; to roll, as paper; fine cotton cloth which is doubled when put up.
 42 紵 *tsun⁴* drawers for women reaching to the knees.
 紵 *sha¹* crape, gauze; thin silk; reticulated, lace like, transparent; a fiber, an untwisted thread.
 紵 *liao²* to bind or wind around; to wrap; fetters; to manage; the leech lines of a sail; anciently, a sacrifice to the emperor's ancestors.
 45 純 *ch'un² shun²* silk thread; pure, unspotted; fine, best; simple, honest; great; ripe; whole, sincere; to be decided; determinedly.
 46 縹 *peng¹, ping²* to tie, to bind, to fasten, to tighten; a cloth to carry an infant on the back.
 縹 *kang²* to regulate, to control, the large rope which binds the meshes of a net.
 縹 *sui²* a spinning-wheel on which spools of thread are reeled of a certain size.
 47 紵 *hsün² giün* fine silken cords for bindings; tassels, ornaments; a pattern or law.

- 48 綉 *huang² huang* silk tangled, which is to be drawn out to find the clue.
 經 *ching¹ king* past; to superintend; the menses; the meridian of longitude; lines; to pass, to cross; already; to manage, to regulate; laws. 212562
- 49 縑 *soa¹* to reel off silk from the cocoons; a piece of worked silk for placing a gem on.
 紅 *hung²* red; to hope; good, auspicious; rosy, gentle, pretty, lucky; the blood; the menses; *kung* female employments.
- 50 紀 *chi⁴ ki* to record, to number; age; a year, a score of twelve or more years; a decimal series of number; to arrange; to narrate; chronicle.
 絳 *ch'ih¹ ch'i* the fine fibres of the hemp; fine grass-cloth used for napkins.
 緝 *ti⁰* an indissoluble knot; bound so as not to be loosed; closely joined.
 緝 *same as 帶 50. 14.*
- 51 緝 *mien²* cotton; silk; lasting; weak; prolonged, extended; uninterrupted, enduring; soft, ripening, as a fruit; weak; thick; close.
 紆 *'kan³* to unfold or spread out garments; to smooth clothes by the hand.
 紆 *peng¹ peng* plain, cheap fabric like saracenot or cotton; to unite, to join, to follow after; to pull the bow string; to snap a marking line.
 繼 *chi⁴ ki* successively, hereditary; to connect; to continue on; to follow after.
 纏 *ch'an² ch'en* to wrap up, to bind, to tie; to entwine; to molest; to intricate; involved.
 續 *same as 紆 120. 10.*
- 54 縵 *yen²* the strings or tassels which in ancient times held the pendent gems before and behind a crown; they covered the board which formed its top.
 紉 *ch'en² ch'an* a rope by which cattle are led, drawn through the cartilage of the nose.
 紉 *tiao⁰* to hang up or suspend; to tie up any one with cords.
 紉 *si²* greenish, thick plain pongee, suitable for robes or skirts, and given as presents.
 紉 *fu² fu*, tangled or raveled silk; the tape or cord which sustains a seal; a trace for dragging a bier; to bind on.

- same as 紉 120. 28.
- 58 絳 *chiang² 'kiang* a swathing cloth to carry infants pick-a-pack, or which serves as a cradle for them.
 綠 *lu⁴ lu⁴ luh*, a green color; the hue of leaves; things which produce green, a kind of pretty grass.
 綠 *ylan² yuen* a binding on the hem; a collar; origin, clue, cause; a border; a recondite, subtle sympathy; an inexplicable attraction; a connection; an affinity, a relationship; to climb; because, since, therefore, on this account.
 縱 *'tung²* to loosen; allowing it; disorderly; perpendicular, downward; a meridian line; a vestige; a step; *'tung⁴* remiss, careless, to allow, to indulge, to overlook; perhaps, admitting.
 縱 *hei² 'ei* a fillet to confine the hair under the cap, when the hair is worn like the Lewchewans.
 緇 *same as 緇 120. 7.*
- 61 緇 *nien⁰* the painter of a boat, a tow-line or tracking-rope; to calk seams.
 緇 *'tung⁴* a dark green color, like dried up leaves; said only of silk; a classifier of threads of silk.
 總 *'tung²* collectively; all, the whole; general; to unite under one rule or under one; still, yet; a tuft of hair, a sheaf.
 縵 *'yin²* to lead on; long, drawn out; to sew and stitch, to quilt.
 縵 *sei¹ sz²* a coarse kind of cotton cloth, reckoned to have 1,200 threads in a piece; silken; fine threaded.
 縵 *nu⁰* tassels, fringes; muslin, worn by mourners or for coolness.
 縵 *yi⁴ yih* red or yellow binding inserted around the upper leather above the sole.
 絨 *jung²* felt, cloth; floss; fine silk carded out; a nap; down, fine silken hair or feathers.
 絨 *yi⁴ yuh*, a seam.
 絨 *hsien⁴ sien¹* thread, a clue; a spy; a faze; fine cord or lines; a trace; needle work; a way for, a hope.
 絨 *chih¹* to weave; woven.
- 63 緇 *p'ien¹* to plait; to compose; to connect; a ligature, to arrange, to twist; books, records.
 緇 *li⁰* a dark dull green; during the Han dynasty, seal ribbons were made of this color.

- 64 紫 same as 紫 120. 75.
- 66 紫 *t'ao¹* a plaited sash; a band or cord; a fringe of threads; silk gimp or edging.
 紫 *ch'í²* a scoloped or embroidered banner borne by an aid or escort; cover of a lance head; to fold silk.
 繖 *chiao³* 'kiao to return, to pay, to hand in; to surrender, as to an officer; to pay a mulct; to act violently; leg wrappers; to bind.
 繖 *'san³* a shelter; a cover from the sun or rain; a parasol.
- 67 紫 *'fan³* numerous, multifarious; much; troublesome; thick, as grass.
- 67 紋 *wén²* *soán* streaks; fine silk; the pattern, figures or marks in weaving; a mark, line, or trace.
 素 *wén⁴* *wán* raveled, as tangled thread; confused, involved; to embroil.
- 68 料 *t'w²* 't'eu yellow ear-covers; to inform.
- 70 紡 *'fang³* to spin, to twist; the threads of a net; lines, cords; to tie up.
 綳 *'pang³* to bind shoes; shoe binding.
- 72 絃 *hsüan⁴* *süen⁴* a long rope with which horses and cattle are tethered.
 綰 *chin⁴* *tsin⁴* a sort of light red or carnation silk; to wrap or gird, as with a sash.
 絢 *hsüan⁴* *hüen⁴* silken pouches or fobs a foot long, hung at the girdle for ornament; stylish, adorned; colored, variegated; fleet, quick.
 絢 *hsi¹* *shih* fine cloth of hemp, fit for under-clothing.
- 73 緝 *kun³* 'k'wun an embroidered or woven sash; to sew; to stitch; a cord; a ribbon.
 緝 *'min³* a fish-line; a cord; to string cash on a cord; to bind on; to use garments as bedding; abundant.
 緝 *hsieh⁴* *sieh*, to tie up, to secure; to fetter; bonds.
- 73 緝 *hui⁴* *h'wui⁴* to sketch or paint; to adorn in colors; to draw; to make a plan; in conjunction, as the sun and moon.
 緝 *tséng¹* *tséng* a general name for common silken fabrics, like pongee, saracen; dart, arrow.
 緝 *kéng³* 'k'eng a well-rope.
- 緝 *'min³* thin, plain saracen; unadorned, simple.

- 綰 *tsó²* 'tsoh, the end of a thread left in after sewing or mending without being tied.
- 74 綰 *t'éng³* *d'äng* to bind; to fasten, as with ropes; to cord, to secure; bands for confining a thing to prevent it warping; cords.
- 綰 *péng¹* *p'äng* to tie, to fasten, to bind, to tighten; a cloth to carry an infant on the back.
- 75 綰 *hsieh⁴* *sieh*, a halter to secure an animal; to fasten with cords; a bow-rack; to remove.
 綰 *nieh⁴* to overstitch a seam.
- 綰 *tsa¹* *chah*, to wind around and bind up; to tie in a bundle; to make secure; a bundle.
- 綰 *'shu⁴* a coarse kind of grass cloth or linen formerly made, mixed with hempen threads; a variety of sack-cloth.
- 綰 *lien²* to learn by experience, to drill in; to select; a bright white color; a piece of silk; to boil raw silk to soften it.
- 綰 *kuo²* 'kuo to bandage the feet.
- 綰 *ch'én¹* *ch'än* to stop; good, set in order, as trapping or attire.
- 綰 *shao¹* a painter for fastening a boat.
- 77 紫 *tsa³* 'tsz' purple, dark brown, imperial; a fictitious, undecided color, a fugacious tint, which Confucius disliked.
- 79 緞 *tsuan²* *tsuan* satin, which word is probably itself derived from *ts'wan* 絲綢; glossy silken or other fabrics.
- 緊 *ci¹* an interjection; a reddish black color; a case for a spear's head.
- 緊 *hu²* *h'wuh*, fine silk gauze or open-worked silk.
- 緊 *hsi⁴* *chi⁴* *hi⁴* to connect, to tie, to bind, to fasten on; to continue; to retain; to recall; to keep in mind; attached to, related.
- 81 紕 *p'í²* silk tassels or fringes put on flags; silk that is spoiled or rotted.
- 紕 *ts'ai²* just now, then, it will then; near, at hand, scarcely, presently;
- 83 紙 *'san* a dark gray color, like the top of a sparrow's head.
- 紙 *chih³* 'ch' paper, stationery; a document; a classifier of writings.
- 紙 *'min³* a net to catch pheasants or hares; to angle.
- 85 紕 *ch'iu²* *k'iu* urgent, pressing one; testy, petulant.

- 線 *hsien⁴ sien¹* thread; a clue; a trace; a spy; a fuze; fine cord or lines; needle work; a way for, a chance for, a hope; a remnant or relic.
- 86 縈 *ying²* to wind, to tie around; to reel; to entwine, to coil around; to go around.
- 縈 *jan²* red silk; that which has been dyed a bright crimson or scarlet; silk threads all tangled together.
- 縈 *hsün¹ hiun¹* a bright red produced by dipping the cloth thrice into the dye.
- 縈 *chiao⁴ tsiao⁴* raw fibers of the nettle hemp (*Boehmeria*) not yet rotted.
- 87 緩 *huan²* 'hwan slow, dilatory; to postpone; tardy; leisurely; easily, gradually, gently; to neglect; to retard; indifferent to; to tie things loosely.
- 縈 *shuang²* 'shuang the strap which ties the shoe on across the instep fastened from the heel.
- 93 縈 *ch'ien¹ k'ien¹* to unravel silk; a tow rope; to pull; one who connects an affair.
- 95 絃 *hsien² chien¹* strings of musical instruments; to play on such; a female, as she is taught to play on them.
- 縈 *lū⁴ lūh⁴*, a bamboo rope or hawser for tracking boats; lines for pulling up ores from a mine.
- 99 紺 *kan²* a violet or purple color, which it is said the good man does not wear, as it is appropriate to woman's apparel.
- 102 細 *hai² si²* fine, small; distinct; trifling, pretty, carefully, thoroughly; delicate, soft.
- 縈 *lei²* 'lei to trouble; to embarrass, to tie, to bind, to tie together; to repeat, to accumulate; to heap on; often, repeatedly; lei² to involve, to compromise, to implicate; dependent on.
- 紬 *ch'ou² ch'eu²* woven silk; a clue, a thread, to search; to try the tone of a string; to arrange the detail of; used for 縈.
- 紳 *shēn¹ shān¹* a sash, a girdle, to girt; those who are privileged to wear sashes; the gentry, the literati, graduates, the officials.
- 縈 *pi⁴ pieh⁴*, the seams or fringe on a man's cap; a pad for the knees; to stop; a badge or ribbon tied to the jade batons of office carried by princes.
- 縈 *tsū¹ tsz²* very black silk dyed many times used anciently by high officers; dark, as a sediment.
- 縈 *chiang¹ k'iang¹* a bridle; the reins of a bridle, made of silk or leather.

- 縈 *lei² lei²* to join in a series, to concentrate; to place on, to add to; to die or to be condemned when innocent; to involve; to creep, to wind about, to bind, to arrest; a drachm.
- 縈 *hua¹ huah¹*, obstinate, perverse; to mismatch; a cord or rope.
- 縈 *fan¹* to translate; to turn over; to agitate; to open out; loose, easy; fluttering.
- 108 縈 *io²* to strangle, to hang one's self; to restrain or halter an animal; the wasp.
- 縈 *yün² yun²* raveled silk; a dark red or orange color; confused, disordered; flaxen, hempen; genial vapor.
- 縈 *hu²* hempen threads; to hatchel and dress flax or hemp, and prepare them for wearing.
- 109 縣 *same as 120. 4.*
- 縈 *chēn² 'chān²* to tie; close-woven, thick; black and thick, as hair.
- 縈 *'miao²* minute, indistinct; dissipating; vanishing.
- 縈 *i⁴ yi⁴ yih⁴*, to arrange, to state; utmost; unceasingly; to unravel silk; to get the clue; to unfold; to explain; uninterruptedly; long, great.
- 縈 *hsiang¹ siang¹* a light yellow color.
- 縈 *huan² hwan²* anything to bind with; to cord up; to tie; the rope of a flag to tie it to the staff.
- 110 縈 *yü² yuh²*, a well rope.
- 113 縈 *ts'ai²* new garments; the noise made in spinning thread; yarn made from hemp.
- 縈 *'p'iao¹* blue or greenish silk; an azure or cerulean color; a limpid tint; a semi-transparent hue.
- 114 縈 *q¹* an ornamented girdle which was put on a bride by her mother; a perfume or scent bag; to sew shoes.
- 115 縈 *same as 縈 120. 129.*
- 118 縈 *tsuan² 'tsuan²* women's back hair; to collect; a kind of carnation band or cord to tie on a coronet; to compile a work; a resumé; a collection of writings; to hand them down.
- 120 絲 *ssü¹ sz²* silk, small, minute; a weight; silky, flossy; a cord, a line, wire, fiber, veins in wood; a hundred thousandth; stringed instrument of music.

- same as 索 120. 14.
- 121 縲 *lei² lei²* to bind with ropes; to secure, as a criminal; a black rope.
- 縲 *yu² yiu* to follow; to resemble or try to be like; *cheu²* the enigmatical interpretation of the fourteen diagrams; *gyao* to tell wild stories; luxuriant; a retainer.
- 122 網 *'wang²* a net, a web; to catch, to entrap; a law that catches one; to implicate people.
- 縲 *chi² ki²* a coarse carpet or felt rug made of camel's hair.
- 124 縲 *miu²* ten hempen strings with which things can be corded; wrong; to mislead; in error; to oppose; *kiu* mourning worn loosely, to wind around, to tighten; *liau²* going around; in league with; *muh*, the order of precedence in the ancestral hall.
- 125 緒 *hsü² sü²* the commencement; usage; a clue; a thread; a guide, a rule; course of events; calling, patri-mony; to succeed, as to an office; to search out.
- 129 繡 *hsiu² siu²* to embroider; ornamented, embellished; figured; varie-gated, beautified; to illustrate.
- 130 綃 *pei² pe²* fine silk of many colors; to paste paper hangings.
- 綃 *chüan² k'uen²* lustering; a handkerchief; a thin cheap silk taffeta used for fans, lanterns, pictures, etc.; a bird-net; a target.
- 綃 *hsiao² shiao* raw silk; plain stuff like lustering; *shao* to comb the hair; a spar; a yard to support a sail or flag.
- 131 緊 *chin²* 'kin tight, pressing, strait, urgent, strict, prompt; diligent; to bind fast.
- 133 經 *tieh²* badges of coarse hempen cloth, worn by the nearest mourners on the head and waist at funerals.
- 綃 *chi² chi²* fine, soft, effeminate; to mend garments; to patch; torn, tattered.
- 134 緝 *cha² chah*, to sew and hem; to sew together, as strips of cloth.
- 緝 *l'ao²* a plaited sash; a band or cord; a fringe of threads.
- 139 絕 *chüeh² tsüeh*, cut off, broken off, interrupted; to exterminate; to renounce; to abjure, terminated; to overpass; very, entirely, most, really; decidedly; stanzas of four lines.
- 140 緣 *méng² mung* silk thread all in confusion, raveled and tangled.

- 縲 *chow² tsau²* a kind of crape; rumpled; fine fibres of hemp; wrinkled; crisp; drawn in; to corrugate; to shrink, to contract.
- 縲 *smiao²* to wind off silk; the fringe attached to a flag.
- 縲 *chien²* 'kien cocoon of a silk worm, which is like a canopy to the larvae; the silky pupae of other moths.
- 145 縲 *l'sui²* a strip of sack cloth, anciently worn on the breast as a badge of mourning; the unhemmed frayed edges of mourning apparel.
- 縲 *hsiang²* *siang* a cord to hold up the sleeves; to pull by the arm; to carry in the girdle; a surcingle or belly-band.
- 147 纜 *lan²* a rope, a cable; to tie; to drag; a painter.
- 148 縲 *hsieh²* 'kiai old garments.
- 150 紵 *ch'² k'ih*, a sort of coarse hempen fabric made of the *Dolichos* bean, formerly used for towels and handkerchiefs.
- 154 績 *k'uei² kw'e²* thrums left from weaving; red threads used in adorning hats; to color, to sketch; to embroider.
- 績 *chi² tsih*, to wind silk; business, affairs; to spin thread, especially of hemp; duties, services; to complete an undertaking; finished.
- 績 *tsuan²* 'tsuan to tie things together; to carry on, to take up where others left off; to imitate, as to copy one's virtues.
- 績 *p'in²* 'pin colored silk mixed, a confused blending of colors; mixed, crowded.
- 績 *hsi² suh*, to connect; a supplement; to succeed to; to continue; to join on, to keep up, to carry on what another began.
- 160 緝 *p'² p'ih*, to dress hemp; to work fibres of hemp into thread for weaving.
- 緝 *pi² p'ih*, a net for catching fish, having a frame, which shuts down and incloses them.
- 緝 *pien²* the pigtail; to plait; to intertwine; a cue.
- 161 緝 *ju² juh*, adorned, beautified with colors; gay, pretty; lustrous, as a gem; elegant, ornate; to reckon with; to collect together.
- 162 緝 *chui²* a cord; to let down, as by a rope in a well; to suspend by a rope.
- 緝 *sui²* a string to hang things to the girdle; a fringe, a tassel, an edge of loose threads.

- 163 縲 *ch'ien⁴ k'ien³* joined inseparably; attached to, as warm friends, or as bad men in a ring or cabal.
- 164 縫 *fēng² fūng²* to sew; to unite, to baste; a seam, a crack; an opportunity; a chance.
- 165 縲 *ts'ā⁴ lah²*, a knot; (unauthorized).
- 縲 *'lien³* connected fast together.
- 166 縲 *'pang³* to tie, to bind, to bandage, a bandage.
- 167 縲 *hsiu² 'siu² ts'iu²* to put on a crupper; to put a crupper on a horse; a crupper; to shackle a horse's fore legs.
- 168 縲 *'ts'au²* coloured silk; particolored, variegated.
- 169 縲 *wei² wéi²* the curtain of a carriage; but, only; a net, a corner or angle; to tie, to connect; to help. same as 縲 120. 46.
- 170 縲 *hsu² ts'ü* close-woven variegated silk like balzarine; the edge; loose fringed or raveled edges, frayed out, which when brought together would afford proof of the identity of the piece.
- 171 縲 *ch'ien⁴ ts'ien²* a dark reddish color dyed by the Chinese madder (Rubia) on silk; a light azure color; to tighten a string that it will not loosen.
- 172 縲 *fei² fēi²* dark red or purplish colored silk, of which officers of the first rank make their robes.
- 173 縲 *'mien²* fine silk thread; to think of the absent; to reflect; to imagine; light.
- 174 縲 *k'o² k'oh²*, to seam; to form the woof for a piece in the loom; in Cantonese: a loop; to stroll, to go about.
- 175 縲 *wei² wéi²* to weave; the woof; tassels; parallels of latitude; transverse lines, those which cross the breadth of a thing; to weave, to twine in.
- 176 縲 *hsien² sien²* small, fine, like silken fibers; silk woven with black woof and white warp; delicate, mean, niggardly; to prick; atom like; a millionth part.
- 177 縲 *chieh² hieh²*, to bind silk, as when dyeing it; tied up in skeins; to tie together; a knot; a joint, a knuckle; a quarrel, an altercation; a lawsuit.
- 178 縲 *lei² léi²* knots in silk thread; a defect, a flaw; incomplete; as the moon in its various phases; perverse, harsh; out of sorts.

- 188 縲 *ku² kuh²*, a sort of silk like sarcenet; tied up, raveled, knotted.
- 189 縲 *'kao²* plain, white, unadorned, simple; to boil silk; a kind of lustrous silk.
- 198 縲 *ts'ā²* a rope to fasten a boat, a painter; 'si a well-woven gauze with square checks, used for kerchiefs; 'shi long.
- 200 縲 *smi²* a halter for an ox; to tie up; to ally, to bind to one.
- 201 縲 *huang² hwang²* a cord; to tie with a string.
- 205 縲 *shēng² shing²* string, rope; to warn; to restrict; cord, line; to adjust; to praise.
- 121 缶 *fou⁴ 'feu* crockery; earthenware vessels; a wine jar; a measure holding four 斛 *huh²*; a vase on which the ancient marked time.
- 10 缶 *tiao²* black-glazed earthen jars, without ears.
- 30 缶 *ts'an²* a wine bottle.
- 37 缶 *ch'üeh¹ k'üeh¹*, a want; to vacate; vacancy; short; a broken or defective vessel.
- 41 缶 *ts'un¹* a pan, a vat, a bottle, phial, flask; a decanter, an amphora; to drink from a bottle.
- 46 缶 } *kang¹* an earthenware vessel, a vat, a jar.
- 48 缶 }
- 51 缶 *w'ing²* a water pitcher, a vase, a bottle.
- 75 缶 *ch'a²* a fragment of pottery; to split off.
- 79 缶 *ch'ing² k'ing²* an empty jar; a kind of bell; exhausted; to drain; entirely, stable, strict.
- 缶 *ch'i² k'i²* a vessel entirely emptied of its contents.
- 86 缶 same as 罍 121. 154.
- 98 缶 same as 缶 121.
- 102 缶 same as 罍 75. 102.
- 108 缶 *tsu²* a wine jar, short and wide mouthed, made of bronze or porcelain.
- 130 缶 *gyao²* a jar or vase; a crockery or earthenware vessel or pitcher.
- 141 缶 *hsia² hia²* rent, cracked; a crevice, an opening; a fissure, a chance, an occasion, a pretext, foppish; dirty.

- 146 罇 *ś'an*² earthenware jars or jugs for spirits, oil, or other liquids, holding four gallons or less; they are inclosed in netting with handles.
- 154 罍 *ying*¹ earthenware jars with small mouths, and two or four ears, through which a cord is run to carry them by; a *vase*, a jar; a gallipot, a pitcher. same as 罇 98. 172.
- 172 舊罐 *kuan*⁴ *kuan*³ a jar, jug, or mug; a pitcher. same as 罇 122. 8.
- 122 网
- 1 罟 *fou*¹ *śeu* a net to catch rabbits; a screen or intervening frame work.
- 8 罟 *chüeh*³ *śie* a net for catching hares or rabbits.
- 8 罟 *icang*³ confounded; not; without; a net; stopped, hindered, deceived, entangled; nothing; to weave or twist; to do wrong, to impose upon.
- 18 罟 *ch*⁴ *k*² a kind of fishing net or seine made of hair.
- 20 罟 *t*¹ *tih*, to string a fish.
- same as 罟 122. 39.
- 24 罟 *lan*³ a two leaved clasping net, which springs together as it incloses the fish, and holds them from escaping.
- 罟 *ku*³ a cover; to shade; a basket bearing fish by covering them with mud; to protect; to catch; to envelop.
- 30 罟 *'ku*³ a net for birds; a drag-net; involved, as in a net; a net full.
- 32 罟 *kua*⁴ *kua*² to hook on to; an impediment, an obstacle; to fall into a snare, to hinder; not at ease, as a bird in a net; to think of.
- 39 罟 *'fu*¹ a spring-net, for trapping pheasants.
- 41 罟 *wei*⁴ *wei*² a small net, which was directed to be set in the autumn.
- 49 罟 *hian*³ *sien*² a snare used by hunters for entangling the feet of birds or beasts.
- 51 罟 *'han*³ rare, scarce, few, unfrequent, seldom; a net for birds.
- 57 罟 *ś*¹ a net for entrapping rabbits, which was made by a bow that sprung and caught them by the leg.

- 61 罟 *ssai*¹ *śz*² a movable screen placed in the passages and gateways of a house.
- 罟 *di*³ sorrow, grief; to encounter, to happen to; to incur.
- 62 罟 *yü*⁴ *yuh*, a fine drag-net, having nine satchels or bags woven inside it; in *Cantonese*: to twirl; to lift the dress in walking.
- 罟 *tseng*⁴ *tsing* a square lifting net, suspended to a frame and let down by a long rope.
- 73 罟 *shen*⁴ *shan*¹ a trap for fishes, made at Canton by digging a hole in a tidal creek covering it with sticks, and collecting the fish at low water.
- 75 罟 *kang*¹ a large stp.; the god who lives in it.
- 罟 *gin*² to entrap, to hook; a net to catch the hares, and wild hogs, and does.
- 83 罟 *sp*³ *pi*² a species of bear spotted white and black.
- 86 罟 *ku*¹ a large fishing-net, such as is dragged between the smacks off the southern coasts.
- 97 罟 *'liu*² a line of stakes across a stream to entrap fish; a weir; an oval coop trap for taking crabs.
- 102 罟 *chih*⁴ *ch*² to buy, to place, to appoint; to dismiss; to let go; to establish; to arrange; to employ; to judge; to decide.
- 109 罟 *meng*³ *mun* a large lasso or net for catching deer by throwing it over their horns.
- 110 罟 *ch'ung*⁴ a spring-net to catch birds; a frame to entrap rabbits.
- 117 罟 same as 罟 122. 130.
- 120 罟 *lo*² a net; a sort of silk; to arrange; openworked, lace-like; to spread out; a sieve.
- 125 罟 *shu*⁶ a public office; acting temporarily, in the place of; a tribunal; to place, to appoint to an office.
- 130 罟 *pa*⁶ to stop, to finish; to suffice, to finish; to finish; to strike work; enough; to be wearied.
- 罟 *chuan*⁴ *kien*² to suspend; to hang up, to bind with a cord; to entrap by a noose; to entangle in a gin; to catch in a net; a bird-net.
- 罟 *fa*³ *fah*, to punish, to fine; punishment, to flog; a crime, a fault; a petty offence.
- 罟 *luan*³ *luan* a net for catching pigs and other small ground animals.
- 149 罟 *li*² a kind of white straw hat, which was adorned with egret's plumes and feathers.
- 172 罟

- 175 罪 *tsui^o* crime; punishment; retribution; to criminate; sin, fault; to regard one as guilty; injury, damage; a bamboo net for fish; to become involved, as a law-breaker.
- 177 羈 *chi¹* *ki* an inn, a hospice, a caravansary, a tavern; to lodge.
- + 羈 *chi¹* *ki* a halter; to restrain, to pull the bit; to bridle or hold in; to detain in durance; to arrest; to economize; a coiffure; a girl's tuft of hair.
- 187 罵 *ma^o* to scold, to revile, to rail at; to abuse with vile language.
- 198 麗 *lu⁴* *luh*, a small lifting net made fine to inclose minnows and young fish.
- 210 齏 *hi²* *tsi* to squeeze out juice or water with the hand; to press and strain out.
- 123 羊 *yang²* the sheep, or goat; the antelope or gazelle; to roam, to saunter.
- 羊 *'mi²* the bleating of a sheep.
- 1 羞 *hsiu¹* *siu* shame; to blush; confused; chagrin; to nourish; to employ; viands, delicacies, savory food; to present.
- 4 羨 *yu⁴* *'yiu* to lead on the right way; right, reason; to entice.
- 8 羶 *shan¹* *shen* smell of animals; rank, frowzy; the rank odor of sheep or goats.
- 9 羴 *chien³* *'lien* a ram or deer with three curls in its horns.
- same as 196. 羴 173.
- 10 羴 *ch'iang²* *'kiang* contrary, strong, obstinate; educated; elegant; to return; *kiang* in want.
- 11 羴 *yu²* in the Hia dynasty, a black ram; credit, reputation; the name of a god of the hills.
- 18 羴 *fén²* *fén* a ram; a ewe.
- 27 羴 *yu²* *gyen* a species of sheep with large horns, of which things can be made; it is fond of fighting and resembles an ass in size.
- 30 羴 *'ku²* an old name for a ram or ewe; a sheep of black and white color.
- 羴 *ch'ün²* *'iün* a flock, a herd, a crowd; a concourse, a company; friends, equals, companions; plural; the whole of, entire; to agree; to sort with.

- 羴 *hsien²* *chien* an animal of the cervine family; an elk.
- 37 美 *men²* *'méi* handsome, beautiful; fine; good; excellent; well; happy; to delight in, to esteem; to commend.
- 羴 *ta¹* *tah*, a lambkin recently born; to have an easy parturition like Shinnung's mother.
- 40 羴 *chu^o* a lamb five months old.
- 羴 *st'o²* a fabulous animal like a ram; having nine tails and four ears.
- 49 羴 *pa¹* a sow; a two year old or large hog; dried or jerked meat.
- 62 羴 *chan^o* a pen staked around to guard sheep.
- 羴 *i^o* righteous, righteousness, equity; common, free by public contribution or government appropriation.
- 羴 *hsi¹* *hs* the founder of the Chinese monarchy; breath, vapor.
- 73 羴 *chieh²* *kieh*, *hsieh⁴* to castrate a ram; a deer's skin.
- 76 羴 *hsien⁴* *sien²* to covet, to admire; overplus; to desire; to laud; a remainder; *gyen* the path leading under ground to a tomb.
- 77 羴 *li⁴* *lih*, a black goat; its skin is used for garments.
- 79 羴 same as 羴 123. 80.
- 83 羴 *ti¹* a ram or buck; a he-goat; a ram three years old.
- 85 羴 *yang^o* a rising of water.
- same as 羴 123. 76.
- 86 羴 *kao¹* a lamb, a kid.
- 羴 *kéng¹* *kéng* broth, soup; a spoon.
- 102 羴 *fan²* a very small sized deer.
- 109 羴 *chao²* *cho²* *choh*, *ché¹* to cover over, to put on, as clothes; to cause, to order, to send, to place; at, in, present; must, ought; yes, so, truly, right; a way, a manner; to add; correct, suitable; same as 羴.
- 116 羴 *ch'iang¹* *'kiang* the ribs or skeleton of a sheep; a classifier of sheep after they have been butchered.
- 117 羴 *k'ung²* dried mutton.
- 羴 *st'ung²* a lamb whose horn not grown.

- 123 羴 *shan¹ shen* the rank odor of sheep or goats; frowzy; same as 羴 123. 8.
羴 *'ch'an* sheep crowding as each one tries to get out first; to put in confusion, as records or books disarranged.
- 130 羸 *lei² lei²* lean, meagre, emaciated, fallen away; feeble, infirm, debilitated; entangled; turned over.
- 154 羴 *fén² fán* a sprite, shaped like a half-formed ram; a sheep with a big head.
- 124 羽 *'yü²* feathers, wings, plumes; a banner or signal of feathers; the fifth of the five kinds of musical sounds; cloth having a rough feel, as bunting; quick, flying.
'ch'ung² to fly up, to mount to the skies, as an eagle.
- 2 翀 *hsien¹ hien* to fly.
- 8 翀 *ling²* wings, feathers, a plume or pendent tail feather.
- 9 翀 *liao²* the continuous blast of a gale; a steady breeze; *liu²* the darting of a lark, as it soars on high.
- 1 翰 *han²* a pencil, a letter; literature; protracted; white; a prop; to fly high; a fabulous bird like a pheasant.
- 12 翀 *wéng² wäng* an old man, a title of respect; venerable; a graybeard; a husband; the feathers on the neck.
- 18 翀 *fén¹ fán* to fly; soaring.
- 翀 *chien² 'tsien* to cut off smooth, to clip even; to intercept, as an army stops the way; to shear; even, regular, as feathers grow; to reduce; to kill, to extirpate; shears, scissors; same as 翀.
- 24 翠 *ts'ui²* blue; the kingfisher; the feathers of the turquoise kingfisher.
- 28 翀 *chung²* to fly about.
- 30 翀 *hsi² hi²*, to collect, to reassemble, to unite; to raise; to harmonize; abounding, full.
chü² 'kü plumes which have become crooked; a horse whose hind feet are white; the feather on an arrow.
- 翀 *ch'iao² k'iao* to fly downwards.
- 32 翀 *ch'iao² k'iao* the long tail-feathers, which turn up; to elevate; to raise the head, to look up; high, elevated; a sort of alarm flag; dangerous, suspended; distant.
- 33 翀 *'t'ao²* a sort of flabellum used by mummers; a banner ornamented with feathers, used by actors; a feather insignia.
- 35 翀 *'tung¹* the short uneven flight of a magpie, up and down, but not far or swift in its course.
- 37 翀 *sé¹ seh*, to fly swiftly; to clasp; *shah*, feathers used to adorn a coffin.
- 38 翀 *sha⁴ shah*, feathers used to adorn coffins; a great flabellum of thin wood ornamented with clouds and figures, carried with the coffins of dignitaries.
- 48 翀 *kung²* to fly to a place; to reach, to arrive at.
- 55 翀 *i²* name of a famous rebel in the Hsia dynasty.
- 62 翀 *'chan²* to fly swift and powerfully; *'chien* martial; warlike.
- 63 翀 *'p'ien¹* to fly about; to run to and fro; flitting; bustle, running here and there.
- 65 翀 *ch'ih⁴ ch'ih²* wings, fins; shark's fins.
- 66 翀 *hsiao² shiao* the rapid flight of birds; injury to a bird's plumage; quick, flighty.
- 72 翀 *ch'ih⁴ ch'ih²* the primary feathers of the wing; a pinion, a quill; strong; rapacious, as a hawk.
- 73 翀 *'a¹ 'ah*, the rushing sound of wings; as of a flock of scared wild fowl suddenly rising.
- 77 翀 *hui² hui²* the sound of a phoenix; the noise of a flock of birds.
- 79 翀 *ai²* to cover, to hide, to screen; a fan; to repress; to seclude from observation; to destroy; a dimness in the eyes; trees withering away; a gay colored bird like a phoenix.
- 102 翼 *'yi⁴ yih*, wings; to assist; sails; flanks or wings of an army; to shelter or defend; to be reverent; leisure, cordial; vigorous; daring; well-ordered, exuberant, flourishing; next.
- 翀 *'fan¹* to fly about; to turn over; to upset; to return; to revise; to translate; vacillating; to change.
- 106 翀 *hsi² shih*, to practise; custom, habit; skilled; used to, ready at; use; repeatedly, familiarized with; mellow; a continued flight; to repeat the same act.
- 翀 *wan²* to study till weary of a thing; to get tired of doing a thing or being with a person.
- 107 翀 *'p'i¹* to spread out, to expand, as wings; outspread wings.

羽老而耒 124.125.126.127.

- 109 鸚 *huan¹ hwan* hasty, quick; a short flight, like a sparrow's.
- 117 翌 *i⁴ yih*, bright, as it will be on the morrow.
- 117 翊 *i⁴ yih*, to assist; standing ready to fly.
- 123 翔 *hsiang³ xiang* to soar, to hover over; to look back on; to roam.
- 125 翥 *chu²* to fly upward; to soar into the sky, as a phoenix.
- 129 翮 *su⁴ suh*, the sound of many birds flying.
- 132 翯 *ao³ ngao* to fly like a hawk, to skim.
- 159 翯 *hu² hwei* to fly swiftly and with noise, as a pheasant does; a powerful rapid flight; colored, variegated.
- 172 翟 *chai² tih*, the Tartar pheasant, whose plumage furnishes feathers for flabellums and other articles; its feathers; dresses ornamented with feathers.
- 耀 *yao²* bright, glorious; to dazzle; to illumine, to shine on; lustrous, shining.
- 175 翡 *fei³ fēi* variegated; a kind of kingfisher; malachite; jadeite.
- 189 翯 *hsio² hioh*, the glistening white plumage of cranes and other birds, as they are seen flying; the reflection of the sunlight on water.
- 198 翮 *ko¹ hoh, ho¹* the barrel or root of a feather; a quill; a pinion.
- 125 老 *lao²* old, aged, venerable, a term of respect resembling Sir, Signor; an officer; skilful; inert; not zealous; really, very.
- 1 考 *k'ao²* aged; longevity, ancestors; to examine, to compare; to question, as candidates at a competitive examination; to strike on.
- 25 耆 *'tien²* the grimy spots on the face of an old person.
- 30 耆 *kou² 'keu* a face looking as if grimed with dirt from very old age; senile, very old, decrepit.
- 72 耆 *ch'ī² k'ī* a man of sixty; old; aged, superior; strong; to direct, to adjust; to promote; a scar.
- 82 耆 *mao²* an old man over seventy up to eighty or ninety; senile; decrepit. In second childhood.
- 106 耆 *ché²* 'ché this, he, it, they, who; that; which; what.
- 133 耄 *tieh²*, age of seventy or eighty, an octogenarian; aged, infirm; dun featured and colored like iron.

- 126 而 *erh² 'rh* the whiskers; the bones of the jaws; and, as, but, on the contrary; together, also, if.
- 37 奕 *juan² jwan* to increase from small beginning, as growing hair; soft, weak; to withdraw and then increase.
- 38 耍 *shua² sha²* to play; to fence; to gamble; to sport; to trifle with, as fire-arms; games.
- 41 耐 *nai²* patient; to bear; to forbear, to endure; in Cantonese: a time, a while, a period of endurance.
- 45 崙 *luan² wan* the spring or cause of anything; same as 崙 41. 159.
- 59 彰 *same as 耐 126. 41.*
- 127 耒 *lei² lei²* a plough; the handle and beam of a plow.
- 7 耕 *keng¹ kǐng* to plough, to cultivate; to be diligent; to labor at.
- 耘 *yin² yun* to weed, to hoe, to remove grass and other plants from fields; to take harmful things away.
- 12 耙 *p'a²* a rake, or harrow.
- 13 耩 *chiang² 'kiang* to plow, to cultivate the soil.
- 19 耩 *ch'ā²* to cultivate, agriculture; to assist in working land to pay taxes.
- 耩 *chia¹ kia* a flail; a cangue.
- 30 耩 *same as 耘 127. 7.*
- 35 耩 *tsung¹* to sow seed without first ploughing the ground.
- 38 耩 *lou² leu* a small dibbling cart, which makes a furrow and drops the seed as it is dragged over the fields.
- 39 耩 *tsū² 'sz* to hoe up earth around the roots of plants.
- 42 耩 *ch'ao¹* to harrow ground over after ploughing; a harrow; to scatter seed.
- 49 耩 *ssū² sz²* a kind of ancient ditching spade with a foot-rest, shaped like a plowshare, or Irish fac.
- 耩 *p'a² pa²* a rake or harrow, a drag; a clamp used in mending crockery.
- 61 耩 *yu¹ yiu* a harrow or roller to cover in the grain when sown; a beetle for breaking clods; to cover in seed.

- 72 耜 *chi² tsih*, the emperor's field of a thousand *meu* was anciently that on which he began the plowing himself in order to encourage the people; used for *tsie* 藉 to borrow.
- 82 耗 *hao⁰* to lessen, to waste, to spoil; a rat; to consume; to spend, to injure; vicious; bad.
- 102 耜 *tsü¹ tsz¹* to plow; fields which have been cultivated a year.
- 114 耦 *ou² 'ngeu* a pair, an even number; two persons plowing together; a fellow, a mate; to match; to pervade all nature, thorough.
- 117 種 *ch'uang² shu'o'ang* to sow seed; to plant seed in the ground.
- 161 耨 *nou⁴ neu²* to hoe, to weed, a hoe; to study.
- 128 耳 *êrh³ 'rh* the ear; handles (of a box); a side; a final particle.
- 1 聒 *'ting³* the secretion in the ear.
- 3 聒 *tan¹* ears without a rim on the lobe; an ancient term for a teacher.
- 5 聒 *ché⁴ cheh*, long ears, a sign of wisdom.
- 8 聒 *'ting³* a fluid and fetid secretion from the ear.
- 9 聒 *ding³* to hear, to try sounds, to pay attention to; to listen; to obey.
- 14 聒 *tan¹* to loiter, to delay; excessive; lustful, addicted to pleasure; pendant ears, reaching to the shoulders, considered to be a sign of longevity.
- 26 聊 *diao²* a ringing in the ears, carelessly, anyhow; to depend on; to wish; to guess, to consider; perhaps; then.
- 28 聒 *chung²* a noise or drumming in the ear; to speak into another's ear because of his deafness.
- 29 聚 *chū⁴ tsü¹* to assemble; an assemblage; to gather, to call or invite an assembly; to collect; to converge, as to a focus; popular, to tend to, to concur, meeting; a dwelling place.
- 30 聖 *shêng⁴ shing²* sacred, holy, canonized; wise; perfect, sage; a tree of knowledge.
- 32 聽 *'ting³* to hear; to wait; to listen; to understand, quiet, still; to obey; *'ting³* to receive, to comply with; to accord, to be listened to; to acknowledge, to wait for; as, let.
- 37 耷 *ta² tah*, pendant; to hang down; great ears, those which hang over like a hog's or spaniel's.

- 40 聒 *'ning³* ear-wax.
- 52 聒 *lien²* to join, to connect, joined, associated; to make alliance with, to assemble; in Cantonese: to baste.
- 53 聒 *kuo⁴ kwok*, the rim of the ear, the outer part of the lobe.
- 60 聒 *tsung⁴ 'sung* quick; to stimulate; to hear; deaf; high, elevated, ambitious; to rise; to urge, to incite, to respect; to alarm.
- 61 聒 *same as 聒 128. 77.*
- 聒 *ts'ung²* ready, astute; sharp-witted; to perceive clearly, to discriminate intelligently; quickness of perception.
- 62 聒 *kuo⁴ kwok*, to cut off the heads of the slain and of stubborn prisoners taken in battle; and them to take their left ears as evidence of victory.
- 聒 *chih²* to control; office; an officer; used for I, when an officer speaks of himself; title; to oversee; presents from other states; single; really, certainly; numerous, as duties.
- 66 聒 *ao² ngao* refusing to hear another.
- 77 聒 *ch'ih² 'ch²* shame; to blush, to redden; disgraced, humbled, ashamed.
- 79 聒 *shêng⁴ shing* sound, noise, tone, voice, music, harmony; a cry; language; verbally; reputation, celebrity; to praise.
- 85 聒 *same as 聒 192. 85.*
- 86 聒 *kêng² 'keng* bright; resolute, constant, sincere, straight forward; melancholy.
- 102 聒 *p'in⁴ p'ing²* to ask; to betroth, to inquire; to invite with a present, as an officer by a prince; to espouse, the betrothal presents; a gift, a portion.
- 聒 *tang²* an ear whose lobe reaches the neck, such as are seen on images of gods and regarded as a mark of intelligence.
- 105 聒 *k'uei² kw'ei* very deaf, unable to hear when the ear is close to one.
- 115 聒 *chiu¹ tsiu* a ringing in the ears.
- 116 聒 *'ti²* hard of hearing from disease; a disease in the ear; also read *chih*, and *toh*.
- 128 聒 *nieh⁴* to whisper, as when putting the mouth to another's ear; to mix; to lisp; to take up, as one's garments.

- 135 聒 *kua¹⁻⁴ kwach*, a clamor, a din; very importunate; bothering, distracting; to stun one; to injure an affair by talking.
- 154 聒 *wai¹⁰* deaf, arising from defect in the ear or age; born deaf.
- 163 耶 *yeh³ yé* father; interrogative particle, an appellation of a father.
- 169 聞 *wén² wén* to hear, to smell; to learn by report; fame, news; small; a scent; *wén²* to state to; where the voice reaches; character; noise.
- 212 聾 *lung²* deaf, hard of hearing; unperceived or hidden, like a thing covered up.
- 129 聿 *yü⁴ yuh*, a thing to write with, as a style, pen, or pencil; to narrate, to declare; to obey, to follow; then; suddenly.
- 62 肇 *chao⁰* to commence, to lay a foundation, to institute; to project; at first; the beginning;
- 66 肇 *to rectify; to strike, capable, intelligent.*
- 78 肆 *ssü⁴ sz²* to dig a grave in a void place; a grave opened to receive the coffin.
- 91 肅 *su⁴ suh*, dread, fear, awe, respect; reverential; cold; to advance, to get on; a resolute will; to write a letter.
- 111 肄 *ü⁰* practised in, versed in; to accustom one's self; to serve assiduously; toil, distress; pain; tender sprouts that shoot up from a stump.
- 168 肆 *ssü⁴ sz²* four, profligate, excess; to arrange; to set forth; ruinous, reckless; a market place; to expose; to exhibit; now; abruptly, to refuse.
- 130 肉 *jou⁴ juh*, meat, flesh; the rim of a cash; fat, fleshy; corporeal.
- 1 胚 *p'ei¹ p'i¹, p'ei* embryo; clouds; vaporous; unburnt bricks; to stop; misty, uncondensed vapor; an unformed, unfinished thing; a foetus one month old.
- 2 脍 *chéng⁴ ching* the cooked meat that fills a sacrificial basin, at an offering; swollen; doltish; to ascend.
- 4 脍 *p'ang¹⁻⁴ pang²* stout, fleshy, fat, obese, large limbed; slices of meat.
- 脍 *yao⁰ hiao hiao³* savory viands; meats dressed for the table with the bones in; sacrificed meats; delicacies for a feast.
- 脍 *tsu¹* a paunch; a beetle or heavy mallet.

- 胙 *tsu⁰* roast flesh offered to gods and ancestors; blessing, rank, happiness; a seat, a place.
- 胙 *tsz⁰* 'sz' the fragments left after eating; meat with bones in it.
- 脈 *mo⁴ meh, mai⁴* the pulse, veins, arteries; water courses in the ground; a line of succession; descent, percentage.
- 5 肱 *ko¹ hih, hai⁴ kuei⁴* the elbow; the breast-bone; the body shaking from fear.
- 8 胫 *kai⁴* the great toe; the hair on it; the articulation of the jaw; the jaw; an enlisting contract.
- 肱 *man² huan* severs illness; the thorax; the space between the heart and diaphragm.
- 肱 *heng¹ häng* puffed up; fat, obese.
- 膈 *'tan⁰* the membrane that divides the lungs; the external region or centre of the thorax, used for 膈 *shen* frowzy, rank.
- 肢 *hiao⁰ hiao* a sound, arising from cracking the joints; the shin-bone; in *Fuchau*: the leg or foot; a classifier of one of a pair.
- 9 臉 *'lien²* the face, the countenance, the cheek; reputation, honor, character; *ts'ien* a dish made of fish and vegetables spiced, given to the poor.
- 脊 *chü²⁻³ tsih*, the spine, a ridge; a sierra; the fur on the back of an animal; convergent, as the ribs; a bone; a principle; the back bone. same as 脊 104. 9.
- 胗 *kuang¹ kwang* the bladder.
- 10 胱 *'iao¹* to offer flesh at a sacrifice; the flesh thus offered; *yao* good.
- 脫 *'o¹ 'oh*, to take off, to avoid; to escape; the flesh leaving the bones; emaciated; spoiled and dissolving; to undress; to get out of; to evade; to leave, to allude to; if; perhaps; *tsu¹* leisurely.
- 脫 *tsa¹ tsia* the nipple; a teat; a pap.
- 11 腴 *no⁴ noh*, the new moon seen in the east; to be taken as an equivocal denoting great haste.
- 12 腴 *p'i² p'ih*, to blow water into meat to increase its weight; gross, fat, as blubber.
- 腴 *'ien⁰* thick; large, good; much, abundance, plenty; enough of; rich, as food; to be prosperous; to forget; a long time; skilled at.

- 16 肝 *hāi² hih*, sounds spreading and prolonging, as that of bells; buzz of gnats; reports going abroad.
 脾 *siēn²* the calf of the leg; the spleen in animals.
 肌 *chi¹ ki* the human flesh, the body; the meat on the bones.
 羸 *lo²* naked-like animals having very short hair, like the elephant, tiger, or leopard; a fabulous monster like the tapir.
 羸 *lo²* unclothed; fruits with hard shells.
 17 臍 *same as 臍 181. 17.*
 肱 *same as 肱 130. 44.*
 肘 *jēn⁴ jǎn²* tough, not brittle; strong, but flexible, like tendons; tenacious, like wire; sediment.
 肘 *pan²* to confer; many; *jǎn* big-headed.
 18 肋 *lei⁴ lieh⁴ leh*, the ribs, the sides;
 肋 *kin* a tendon, a sinew.
 脅 *hsieh² hieh, chieh²* the ribs, the sides; the space under the arms; to intimidate, to reprimand, to take advantage of; to bring together.
 20 脇 *same as 脇 30. 20.*
 胸 *hsung¹ hiung* the breast, the thorax, the bosom; the feelings, the heart; the affections; clamor; brawling.
 21 背 *pao¹* the womb; the placenta; brotherly, uterine; a fish's bladder; a vesicle, a blister; to swell up.
 背 *pei⁴ pēi²* the back; behind, rear; to oppose, to prevaricate; to turn the back on; to feign; to be proved false.
 24 胖 *p'ang⁴* stout, fleshy, fat; hearty; jolly, as if one had nothing to disturb him; the half of a carcass; a slice.
 腩 *nan²* to boil meat; dried meat; in *Cantonese*: the flesh on the belly of an animal; a fat abdomen.
 脾 *p'i²* the spleen; the digestion, the temper, the whimsies of a character; to stop.
 26 脆 *ts'ui²* gristle; brittle; cartilage; delicate; easily broken; crackling; short; light, as pastry; trifling; unsteady in character.
 脚 *chiao² kioh, chio²* the foot, the leg; stable, firm; a profession, a calling; cleverness, skill; workmen, laborers.

- 28 育 *yü⁴ yuh*, to bear, to bring up, to nourish; to rear, to support; to educate in virtue, to bring forward and increase; to have the means of living.
 肱 *kung¹* the upper part of the arm; the humerus; an officer, a support to the ruler.
 能 *néng² giang* able to, can; ability, talent, skill; competent; may; in *Cantonese*: unlucky; to tie up.
 肱 *ch'ü² t'ü* the side over the ribs; the flank, as of an animal; an opening in the side; to open as a carpet bag; to throw down; to discard, to reject.
 29 腋 *pa² pah*, hair on the thigh; the short hair on the flesh.
 30 胃 *yiian¹ yuen* a small worm; to twist or wrench; to surround; empty.
 胃 *same as 胃 130. 65.*
 胆 *tung²* the 2nd large intestine or colon; form, appearance; honest.
 膈 *go²* the fine marks and lines in the palm, by which one's fortune is determined; in *Cantonese*: to waste or misapply a thing; to apply it uselessly.
 胸 *ch'ü² t'ü* strips of meat cut from the flanks and dried in the wind; to offer dried meat in sacrifice.
 胸 *wén² wén* to join, to match, to blend as one; mingling and blending, as the sky and sea.
 胡 *hu²* blindly, recklessly; a lane; the dewlap of an ox; why? what? how? long, lasting; distant; foreign; Mongols, Huns.
 胡 *same as 胡 130. 79.*
 胎 *ts'ai²* the womb; pregnancy, conception; to commence, a receptacle; a condition of; to run away.
 胎 *o⁴ ngoh*, the roof of the mouth.
 腭 *tsao⁴* ashamed; bashful; mortified; fat; lard; raw meat; rank, rancid; strong, as goats; fetid.
 腭 *ko² koh*, the armpit; the side; in *Pekingese*: a stain, a flaw, a blemish.
 腭 *ch'uai⁴ chw'ar* fat that is flabby and soft like a hog's; flesh that is soft like marrow or suet.
 膳 *shan² shen* good cuisine; the richest fare; savory food; viands; a meal.
 膳 *same as 膳 130. 20.*
 31 膈 *yen¹* the throat; rouge; a cosmetic.
 膈

- 32 臍 *kwo¹ kwōh*, the popliteal space under the knee; the calf of the leg.
 肚 *'tu³* the belly; the heart, the mind; the stomach; a bellyfull, a good deal; the temper or mind.
 脍 *'ts'o⁴* minced meat; hashed; broken to bits, ruined, spoiled; to attend to trifles; crisp, brittle.
 饒 *hsiao¹ chiao* soup made from pork cut up and boiled thoroughly; savory, fragrant.
 腫 *sch'us¹* a thick indurated scar; the buttocks; the spur or hallux on a cock.
 臄 *'t'ang³* the centre of the breast; the swell or belying of a jar; the capacity of a vessel; fat, plump, corpulent.
 33 肝 *jén³ gān* to season and cook meats very thoroughly.
 臄 *'t'ang³* lean, poor, cadaverous.
 34 降 *sp'ang³* to swell, as with the dropsy or a tumor; in *Fuchau*: dull, stupid; fatty, to cover close.
 35 脛 *hsian¹ sēn* shriveled, diminished; to take from; *tsui* the privates of an infant; to move the mouth.
 腹 *fu³⁻⁴ fuh*, the bowels; trusted friends; to carry in the arms; the seat of the mind; thick, substantial, dear; the earth because it embraces all things.
 36 腋 *yeh⁴ yih*, the armpit; the side of the body; the part under the fore legs of animals.
 胛 *same as 腋 130. 40.*
 37 腠 *ts'ou⁴ ts'eu⁴* flesh next the skin; the muscle.
 腠 *k'ua⁴ ku'a⁴* legs; or thighs; the crotch or space between the legs; a fat appearance.
 腠 *ang⁰* the navel.
 腠 *yü⁴ yuh*, the crop of birds; the lower ribs of an animal.
 腠 *cha¹* a scar; to adhere, to stick, as paste; cohering, close together.
 腠 *s³* soap; the fat over the stomach or spleen; the caul or omentum; the flesh on the loin.
 腠 *a¹ yeh, ang¹* to salt down fish; to salt flesh.
 38 贅 *'au³* granulations, as in the eyelids, the healthy granulations on a sore; pustules, roughened skin.
 39 脬 *po³ puh*, the neck, especially the back of it; the navel.

- 脬 *'p'ao¹* a bladder.
 40 脬 *wan⁴ 'kwan* stomach; flesh, marrow.
 腕 *'wan⁰* the wrist; the ankle; a flexible, easy moving, universal joint; to grasp, to twist.
 脬 *o⁴ ngoh*, putrid meat; flesh that has corrupted by hanging too long.
 脬 *kuan³ 'kwan* stomach; the core of a boil; the larynx, the ureter.
 41 肘 *chou³ 'chew* the elbow; the wrist or fore arm; to conceal; an old measure.
 膊 *po⁴ poh*, the arm; dried meat; the humerus; the shoulder; to slice, to mangle.
 42 脬 *hsiao⁴ stao⁴* to imitate, to follow in the ways of; to assimilate; to be like; a likeness or relationship between parent and child said to be proveable by mixing their blood; small, deteriorated, scattered and lost.
 脬 *hsiao³* the fat or tallow covering the intestines.
 43 臄 *yu³ gyin* a swelling or gathering; a wen or big wart; ganglionic swellings in the neck.
 44 脬 *k'u¹ k'uh*, the seat, the buttocks.
 脬 *chü¹ kü* the dried flesh of birds and poultry; long duration.
 45 脬 *chén¹ chun* the cheek-bones; flesh dried for winter's use; the flesh under the chin; a meat dumpling; used for 脬 61. 45.
 46 臄 *ch'ua³ chu'ai* ugly, repulsive; obese, gross, and therefore unable to stir about.
 47 腦 *'nao³* brains; glossy, soft, smooth, like marrow; gum camphor.
 脛 *hsing⁴ king³ keng¹ ch'ing³* the shank or shin bone; the bone of the leg below the knee in animals and birds.
 脛 *la⁴ lah*, to bind; the winter month; to dry flesh in the north wind; dried meats; to sacrifice to gods three days after the winter solstice.
 48 脛 *kang¹* the rectum, the anus; the large intestine or colon.
 脛 *ch'ai¹* strips of meat dried in the north wind, for winter provision; *ts'o* rumbling in the belly; flatulent.
 49 肥 *fei³ fēi* fat, fleshy; rich, plentiful; to benefit one; unctuous; fertile.

- 腓** 'sun³ to cut up cooked meat with the bloody gravy; to make a hash of cold meat for recooking; to mix rice with meat.
- 50 **肺** fei⁴ fei² the lungs; secret, mysterious; to plane or cut wood; p'ei² luxuriant.
- 脰** hein¹ hin² the flesh of an ulcer exerted and becoming proud flesh; to swell.
- 51 **肝** kan¹ the liver; intimate; passionate, irritable.
- 胼** pien¹ the hard skin on a laboring man's hands or feet; loose skin over a callosity; hard; callous.
- 52 **胤** yin⁰ the succession in a family of one generation after another; a line of posterity; heirs, generations; to imitate; to inherit; to succeed in.
- 53 **腐** fu² rotten, corrupted, spoiled; carious, unsound; inert, inapt, slow.
- 臍** fu² viscera, bowels; stomach; bladder.
- 脇** lien² 'k'ien ch'ien² the sides of the leg; the flank or hollow part of the rump or loins of an animal; the meat in a dumpling.
- 54 **脍** 't'ing² meat which has been dried in the sun and cut in strips; straight, stiff.
- 腱** ch'ien² 'k'ien the insertion of a muscle or the tendon; a large muscle; to twang a dried tendon.
- 57 **腓** 't'it¹ a bent bone; a wry nose.
- 脛** chiang⁰ 'kiang skin that has become hard on the hand and foot; callous skin; a corn.
- 59 **脛** gyung² to sacrifice two days in succession; a continual sacrifice, the one offered on the second day; ch'ün a vessel sailing quickly.
- 膨** p'eng² sp'eng² puffed, swollen; very fat; bloated, like a sow.
- 61 **脛** jén⁴ j'ün to gourmandize; good tasted; thoroughly cooked; mellow, ripe.
- 脛** jén² j'ün ancient name of a district in Sz'ch'uen.
- 腮** 'sai¹ the jaws, the side of the face; the jowls, the chops, that which moves when eating; the gill of fish.
- 臆** 'i⁴ yih, the breast, the pit of the stomach; the heart or bosom; full; the thoughts, the feelings.
- 62 **臠** tsu⁴ tsz² to cut meat into steaks or outlets; slices; morsels or bits of meats.

- 臠** chih¹ pieces of meat a foot in length reckoned among betrothal presents; high, if not putrid meat; sticky, adhesive.
- 63 **肩** chien¹ 'k'ien the shoulders; to sustain; competent to; firm, solid; a beast when three years old.
- 膈** pien⁰ the muscle or flesh attached to a tendon.
- 65 **肢** chih¹ 'chi the limbs; members.
- 66 **脩** heu¹ 'siu dried meat; salary of teachers; meat prepared with spices; to enlarge; to play on; to prepare.
- 69 **肝** ch'it² 't' the wooden platter on which the tongue and heart of the sacrificed ox or sheep was placed; to reverence.
- 70 **肪** fang¹ fat, especially the grease or fat of a goose.
- 脊** 't'it² the spine; strength; the back bone; the basis of one's strength.
- 膀** sp'ang² the bladder; the region of the groin and false ribs.
- 71 **臂** kuei⁴ kwéi² a sudden pain in the loins, a stitch in the back; a shooting pain across the back.
- 72 **胆** 'tan² the gall; courage, bravery; fortitude; endurance.
- 胸** jun⁰ a kind of wingless insect or grub which once was found in such quantities in Sz'ch'uen as to give its name to the region in the Han dynasty.
- 腸** ch'ang² the intestines, the bowels; the feelings; affections.
- 脂** chih¹ 'chi fat, lard, cosmetic, grease; gums; soap-stone; wealth; glory.
- 肥** same as 130. 73.
- 腊** hsi¹ sih, dried meat, or slices prepared for a journey; a long time; extreme, very, to lay aside, to put down; same as 130. 47.
- 膳** 'ch'ua² corpulent, fat.
- 腥** hsing¹ 'sing raw meat; stink; rank, noisome, strong; small ganglionic protuberances growing in the flesh; postules like rice.
- 73 **膾** same as 130. 73.
- 脍** yieh¹ yueh, a disease like a stiff joint or blighted limb, which prevents its free use.

- 75 膾 *t's'an³* short, crisp, as crust; a rumbling in the stomach; to grease and dirty the dress; in *Fuchau*: the part above the thigh in a quarter of pork.
 腓 *chu¹* the cheeks.
- 76 腓 *chē⁴ chē⁴*, to slice off meat; to mince; a hash of mutton, beef and fish.
 腓 *ch'un¹* the eggs of crabs, the roe of fish, or bird's eggs.
 膝 *hai³ sih*, the knee; to gather around the knee, as children do.
 腓 *mei³ mei³* the first movement of the foetus.
 腓 *jou³ jēu* good meat, fat and juicy; excellent, abundant; an affable, pleasing countenance.
 腓 same as 腓 130. 53. also read 腓^h, beef.
- 77 腓 *ch'ien¹ jin hai³* an ulcer beginning to slough or show proud flesh; gangrene commencing in a wound.
 肯 *k'ien³ k'eng* to wish, to permit, to assent, voluntary; the flesh joined to the bone.
 胙 *chéng³ ching* to fry fish or flesh in a pan.
 胙 same as 胙 188. 77.
- 79 股 *'ku³* the thighs; a gang or band; the rump; a strand in a rope; a slice; a share; a division, a detachment, a portion, a bay, a peninsula; the long side of a right-angled triangle; a chapter; stable, firm.
 股 *tuán⁴ twán* meat boiled with ginger and cinnamon put in the pot,
 股 *ku³ kuh*, the top of the foot; hind feet of cattle; plain, not part-colored.
 股 *g'un³* the seat, buttocks, or nates; the lower side; the bottom.
- 80 膻 *mei³ mei³* the meat on the breast, between the mouth and heart.
- 81 膻 *s'p³* the stomach of a ruminant animal; the navel in man; substantial, important.
- 82 膻 *ts'ui³* tender; crisp and sweetish, yet firm, as well cooked meat.
- 83 胝 *chi³* a thick, indurated skin on the hand or feet.
- 84 胝 same as 胝 130. 30; also same as 胝 130. 71.

- 85 脬 *mai⁴ meh, mo³* the pulse, the blood running in the veins; water courses in the ground; argument of thought.
- 86 膾 *hu¹* meat dried in slices without bones; jerked meat; 'wu a law or guide; fertile; generous; large; many, numerous.
 膾 same as 膾 130. 31.
- 膾 *liáo³* the fat or tallow covering the intestines.
- 膾 *chiao¹ tsiao* the parts of the body between the heart and groin; tsiao³ a want of flesh; out of season, as a fish.
- 87 脬 *chéng¹ tséng* the tendon Achilles; the heel; to kick back; to elbow.
- 95 脬 *hsien³ chien* the stomach or many plus of an ox.
- 脬 *lū⁴ lūh*, bloody flesh offered to the gods.
- 97 脬 *ku¹* copulent, large bellied.
- 101 脬 *'fu³* dried meat; flesh or fruit dried for food.
- 102 脬 *wei⁴ wéi³* the intestines; the stomach, the appetite; the digestion.
- 脬 *chou⁴ chau⁴* a helmet; descendants; posterity; also same as 脬 13. 7. 102.
- 脬 *chia⁴ kiah*, the part under and between the shoulder-blades.
- 脬 *lei³ 'li* to swell; to bulge or project as a barrel; a bulge, a boss.
- 脬 *fan³* meat used in sacrifices, and distributed by the emperors of Chen to their kinsmen.
- 103 脬 *hsi³ sū* inferior clerks, runners; employes; salted, mince crabs; to wait or expect; to help; mutually; all; altogether; to store up, to have ready on hand.
- 108 脬 *'an³* salted mutton or pork deviled; the meat is fried and then minced and mixed with salted soy.
- 脬 *wu⁴ wuh*, fat, fleshy.
- 脬 *lu³* the skin; arranged; to report; the belly; to arrange in order; to spread out, to state, to transmit.
- 109 脬 *chén¹ chén* dropsical swelling; a puffy swelling of the legs.
 脬 same as 脬 130. 62.

- 113 腩 *tun^o* fat, obese; shielded by fat; full, in good liking.
- 114 臞 *ch'ü^o* *ch'ü* thin, emaciated, cadaverous; ghost-like; ghastly, lean.
- 116 膘 *p'iao^o* the flanks of a bullock or other quadruped.
- 120 隅 *yu^o* the clavicle or collar bone.
- 126 腔 *ch'iang^o* *ch'iang* puffed up, vain, empty, conceited; hollow, vacant; the breast or throat; a tune, the air of a ballad; pretentious.
- 130 臊 *su^o* the crop or gizzard of a bird; a fat full crop; in furs, the skin on the throat of an animal.
- 134 臊 *lai^o* obese, gross; excessively fat; 'lui a pimple, a small blister.
- 139 膳 *hsiu^o* *siu* to present savory food to another; to feed or nourish; delicacies.
- 140 膠 *chia^o* *kiao* glue; adherence to; gum, glutinous, viscid; sticky, obstinate, pertinacious, stupid, intimate; to cohere.
- 143 膻 *wēng^o* *wēng* smelling; fetid, rank, stinking.
- 146 腓 *ts'ui^o* the tail of the bones of the pelvis.
- 151 腓 *lan^o* *rh* boiled too much, over done.
- 152 腓 *juan^o* *juan* a palsied leg, a diseased foot; upper bone of the arm or the humerus; *juan* meat pickled with the bones.
- 159 臠 *sou^o* *sheu* to slice up, to make mince meat, and mix it with rice flour and steam it.
- 160 臠 *hsiu^o* *siu* to present savory food to another; to feed or nourish; delicacies.
- 161 臠 same as 臠 130. 37.
- 163 腎 *shēn^o* *shēn* the kidneys; the testicles; a gizzard; to lead; to harden.
- 169 胫 *ch'ih^o* *ch'i* the crop of a fowl; the entrails of a bird; the stomach of a bullock or sheep; tripe.
- 174 腴 *yu^o* the fat on the belly; big bellied, like some fishes; corpulent, obese; soft and flabby, fat; rich, as a productive soil; entrails of dog and swine.
- 179 腴 *hing^o* *hing* a painful swelling coming out on the body; to swell, as a boil.
- 189 臑 same as 臑 130. 26.
- 190 臑 *mēng^o* *mung* corpulent, large; fat; see 74. 140.

- 膜 *mo^o* *mo* to soothe; the inner skin, or peel; to submit; to accord with; the thin peel inside of eggs; *mo* to raise the hands to the head in making obeisance, same as 膜 130. 47. also read *koh*.
- 臍 *tsang^o* the bowels; the kidneys; to cherish; the parenchymatous viscera.
- 膚 *fu^o* the skin, the soft flesh, muscle; minced meat; pork; superficial; to flay; to receive; beautiful; large; the breath of four fingers, or two *tsu*.
- 141 臍 *tsao^o* *tsao* rank, rancid; strong, as goats; fetid; in *Pekingese*: bashful, mortified.
- 142 臍 *hsiang^o* *siang* the fat of hogs when taken from the animal; also read *jang*.
- 145 腰 *yao^o* the loins, the waist; the region above the hips; the middle of a thing or act; an isthmus or strip of land.
- 146 臍 *tan^o* the gall; courage, bravery; fortitude, endurance.
- 149 臍 *lān^o* *lān* flesh cut in slices or minced; to jerk meat.
- 151 臍 *tou^o* *tsu* the neck; the throat.
- 152 臍 *ch'ü^o* *ch'ü* the part of the face of an animal above the mouth, the upper lip; *ch'ü*, the raphe or line on the upper lip; the meat on the cheeks and lips, as of hogs; sausages made of kidneys and tripe; dried or frozen birds.
- 154 臍 *tsang^o* *tsan* dirty; to boil; a defect in the lip; a harelip.
- 159 臍 *pin^o* the knee-pan; to cut off the knee.
- 160 臍 *si^o* fat, glossy, oily, smooth, greasy, unctuous; a mixture of oil and brick-dust used as priming by painters.
- 161 臍 *tsu^o* *tsu*, an abortion; dead before birth; still-born.
- 169 臍 *hun^o* *hun* meat which must not be eaten on fast days; strong flesh.
- 174 臍 *pei^o* *pi* the fore-arm, the arm, the cubit; the shoulder or leg of an animal when butchered; to stretch out the arm with power.
- 179 臍 *ch'un^o* *chun* the lips.
- 189 臍 *shun^o* raw flesh; flesh offered to the gods of the land by the emperor, and afterwards divided among his family.

- 162 膿 *néng² nuang* corruption, pus, matter; to rot.
 腿 *chui²* a swelling of the foot, as from rheumatism, or having been cramped, or from wet.
 腿 *chua¹ chwa* the thigh; the ham of an animal.
 腿 *'t'ui²* the legs, the thighs, the ham; in architecture, the jambs or ends of a piazza or porch, which are formed by the extension of the side walls.
 163 腳 *hiang¹ hiang* soup or porridge made of beef hashed fine and boiled thoroughly; small ganglions found in the flesh of oxen or sheep. same as 蹄 130. 26.
 腳 *'chung²* to swell; inflated; to tumefy; a boil; swollen; boastful; the galls or protuberances on trees.
 166 腫 *chung²* swelling of the stomach; dropsical; to grow big, as a boil; *sch'ang* the intestines.
 168 脹 *chui²* the buttocks, or their bone os sacrum.
 172 腓 *'yung²* to swell, as a boil; swelling.
 臑 *'ying²* the breast; a breast plate; personally, self; to strike; to bear; to sustain; to receive, as a duty; to fasten; to stand up against.
 臑 *ho⁴ hoh*, soup or broth made from meat, without any vegetables; meat tea.
 臑 *'tsuan²* a chowder or porridge with little fluid in it, made of fish and crabs; fat, rich.
 臑 *su²* meat pickled with the bones.
 178 臑 *nao²* the ulna or outer bone of the arm; the humerus; *'rā* hot and broken, as overdone meat.
 臑 *ho⁴ hoh*, soup or broth made from meat; meat tea; to smoke with horse dung; the smarting eye and obscure vision resulting.
 174 臑 *ching¹ t'ing* lean meat, having no fat; pieces of lean pork or mutton.
 175 腓 *fei² fēi* the calf of the leg; to avoid; disensed; to change; altered.
 180 暗 *an¹ ngan* to boil flesh; to make soup; in *Pekingese*: dirty.
 189 膏 *kao¹* fat, lard; greasy; a plaster, ointment, blubber; rich food; genial.
 193 膈 *ko² koh*, the breast, the chest; the diaphragm; the mind; inability to eat, want of appetite; a bell-frame.

- 194 臑 *hu² 'huai* to swell, to enlarge or bulge out.
 198 臑 *'piao¹* sleek, stout, fat, gross, very corpulent.
 207 臑 *'ku²* dropsical, swollen; timid, pudgy, puffy, bloated.
 210 臑 *ch'i² ts'i* the navel; to cut even, to adjust, the stem or peduncle of a seed or grain.
 131 臣 *ch'en² ch'én* a statesman; a public servant; to rule; to serve in office.
 2 臣 *ts' the chin*; the neck under the chin.
 9 臥 *wo²* to recline, to sleep, to rest; to desist from toil; to cease, to repose; to doze; the place one sleeps on.
 30 臨 *lin²* to descend to; about to; great; to bless or curse by coming to; whilst, commencing, during; like, to imitate.
 62 臑 *'tang¹* good, virtuous, faithful; generous, dexterous, apt, to improve; to think; to scold.
 132 自 *tsi² tsz²* self, one's self; I; from; commencing at; personally; my own; to use, to serve, to lead.
 24 臑 *'kao¹* to stand on a high place and praise or bless; to announce, to harangue; to whine, to drawl out; high, eminent; a marshy bank.
 75 臑 *'meh⁴ yeh*, a target; a mark; a law; a judge; a rule, a precedent; a post which anciently served for the gnomon of a dial; a threshold, to hit the target.
 臑 *nich⁴ yeh*, unsteady, not well based.
 94 臑 *ch'ou⁴ ch'ou⁴* scent, smell, stink; putridity; rot; disreputable, unsavory; heretical doctrines.
 133 至 *chih⁴ chi²* to, till, as to, the extreme; to arrive; the end or summit; much, greatly; very; good; the solstices; a pulsation at the wrist.
 14 臺 *ts'ai²* a terrace, a stage, a gallery; a square and high open terrace built up for a look out; a turret; a staging; an observatory; a stand, a frame; a title of respect to officers; an underling, a servant, a kind of marsh grass.
 39 致 *chien⁴ tsien²* to double; to come again, to repeat.
 66 致 *chih⁴ chi²* to go to; to come to; to exert; to induce; to hazard; to regulate; a sort; an aim, an end; the extreme; secret; minute.
 115 臻 *chen¹ ch'én* utmost; extremely; to reach; to collect; a multitude, many.

134 臼 *chiu⁴ kiu²* a mortar; bowls; dishes;
to work in a mortar.

134 臼 *chiu⁴ kiu²* a mortar; bowls; dishes;
to work in a mortar.

9 𪔐 *g'u²* a moment, an instant; a little while; *kw'ei³* a hamper or basket to carry grass; *'yung* to arouse, to excite.

12 與 *
 'yz' with, to, from, by, and; to use; to give, to commit to, to transfer; to consort or associate with; a band, a company; to accept, to agree, to allow, to submit, to wait; yz' to take part in; to assist at, to be concerned in.

舉 *chi² 'kū* to introduce, to recommend; to rise; to elevate, to praise, to promote; to confiscate; all, the whole; an ancient weight of three taels.

興 *hsing¹*, *king* to arise; to allow; flourishing; to elevate, to originate; fashionable; *king²* joyful; excited; an appetite, a passion.

20 名 *hsien' hien'* to insnare; a hole; a pitfall in which to catch beasts.

24 𪎭 *ch'a' ch'ah*, to hull wheat; to deprive grain of its husk.

37 春 *ch'ung¹ chw'ang* to pound paddy or millet with a pestle in a mortar to remove the husk or skin; to beat or ram down firmly.

50 舂 *fa⁴ fah*, to pound rice for the purpose of hulling it.

55 呈 *syū* to raise a thing; to lift it for presentation.

86 鳥 *Asi¹ sih*, a wooden shoe open behind, to keep one out of the mire, or an over shoe into which the other could be slipped; large, said of beams; great reputation.

87 舀 *yau³* 'yau' to bale out, as water; a ladle; to lade from one vessel into another; to clean a rice mortar.
 舅 *kiu⁴* 'kiu' a maternal uncle.

140 舊 *chiu⁴ kiu²* old (anything); a long time; formerly, defunct, venerable; soured, as paste.

135 舌 *shé² shek*, the tongue; a valve in a pump; hook of a clasp; to speak; talkative.

3 𠵼 (tan¹ to loll the tongue, as a dog when heated.

5 舐 *shih*³ 'shi to lick, as a cow; to lap;
to take up with the proboscis.

9 舍 *shé⁴ shé²* lodgings, a hospice, a shed, a cottage; my; junior relations; to neglect; to let go, as a bird; a stall in a market; to halt, to stop, to dwell.

舌 chin⁴ kin³ a disease in a cow's tongue; to be silent.

舒 *shu* open, to unroll, to expand, to exhilarate, tranquil, at ease; lax, easy, leisurely; comfortable; to be remiss. *Guozuo* 國作 *Sid. 1. 176/18*

館 *kuan* ³ *kuan* a tea or eating house, an inn, a restaurant; a hall.

舖 p'u^o a shop; to spread, to arrange; a league of ten or seven li; a ward in a town; a small town or market-place.

61 舔 'lien' to lick, as animals do; to taste; to hook, to catch, as by tripping one's speech; to try with the tongue.

72 舐 *shih³ shi⁵* to lick, as a cow, to lap;
to take up with the proboscis.

83 舐 *shih*³ *shih* to lick, as a cow; to lap;
to take up with the proboscis.

99 甜 same as 99. 135.

124 餓 *t'a' tah*, to eat fast, as a hog; to slobber when eating; to gulp with a noise.

149 推 t'sien² to put out the tongue.

136 外 *ch'uan*³ 'ch'w'en error; to contradict; opposed to, incongruous; incompatible.

4 舞 'wu' to posture, to dance; to fence; to gesture; to act tableaux vivans; pantomime; sleight of hand; masker's play; to flourish, to brandish.

14 舜 *shun*⁶ thick, tangled brushwood;
name of a celebrated emperor;
benevolent, wise, ephemeral.
15 素 same as 縗 159. 40.


47 牽 *chou¹*, *chou* a boat, a vessel, a dug-out; to go in a boat; to transport; a stand for a cup.

舟 tsé⁴ tseh₂, a boat to paddle about in.

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8 航 *hang*² a square boat or two lashed together; a scow used at ferries and in floating bridges; to sail, to navigate.

9 合 *ling*^a a boat with windows; a boat fitted up to receive visitors.

 *glun*³ the bow of a vessel, or the timbers forming the bow.

艙 *ts'ang*¹ the hold of a vessel; the compartments of a ship or junk.

18 船 *tao*¹ a long narrow canoe or barge;
a load of 800 斛 bushels.

29 舢舨 gch'a³ a skiff, a long shallop, a scow
to transport salt.

same as ~~NY~~ 74-29.

- 艘 *sao¹ sau¹* a general name for boats and junks.
- 30 舸 *'ko¹* a large galley or transport; a barge; a lighter.
- 船 *ch'uan² ch'ou²* a boat, or vessel of any kind; a sort of apothecary mortar; a long tea saucer; to follow the stream; to drift, as a boat.
- 舫 *st'ang²* a long and swift boat like a galley now disused; they were made to board and run down the enemy.
- 舫 *st'iao¹* a boat.
- 舫 *ch'iang² ts'iang²* a mast; a spar or mast that sustains the sail.
- 舫 *st'iao¹* a passage-boat, used on small rivers.
- 34 舫 *st'ang²* a kind of scow, two of which could be lashed together stern to stern, and sailed very slowly; hence applied to dull, stupid things.
- 舫 *ts'ung¹* to run aground in a boat; to get upon the sand; to arrive at; a limit of time.
- 35 舫 *lou² leu²* a vessel with high poop galleries; high tops where marksmen were placed.
- 38 舫 *meng² ming²* a small boat; a pinnace, a long boat.
- 39 舫 *to²* a helm, a rudder.
- 40 舫 *chiang² ts'iang²* an oar; a keel-board, in which sense it is also read *ts'iang²*.
- 41 舫 *ch'ao²* a vessel rolling and tossing on the water; uneasy and pitching.
- 42 舫 same as 舫 137. 30. also read *h'iang²*.
- 48 舫 *sh'ia²* a skiff, a long shallop; *ts'o²* a raft.
- 49 舫 *p'at²* a floating bridge, usually made of boats, but sometimes of spars.
- 50 舫 *ts'ai²* a long narrow vessel having two masts; some of them can be armed; they resemble the revenue cutters at Canton; in *Cantonese*: a rudder.
- 54 舫 *ts'ing²* a boat, a barge, a punt, a canoe, a dug-out; inland boat; small craft.
- 61 舫 *nien²* the painter of a boat, the tow line or tracking rope; to talk seams.

- 62 舫 *chi⁴ ts'ieh, chieh⁴* an oar, a paddle or whatever is used to propel a boat; to row; to avail of something to serve one's purpose.
- 63 舫 *p'ien¹* a flat bottomed large boat; a lighter; a shallop.
- 66 舫 *ao² ngao²* the stem or out-water of a vessel; also the keel and false keel.
- 70 舫 *'fang²* two boats or rafts lashed alongside like a double canoe; a pilot or steersman, who know the channel; a galley to carry fifty men.
- 舫 *pang²* to board a vessel; a double boat made by laying two alongside and fastening them together; this is done when drifting with the current; to swim or float.
- 73 舫 *ts'ao²* a junk, a smack.
- 75 舫 *tieh⁴* a punt, a shallop; a canoe, a dingey.
- 79 舫 *'pan¹* class, way, kind; to divide; to drive back water, as a boat in turning; to transport; a sort, manner of, an affair.
- 95 舫 *hsien² hsien²* the side or gunwale of a vessel; the bulwarks; the gangway; the water-line of a ship.
- 102 舫 *chu² chuh²* the after part of a vessel, the stern quarters where the steersman stands; the tiller or scull.
- 106 舫 *po⁴ poh⁴* a great junk fit to cross the ocean; a sea-going vessel.
- 舫 *huang² shuang²* a kind of dispatch boat; a ferry boat.
- 108 舫 *i⁴ yih⁴* the open bow of a junk called 舫 from its being thought to resemble a monstrous sea bird, and thereby to terrify the spirits.
- 舫 *hsien² hien² chieh⁴* a war-junk; a protected turret or top for archers or marksmen.
- 舫 *lu²* a stout, square built boat, fit for transport; stem of a boat where the trackers work, but others say, the stern.
- 117 舫 *ch'ung² g'ung²* a long and swift boat like a galley, now disused; they were made to board and run down the enemy.
- 118 舫 *yao²* large scow-like boats on the Yangtze river which are used for freighting; *ts'iao²* a board used to pass from a boat to the shore.
- 舫 *p'eng² p'eng²* mats to serve as covering or roof for boats, stagings, etc.; the sail of a vessel; an awning; a ceiling.
- 123 舫 *'p²* to moor or turn a boat's head to the bank; to run the bow on shore; to set up a pole as a signal.

137.138.139.140. 舟艮色艸

- 130 艸 *shao*³ stern of a vessel; a swift and small boat used in coast guard duty; a rudder; a sailor.
- 140 艸 *méng*² *ming* a fast sailing war-junk, long and narrow, used in the revenue service.
- 172 鑊 *shuang*² *shuang* a kind of river boat which is used in the central provinces.
- 185 艸 *shou*² *sheu* the bow of a vessel, on which a huge bird was sometimes carved.
- 195 艸 same as 槽 75. 195.
- 210 臍 *ch'i*² *ts'i* the peg or pivot for resting the scull on, so called because it makes a hole in the scull like a navel.
- 138 艮 *kén*⁴ *kún* perverse, hard, obstinate; to stop; a limit or bound.
- 1 艮 *liang*² good, virtuous; able to do, skilful, very; a high degree; gentle, valuable, natural, free born, loyal, obedient.
- 177 艱 *chien*¹ *kien* difficult; distressing; dangerous, toilsome; sorrowful; origin of.
- 139 色 *shai*² *se* color; quality; lust; vengry; air, manner; form, color, hue; complexion; mode, sort, kind, glory; in *Buddhism*, one of the six outward perceptions, that of form.
- 57 艷 *fo*⁴ *shu*, the countenance changing through anger; *puh*, full, flushed.
- 151 艷 same as 艷 151. 2.
- 140 艸 same as 草 140. 72.
- 1 艸 *p'ieh*³ *p'ei* the luxuriant gay look of plants in flower.
- 艸 *fou*² *seu* the greater plantain, rib-grass, rib-wort, or ripple-grass, a common road side herb.
- 艸 *ch'u*¹ *shu* the female plant of the nettle hemp; sack-cloth; a rush; a sedge used in making sandals; a kind of mat; coarse, rustic, unpolished; *cha* drift grass, the washings that float on rivers; weeds and rotten heaps fit for manure.
- 艸 *ku*⁴ a medicinal plant; it is gathered for its roots.
- 2 艸 same as 芡 140. 5.
- 3 芡 *huan*² *huan* a sedgy plant of whose leaves mats can be made; an orchide.
- 4 芡 *ai*⁴ *ngai* mngwort, artemisia, or any plant from which noxa, or rather the punk is obtained; old, fifty; to quiet, to finish; to stop, to nourish; prospered.

- 芡 *chao*² a water plant, called ground hemp.
- 芡 *chih*¹ *chi* sesamum, hemp; bringing good luck; vivifying; a felicitous plant often drawn in the mouth of deers.
- 芡 *fan*² plants floating on the water.
- 芡 *jéng*² *jäng* old roots, stumps; plants cut down; shoots.
- 芡 *hai*² the small tubers which grow around the taro; they are not unlike teats in shape.
- 芡 *hua*¹ *hua* flowers; brilliant; China; splendor, glory, virtuous, blooming; to divide a melon; the flowers or efflorescence of lead.
- 5 芡 *chiao*¹ *kiao* a medicinal plant; it is one of the Acanthaceae; thread can be made from the root, which is also used in rheumatism and jaundice; *ku* in a remote wild; the hair or form of a wild beast.
- 6 芡 *ku*⁴ *shu* a species of sedge; the coarse nettle hemp, good for cordage.
- 7 芡 *ku*⁴ a sort of febrifuge; it is obtained from the roots which are sliced, and exhibited in fever as a tincture.
- 芡 *yü*² a species of potato, taro; flourishing.
- 芡 *yün*² *yun* a kind of bean; budding of plants; a fragrant plant, a species of rue; the leaves are put under mats and in books to drive away fleas or insects.
- 芡 *huan*² *huan* a vegetable allied to the celery, whose root or leaves are used in preparing a detergent to clean the face or hands.
- 8 芡 *kai* roots of plants.
- 芡 *man*² the awn or beard of grain; a sharp point; a ray of light; tail of a comet.
- 芡 *ching*² a peduncle springing from the axil, and bearing many flowers.
- 芡 *chiao*¹ *kiao* dried grass, fodder ready for storing; a kind of jointed marsh grass cultivated for its celery like stems.
- 9 芡 *ch'in*² *kin* a salt marsh plant with lanceolate leaves like a bamboo, and creeping roots, whose seeds are eaten by deer and cattle.
- 芡 *lien*² a syngeniesious plant of a milky nature; also a species of scallions or Allium.
- 芡 *ling*² China root; a tuber or under ground fungus.

- 蒼 *ts'ang¹* azure; dark; old; the green tint of plants; the azure of the sky; hasty; hoary, old in one service; flourishing, prospering.
 苳 *'i³* the plantago; the pearl barley.
- 苳 *chieh⁴ kia²* mustard plant; unimportant, trifling, petty; an atom.
- 苳 *lat²* name of an edible plant; a thistle; waste untilled land; to clear up jungle.
- 苳 *shén¹ shán¹* a straw mat to sleep on when mourning for parents; the ginseng plant.
- 苳 *cho³* the small leaved variety of the water lily; the lotus; *ho³* to bear, to sustain; competent; to be obliged for; obtained of.
- 苳 *p'ei³ 'p'ei³* a flower bud; the opening blossom.
- 苳 *jén⁴ 'jén⁴* a large oily bean; gentle, kind hearted; flexible.
- 苳 *'fu³* a herbaceous plant with round and downy leaves, and reeds shaped like ear-rings; *'fu* buds bursting, as in the spring.
- 苳 *fei⁴ fei²* luxuriant, as a plant covered with leaves; *pa³* regular, and in fine order, as banners.
- 苳 *ch'a³* the tea plant, the name includes the genus *Camellia*; an infusion of any kind.
 same as 苳 140. 38.
- 苳 *'pa³* luxuriant; thick herbage that makes a cover; sprouts of a pollarded mulberry; even; to store up; to cover.
- 苳 *'fu³ fuh*, China root.
- 苳 *g'u²* weeds; marsh flower; to in-croach on prerogative.
 same as 苳 85. 9.
- 苳 *ch'ien⁴ ts'ien⁴ ch'ing⁴* the name of a tree; luxuriant and vigorous herbage; fine grain.
- 苳 *yuán² 'yuén²* a plant, whose flower, when boiled and thrown into water, stupefies and kills fish.
- 苳 *ch'ung¹* a labiate plant; it is used in female complaints.
- 苳 *'o³ t'oh*, a plant allied to the sarsaparilla; the *Aralia edulis*.
- 苳 *g'u²* a medicinal plant, the *Cuscuta* or dodder.
- 苳 *'ju³* small plants budding; springing; a bank or brink; the thongs of a shield.

- 荃 *ch'üan¹ ts'üen¹* a fragrant plant; spicery, seasoning; fine grasscloth; used for yon, in polite address among friends; your information.
- 苳 *'yü²* a wild plant resembling the skunk-cabbage, but the flowers are malvaceous.
- 苳 *chi¹ 'ki¹* the stalks of pulse; the tendrils of vines.
- 苳 *chien¹ 'kien¹* a marshy plant; a tall kind of sedge. on which cattle thrive when it is in seed.
 same as 苳 140. 181.
- 苳 *méng³ 'mung³* a liliaceous plant.
- 苳 *'yan³* luxuriant, tender herbage; by turns; successively, gradually.
- 苳 *'tan³ 'tan³* the drawing resembles an *Iris*; the plant has many names; the root is whitish and slightly mucilaginous.
- 苳 *'ming³* a lucky plant, which grew in Yao's palace, a leaf grew every day till full moon and then one fell off daily.
- 苳 *méng³ 'mung³* dark, dull; blind; rash, rude, ignorant; to deceive, to conceal, to cover; obliged to, grateful for favors; to gammon.
- 苳 *'tung¹* a kind of sow-thistle used for greens, which stands in winter.
- 苳 *p'éng³ 'p'äng³* grassy, luxuriant; bushy, like a fox's tail; name of a plant; see also 140. 3.
- 苳 *'han³* a flower not opened; the buds of the lotus, Hibiscus, and sweet flag.
- 苳 *cha³ chah, chü³* sprouts and shoots appearing above ground; animals growing stronger and larger; *ch'uh³*, a sort of herb; *choh³*, the budding forth of plants.
 same as 苳 140. 30.
- 苳 *fén¹ 'fén¹* fragrance of flowers, and herbs; perfume; numerous; amicable.
- 苳 *ch'eng¹ 'king¹* a kind of thorny bush; spinous; prickly; brambles.
- 苳 *'k'wai³ 'kw'ái³* a kind of rush of which door mats can be woven; sandals and wisps are also made of it.
- 苳 *ts'ü³ ts'ü³* thorns, prickles; to be sarcastic.
- 苳 *liéh⁴* sedge; rushes, useful to make brooms.
- 苳 *'ch'ü⁴ ch'ü⁴* name of a plant and flower; the white jasmine.

- 19 芳荔 *lé⁴ leh*, spines on plants; prickly; very hispid; a species of spinous tree good for palisades.
 荔 *li²* a kind of rush; a fragrant plant, a fruit found in Southern China, the lichi or laichi; a species of celery.
 茄 *ch'ieh² k'ie² chia²* the brinjal, the egg-plant; the tomato; the stem of the lotus.
 藤 *shéng⁴ shing²* a plant; a wall creeper; an evergreen; sesamum.
 莠 *lao²* to weed the ground.
- 20 芍药 *shao² shoh*, a medicine; a kind of peony.
 芎 *wu⁴ wuh*, a tuber; a variety of the Chinese yam.
 芻 *ch'u² hai⁴* young of birds; grass, hay, fodder, to cut grass.
 苞 *pao¹* the husk of grain; a sort of rush fit for making sandals or mats; rank, luxuriant; food wrapped in mulberry leaves for presents.
 葡萄 *sp'u²* grapes; the vine.
 菊 *po¹ p'ok*, turnip; beets; a fragrant white flower.
 菊 *chi² kah*, the chrysanthemum; the marigold.
 萄 *st'ao²* the grape; the cultivated vine.
- 21 花 *hua¹ hwa* flowers; a blossom, a corolla, pleasure; indistinct vision; variegated, ornamented; to exaggerate.
- 24 芊 *ch'ien¹ ts'ien* exuberant and vigorous foliage; a tint, like the color of topaz.
 萃 *ts'ui⁴* a kind of reed; to collect; grassy; a selection; to be with, to congregate, as people into towns.
 華 *same as 華 140. 4.*
 草 *pi⁴ pei* a medicinal plant; the castor-oil plant; used in making vermilion ink for seals; *pih*, a rain cloak.
- 25 苫 *chan¹ shen* to cover with grass, to thatch; a mat of straw.
- 26 苳 *ch'ung² t'ing* the seeds of a bulbous plant, considered in ancient times to be highly felicitous.
 茆 *'mao²* an aquatic vegetable resembling the pond lily; the raw leaves are edible.

- 27 菴 *ch'uan² 'k'ien* a common wayside plant; the burweed; its leaves and seeds are sticky.
- 28 蓼 *ch'ieh² k'ieh*, a fern whose tender sprouts can be used for food.
- 29 蓼 *shén¹ shén* branches wide apart; a medicinal plant; pendent branches.
 芡 *chi¹ kih*, an orchideous plant, its roots are employed to rub on the ink-stone with vermilion to fit it for writing.
 菰 *po⁴ poh*, the roots of grass; stubble; a thatched cottage.
 菰 *shu² shuh*, general term for pulse.
- 菰 *chia² k'ia* reeds, rushes; *k'ia* wrongly used for 菰 the nelumbium leaf; see also 140. 79.
- 菰 *taou¹ t'ien* a tussock, such as grows in a bog; grass and jungle; hemp ready for weaving; a well-made arrow of aspen wood; a mattress; a nest; an overplus; *'tawan* to put wood or poles around a coffin as it lies on the ground before covering it in the tumulus.
- 30 苳 *k'o¹ ho¹* small plants or grass; petty, troublesome, vexatious; small, trifling, minute; to criticize; to annoy, as by interfering.
- 若 *jo⁴ joh* if, as; to accord with, perhaps; *'je* dried plants; hay.
- 若 *tu² tah*, a species of pulse; small grain; to sustain, to take upon one; often used for 若.
- 苳 *st'ung²* a small, wild syngenesious plant having yellow flowers, and the smell like the artemisia.
- 苳 *shang¹* a kind of medical plant, whose root is a remedy for the ague.
- 苳 *'wo¹* a term for plants used as salads, either raw or cooked, as lettuce, endive, succory; to sow thistle, and other similar plants.
- 苳 *same as 苳 187. 140. 4.*
- 苳 *st'iao²* clover, or small leguminous plant like a pea; a marshy plant whose leaves furnish a black dye, and when boiled will blacken the hair.
- 苳 *kou² 'kau* precipitate; to catch fish; if so, but; plants, herbage; adulterous; inconsiderate, improperly, illicit.
- 苳 *'k'ie²* bitter; hard, distressing, unpleasant, painful, troublesome; urgent; to dislike.

若 *kou⁴ hen²* a medicinal plant; its seeds are reputed to cure inflamed eyes, and its tender leaves are edible.

苔 *g'ai¹* moss, lichens; small plants growing on rocks; mossy.

莒 *chū³ k'ū* an old name for the *arum* or something like it, of which cordage could be made.

萼 *o' ngo^h*, the receptacle of a flower, including also its persistent calyx.

薔 *ch'iang³ ts'iang* a red rose; *seh*, a species of water *polygonum* or smart weed.

茗 *ko³ koh*, a species of wild onion having a small stem and large ligulate leaf; Buddhist priests are forbidden to eat it.

茗 *'ming³* tea of any sort; the tender leaves of tea.

蕎 *ch'iao³ k'iao* a kind of rice; buck wheat.

著 *chūn¹ kiūn* a lacustrine plant, growing in the deep waters of canals; it is used to nourish gold fish.

苳 *wei⁴ wei⁴* a trailing medicinal plant; the seeds are used as tonic, lenitive, and stimulant.

菩 *pu³* a sacred tree of the Buddhist, brought from Magadha (*Ficus religiosa*).

葺 *chi⁴ ts'ih*, to repair, to put in order; to thatch, to cover; a sort of spinous herb.

31 **茵** *ch'iu¹ giu* a kind of gynandrous plant, which is regarded as felicitous because it flowers three times in a year.

茴 *hui³ hui* fennel or caraway.

茵 *gin¹* the padded mats anciently laid on floors, and still used in Japan; a commodious seat; cushion or mats.

菌 *chūn³ kiūn* the mushroom; mold on bread or paste.

32 **茼** *t'u⁶* a sedge grass, used in making mats.

荏 *shih³ shi* a grassy appearance, like a lawn; *sh'a* to cut down trees; the sprouts growing on a stump; suckers.

莖 *ts'o⁶* to chop straw fine for animals; to cut fine.

莧 *g'ao¹* grass, rushes; stubble or thorns cut for fuel; to gather stubble.

藝 *i⁶* profession, trade; ability, aptitude, skill in doing a thing, cunning; expert; a craft, an art, a calling; an accomplishment; to discriminate; to cultivate plants, to set out trees.

33 **董** *chin³ kin²* a plant that is extremely poisonous, which seems to be the field violet.

莊 *chuang¹ chwang* sedate, serious, correct in conduct; a farmstead; thoroughfare, a high road; used for 庄 and for 莊.

35 **菱** *lung⁴* small twigs at the end of branches; a plant used for dyeing.

菱 *ling³* the water chestnut; the water caltrops (*Trapa bicornis*) whose fruit is eaten.

菱 *ts'o⁶* to slip or stumble when making an obeisance, and not perform it, either by catching the dress, or from stiff knee; to deceive.

36 **苑** *yiian⁴ 'yuen* grass, pasture; soft, luxuriant; a field for horses; a park or menagerie; a book of extracts, a collectanea; young, soft, fine; *yuh*, grieved.

37 **芙** *chueh³ kueh*, a medicinal plant like senna, whose seeds are used in diseases of the eye.

芙 *fu²* a kind of marigold; the *Hibiscus mutabilis*; beautiful.

芙 *yao¹* a species of thistle; the stalk is tubular, and the flower flat on top; the young plants are eaten as a preventive of flatulence.

葎 *ping⁴ 'pang* luxuriant, full of leaves or fruit.

莢 *chia⁴ kiah*, pods of leguminous plants; legumes generally, seeds; the sheath on the leaf stalk of grasses.

英 *ying¹* brave; excellent; luxuriant; flourishing; superior, beautiful; eminent, high, noble; a tassel; ornament on a spear; a flower whose fruit is not yet formed.

莢 *yü⁴ yuh*, a species of wild vine, smaller than the cultivated.

same as 莢 140. 97.

莢 *g'z³* sprouts or suckers; tares; leaves opening out; plants starting; a whitish grass resembling paniced millet; *g'* to cut down grass; to root up weeds.

菴 *an¹ ngan* a round hut or thatched cottage; a shelter for a guard; a religious house; a reception hall, or small temple.

38 **蕒** *sh'z²* a plant used to flavor cooked fish; it resembles parsley; also read *g'eu*.

茹 *ju ju* intertwined as roots; to receive, to take, to eat much; to gormandize; to covet, to feed; putrid; to die, to conjecture, to deliberate.

菇 *ku* a gourd, a pumpkin; a mushroom, a kind of tuber.

萋 *ch'is* luxuriant foliage; courtly in one's manner.

葳 *wei* flourishing, luxuriant.

蓁 *so* abundant vegetation.

蔞 *p'o* luxuriant vegetation.

葵 *sun* caraway; coriander; parsley.

萎 *wei* plants drooping; rotten; blasted, drying up; dying.

蔞 *sao* a small plant like the chick-weed (*Stellaria*).

蔞 *chiang* ginger; also other plants in which the aromatic taste is perceptible.

蔞 *ying* a vine like the grape, which produces berries or grapes.

蔞 *jiao* to pull up weeds; to weed out grass from the fields; to extirpate.

39 **蔞** *k'ou* a species of onion; its hollow culm.

蔞 *tsien* to introduce; to recommend; to continue; to keep or do as before; to repeat, to recur often; again, repeatedly.

蔞 *pi* *p'oh*, *p'o* an edible tuber; the water-chestnut.

蔞 *fu* the white pellicle lining the culms of a water-plant; a rush; related; friendly; the female hemp; *p'iao* to die of hunger.

蔞 *ku* the core or tender stalks of a water grass, uncultivated in ponds; they are eaten like celery.

蔞 *sun* a fragrant and very pretty purple orchid, the fresh roots are steeped in spirits as a tonic.

40 **蔞** *ch'u* a plant of which ropes, grass cloth, and coarse linen are made.

蔞 *hsüan* a species of day-lily; a mother, because it is said that if a woman carries it she will bear a son.

蔞 *su* a clover grown in the central provinces for fodder, manure, and green.

莞 *kuan* *kuan* name of a district in Kwangtung; *kuan* marshy plants like the cat-tail reed or sedge; a coarse grass mat; to smile.

蔻 *k'ou* *k'ou* nutmeg; the seeds of cardamoms and similar spicy fruits.

苑 *yuan* luxuriant, tender; soft, fresh.

菅 *chien* the stalks of a coarse grass whose fibres, after rotting, become white, and are fit for making coarse cloth.

蔞 *mi* small rootlets of the Nelumbium, which grow from the joints of the rhizome.

蔞 *ying* plants growing thick and like jungle.

same as 蔞 140. 102.

蔞 *tang* an herb that is reputed to stop the flow of milk, and produce hysteria and delirium.

蔞 *hsieh* a medicinal plant.

蔞 *jung* *gyng* African marigold; the *Hibiscus mutabilis*.

41 **蔞** *tui* abundant vegetation.

蔞 *feng* *fung* an old name for a sort of cultivated *Crucifera*, allied to the mustard; its sprouts, stalks, and roots were eaten successively in the four seasons.

蔞 *wei* *wei* an odorous plant having purplish blossoms; luxuriant, rank, as foliage; elegant, classic, fine; numerous; *yuh*, a city near Shan-si.

蔞 *tsan* a wild plant whose leaves resemble an onion or chives; a kind of marine algae or delicate sea-weed likened to hair.

蔞 *chiang* *tsiang* a species of aquatic grass cultivated for its sweet stalks in most parts of China.

蔞 *shun* a water vegetable of the gentian family.

42 **蔞** *nieh* worn out, debilitated from age; weary, as after work.

44 **蔞** *ni* a wild medicinal plant, a species of *Primulaceae*; interchanged with 蔞 85. 44.

45 **蔞** *hui* *huui* plants, herbs.

46 **蔞** *ch'p* *ti* a plant with a bitter taste, good to cure gunshot wounds and cuts.

蔞 *lang* a trailing plant, the *Fitis ficifolia*, which bears white flowers and small grapes that are said to remove stupidity.

- 47 荒 *huang¹ huang* wild; a wilderness; drought; deserted, barren, neglected, reckless, very, empty, unripe, a moor, a jungle; a famine; to magnify, to nullify.
 莖 *kēng² shāng* the culm or stalk of grasses and herbs; rising straight up; a stem; hilt of a sword.
 48 苳 *chū⁴ kū²* a small rush; a vegetable; succulent plants allied to the chicory, lettuce, endive, sow thistle, and similar species.
 49 芭 *ch'ī² k'ī* a variety of succory whose leaves are milky and can be eaten; millet or panic seed; grass, a prickly tree.
 same as 葦 140. 9.
 芭 *pa¹* a fence, a fragrant plant.
 same as 巷 49. 12.
 50 葳 *fei⁴ fēi²* to overshadow, as by luxuriant foliage; *fuh*, a knee-pad worn when sacrificing.
 蕝 *shih¹ shi* a floating marine plant which furnishes small seeds tasting like barley.
 蒂 *tī²* the peduncle or footstalk of a flower or fruit; the persistent calyx, as of persimmon; stem of a melon; a root, a stem; baseless, unfounded; interchanged with 蒂.
 蒂 *tai²* the rootlets of herbs or grasses; unimportant; interchanged with 蒂 and 蒂.
 蒂 *h-si² nih*, a mat of any kind; ample, flowing, wide, as garments; laid up for use; overgrown with jungle.
 51 葍 *sp'ing²* succulent cress, of whose sprouts deer are very fond.
 葍 *ch'ien¹ k'ien* a medicinal plant allied to the Scutellaria.
 葍 *p'ēng¹ p'ūng* a coarse plant of which brooms can be made; to cause, to make; to have oversight.
 same as 葍 95. 95.
 52 茲 *chien⁴ t'ien²* pasture grounds; to lead animals to pasturage; to introduce, to recommend; to repeat; to set forth; to present, to lay out oblations; also same as 茲.
 薦 *ché² ché²* the sugar cane.
 54 蕝 *q'ing²* the culm of grasses; peduncle of flowers; small beams in a roof.
 蕝 *yen²* trailing and climbing as plants.

- 57 芎 *hsiung¹ kung* a medicinal plant whose decoction is used to purify the blood.
 芎 *q'ī⁴* name of a grassy plant; a contraction of 芎 第 a series.
 芎 *fu² fuh*, luxuriant, vegetation that conceals the path; to screen; ornaments for the hair; to open, to clear away, as weeds.
 芎 *jo⁴ joh*, a sort of water plant, the cat tail rush (Typha); mats are woven from the mature plants.
 same as 葦 140. 38.
 蕝 *chiang² 'kiang* small roots; the branches of roots.
 58 葍 *lu⁴ luh*, a kind of lentiles of pottage.
 60 蕝 *ts'ung¹* grassy; 'sung choking, filling up.
 蕝 *wei² wēi²* a kind of pot herb, growing in damp places, producing a small pea, sometimes used for food; a kind of fern.
 蕝 *hs'ē² 'si* name of a plant; to increase five fold.
 蕝 *ts'ē² lūh*, the wild hop; a bitter plant.
 61 葍 *pi⁴ pih*, fragrant; a sort of pot-herb.
 蕝 *ts'ung¹* onions; garlics; a leek green; busy, hurried.
 蕝 *chih⁴ chi²* a medicine used in fevers.
 蕝 *ai⁴ ngai²* plants growing very luxuriantly; hidden, as by the thick growth.
 蕝 *q'ien²* an herb with leaves like a cabbage used as a remedy in fevers; flourishing; luxuriant.
 same as 葍 140. 40.
 蕝 *'ju²* petals, centre of a flower; a leaf-bud; a virgin; sap, juice.
 蕝 *hs'ē² 'si* afraid, shirking, looking terrified; bashful, excessively timid; thrown off one's guard, showing the white feather.
 蕝 *q'ū²* a plant like the madder in that its roots dye a red color; it is a species of Rubia and is now mostly superseded by sapan-wood.
 蕝 *huai² huai* an umbelliferous plant, of which the leaves are fragrant.
 蕝 *hui⁴ hui²* a species of epiden-drum; a fragrant species of marshy orchid.

62 薏苡 *yi*² the seeds of a water lily, smaller than the common lotus.

*mao*⁴ *mei*² umbrageous; flourishing; healthy, highly developed, a high rank or quality of; elegant, fine, to exert, to endeavor after; vigorous; strong.

*jung*² a malvaceous plant, resembling the Hibiscus; also a sort of pulse.

*shu*⁴ *shuh*, the name of a plant which produces pendulous tubers.

*'tien*³ the name of a grass.

*chi*² *k'ih*, a common medicinal plant, a species of Euphorbia; the root-stocks are taken as a purgative.

*ch'*² *ts'ih*, a kind of Iridae growing in damp places; it preserves fish, and has a sharpish taste.

*o*² *gugo* a small species of artemisia, or mugwort, whose tender stalks are edible when boiled.

63 篇 *'pien*² an herb having leaves like the oleander with small white flowers; it runs over the ground and the young leaves are boiled as greens.

*li*² a stiff grass; the leaves are suitable for weaving into sandals, and are also used to dye a dull green color.

same as 莢 140. 168.

64 莢 *pao*⁴ to incubate, to sit on eggs, as a bird; to hatch.

*pa*² *pah*, the *Smilax*, the trailing stem of which is hard and stiff, and the root edible; the unexpanded leaves of brake.

*s'p'u*² sedge grass; rush.

*ch'ou*² *sh'en* a medicinal plant with a bitterish root.

*t'o*² *t'oh*, fallen, as leaves in autumn; cracked, as the bark of some plants, which peels off.

*t'ui*² a labiate plant like horehound, in appearance, (*marrubium*).

*smo*² a sweet mushroom.

65 蒺藜 *chi*⁴ *k'*² the water-caltrops (*Trapa incisa*) having three or four prongs on the fruit.

66 苡 *ch'iao*² *t'iao* a thorny kind of sunflower; it has greenish red flowers, which are edible and slightly bitter.

same as 苡 140. 9.

苡 *t'iao*⁴ a bamboo basket in which laborers carry muck or produce; *gyu* oats, a name mostly confined to the North of China.

藪 *sou*⁴ *'seu lou*² a marshy preserve in which game is kept and fish are reared; fat; gainful, rich; a place where people gather.

蔽 *pi*² small plants, brushwood; delicate; to keep out of view, to repress; to decide firmly; to shawl, to screen; to include; to cut off, to prevent advance; obscured, dull.

*su*⁴ *suh*, a general name for vegetables, legumes, and kitchen herbs.

*mou*² *meu* small bushy plants.

68 葎 *hsieh*² *sid* a plant which is allied to the Vitex; *ye*² to accumulate; *t'u*⁴ an ear of grain.

葎 *hu*⁴ *huh*, a small orchidaceous plant, with exapetalous and white flowers; the leaves are used in cooking fish, and the culms dried as a tonic for weak children.

69 芹 *ch'in*² *t'in* celery; parsley; cress, homewort.

蕲 *ch'i*² *t'i* to seek for, to beg, to try; a bridle.

薪 *h'in*² *sin* fuel, firewood; brambles; wood cut for the fire.

70 芳 *'fang*¹ fragrant; pleasing; excellent, virtuous; beautiful; agreeable.

*yen*¹ tobacco; *gyü* sick; faded; rotting, as leaves or compost.

*q'ang*² a medicine whose seeds resemble sunflower seeds in shape.

*ts'u*⁴ *ts'uh*, a nest; to collect, to call together; a crowd; a silk-worm whisk.

71 蔦 *chi*⁴ *k'*² grass growing thickly; to reach, to arrive at.

72 荀 *hsün*² *giün* a herbaceous plant having a yellow flower and red fruit, which fattens those who eat it.

草 *'ts'ao*² grass; running hand; heedless; hastily, carelessly, a rough copy or original draft; to mow; to cut grass; an acorn used in dyeing black; plants with herbaceous stems; vegetation.

莫 *mo*⁴ *moh*, no, not, do not; a cessation of; no need of; if, unless; to plan; ample, great; *mu*² quiet; dull, shady, evening.

蒔 *shih*² *shi* to plant; to set out shrubs or trees as a memorial of an event or victory; to set up a pole.

- 菖** *ch'ang*⁴ a kind of rush, or flag.
- 萌** *méng*² *sméng* to bud, to germinate; sprouting of seeds; to shoot forth; fixed; incipient; the reviving of evil habits; to plow.
- 73 **苗** *ch'ü*⁴ *k'ü*^h, a coarse tray made of rushes on which silkworms feed and wind their cocoons.
- 薈** *wei*⁴ *wei*² to screen, to intercept; a species of leek; (*Allium porrum*).
- 葛** *ko*³ *koh*, creeping plants; edible beans; relatives, posterity.
- 蔓** *wan*² to shoot forth, to ramify, to creep; a vine; intricate; obscure, verbose; *man* a root, a kind of round turnip.
- 蕞** *tsui*⁴ small, insignificant, as a country; vile, contemptible; to collect.
- 74 **蕞** *fu*³ *fu*^h, seeds of the turnip, used as a medicine; also read *poh*.
- 75 **茉莉** *mo*⁴ *moh*, the jessamine; the jasmine.
- 菜** *chu*¹ *shu*³ a small tree; its bitter seeds are used in coughs and tonic medicines; the ripe capsules are deep red and the seeds black.
- 葉** *yeh*⁴ leaf of a tree, book, etc.; a thin plate of gold or metal; a lobe of the lung or liver; a clamp, a hinge; posterity, ages; to collect, to assemble.
- 菘** *suny*¹ a general term for cabbage, which keeps green all winter.
- 策** *ts'ê*⁴ *ts'eh*, a prickle, a thorn; to prick.
- 苔** same as 苔 140. 144.
- 藥** *yao*⁴ *yoh*, medicine; physic.
- 蕊** *'ju*² petals, centre of a flower; plants growing thick and pendent.
- 簍** *'iao*² a bamboo basket in which laborers carry muck or produce.
- 蓆** *hsi*¹ *sih*, the shepherd's purse, eaten as green.
- 芥** *kuo*³ *k'uo* fruit; also used for 果; fruits with a nut or kernel.
- 菓** same as 藕 140. 115.
- 藕** *lin*³ a plant resembling the *artemisia* in fragrance and habit, but which is probably a species of *Vitex*.
- 蔞** *ch'ai*³ a kind of sudorific medicine.
- 葉**

- same as 蕞 140. 102.
- 蘗** *shao*¹ the small rootlets of the Nelumbium.
- 梢** *nieh*⁴ *yeh*⁴ the stock or stump of a tree; the bole, remaining in the ground after the tree is cut down.
- 蘗** *po*⁴ *poh*, a small tree; the bark is reddish and dyes yellow.
- 蘗** *'kao*³ *k'ao*³ straw good for thatching; decayed wood; a draft, a first copy.
- 76 **苳** *ch'ien*⁴ *k'ien*⁴ a water plant allied to the water lily, the *Euryale ferox*, it is cultivated for its 莢 seeds, stems, and roots, which contain much starch.
- 苳** *ts'ü*³ *ts'ü*² duckweed; to thatch; to collect; a prickly plant growing on city walls and roofs, said to be the *Tribulus*.
- 77 **苳** *chih*³ *'chi* a fragrant plant but bitter, used for a carminative.
- 苳** *'p'u*⁴ fodder for horses and cows; dry grass chopped up.
- 苳** *ts'ü*³ *ts'ü*² a plant yielding a red dye, perhaps allied to the *Rubia*.
- 苳** *li*⁴ *li*^h, a plant like the creas, said to intoxicate or kill fish.
- 苳** *wei*⁴ *wei*² overgrown with weeds; jungly.
- 苳** *'ju*³ petals, centre of a flower; a virgin; juice.
- 78 **苳** *tsang*² to inter; to bury with decorum; to lay a body into the tomb; in *Pekingese*: to spoil; to rip; to break accidentally.
- 79 **苳** *'shan*¹ to mow; to cut grass or herbs; to root out; a large bill-hook, a sort of scythe.
- 苳** *tsuan*⁴ *tsuan*² the flower of the *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*; see also 140. 29 葳.
- 苳** *ts'ü*³ a species of pepper tree, the seeds of which are used in cooking mutton or beef, and to give soup a relish.
- 80 **莓** *mei*³ *mei*⁴ a general name for berries, as black-berry, raspberry, or other edible kinds.
- 81 **苳** *'p'*³ a thorny kind of malvaceous plant; to shade, to protect.
- 82 **苳** *mao*² to pull out, as the roots of tangled plants; overgrown with grass; vegetables; to cook or prepare for eating.
- 83 **苳** *ch'ü*³ *ts'ü*³ a medicinal plant, a kind of lungwort, of which three or four sorts are spoken of.

85 茭
芡
菜
菹

*smín*³ the skin of bamboo; a multitude, the people.

*ch'í*⁴ *k'ih*, a fragrant plant resembling the valerian or mint.

*ch'iu*³ *k'iu* the seeds of a wild pepper-tree which grow in clusters.

*chū*³ *tsū* fruits pickled whole or in pieces, not mashed; greens, as melons or cabbage; sour-kraut; pickles; to put in salt or brine; to impede, to interrupt.

*smang*³ vagueness, doubt; vastness; dazzling and immense, like the expanse of the ocean; *tsid* a morass full of sedge. same as 菰 85. 9.

*fan*⁰ grass, herbage; plants; a kind of wasp.

*tí*³ *tih*, arid; hot air, a scorching air; *tsiao* hills on which the grass is dried up.

*'tsan*³ several aquatic grasses which ducks delight in; to joy in, to take delight in; elegant, graceful, polished; fine composition.

*la*⁴ *lao*⁴ *lo*⁴ *loh*, to leave behind; to sink; to fall; to set; to drop, to scatter, to descend; fixed, arranged.

*po*³ *pau*³ *po*³, thin, light; few, rare; stingy; to slight; to browbeat; poor, unfortunate; to diminish, suspicious of; trifling.

*so*¹ a triquetrous grass; a species of *Cyperus*; to rub in the hand.

*sn*³ heavy dew; plants extruding their roots above the ground.

*chiang*¹ *kiang* a leguminous plant whose seeds are used in eye disease.

*ch'ü*³ *sk'ü* the water-lily.

*'ping*³ water lichen; moss; duckweed, such as covers pools and fish ponds; wandering, floating about; travelling.

*tang*⁰ unsettled, agitated; spoiled; to subvert, to overturn; dissipated; large, vast, magnificent.

*t'eng*³ *g'dng* cane, vines, creepers; rattan.

*'p'u*² rushes; the cat-tail rush or Typha, of whose leaves mats are woven; the calamus or sweet-flag; hats made of grass.

*'fan*³ a boundary, a frontier; a fence or hedge; to protect; to fend off; to inclose; feudatories near the frontiers.

菠
薐

*po*¹ cabbage; a fruit; spinach.

藻
蒸

*yün*⁴ *yun*¹ an aquatic plant, whose leaves grow from the joints; to gather, to heap up, to accumulate; to practise.

*'p'iao*³ small water-plants, like the Lemna or Pistia, floating on fish ponds.

86 *chén*¹ *ching* steam, vapour; to steam, to boil; to rise, all, numerous; small faggots; hemp torches.

*gou*² a vigorous growth of weeds and jungle; neglected; fertile.

*'han*³ a wild flower, resembling the cress, and is pickled for condiment.

*yen*¹ plants drooping; decayed vegetables; not fresh, corrupt, changed, stinking; faded, old.

*'tan*³ a species of marsh grass or rush useful for making brooms.

*k'ün*¹ *hiun* fragrance of flowers; odor, perfume; to cauterize; to embalm.

*chiao*¹ *tsiao* the plantain or banana; the palm; fuel, firing; a mere straw.

*'fan*³ an aquatic grass, on which wild geese feed.

87 *wei*¹ *'wéi* plants, grass.

90 *ch'iang*³ *ts'iang* a red rose; *sek*, a species of water polygonum or smart weed.

92 *gya*² shoots, buds; to begin; a germ; a plumule; to bud.

93 *gyü*³ a medicinal plant; it is three feet high, with spoon shaped, obovate leaves in pairs opposite; the nodes resemble a cow's knee.

94 *tí*³ *tih*, water grasses with solid or hard stems, like the sugar-cane or sorghum.

*'mang*³ brushwood, jungle; tangled; thick grass; confused, indistinct; rude, rustic; regardless of etiquette; heedless.

*yu*² *gyü* a trailing plant growing in the water, having a fetid smell; noisome, dank, like rotten wood.

95 *lū*⁴ *lüh*, seeds beginning to germinate the plumule showing above ground.

97 *ku*¹ the ancient name of an aquatic grain whose seeds resemble rice; a spirit was distilled from them.

*ch'ia*¹ *k'iah*, a felicitous plant, which appears to denote a fern resembling the common brake.

- 106 蓏 *kuo² 'lo²* fruit which ripens on the ground as melons, tomatoes, ground-nuts, pine-apples, etc.; those having no kernel. same as 蓏 140. 135.
- 98 蓏 *chén¹ chén¹* a bright blue orchid.
- 99 蓏 *kan¹* liquorice; it cures all complaints of the breast and bladder, and corrects the bad influence of other plants.
- 100 蓏 *shén² shén² jén⁴* the berries of the mulberry, which Chinese fables say will improve the harsh voice of owls and kestrels.
- 101 蓏 *sui¹ jui²* pendent twigs of trees, drooping leaves of flowers, as of air-plants; ends of a fringe or band hanging down; soft, delicate.
- 102 蓏 *pu²* a lucky plant known in ancient time; same as 蓏 140. 85.
- 103 蓏 *gmiao²* sprouts, shoots, buds, suckers; descendants, progeny; the issue of; an index, as the tongue of the health; the emperor's summer hunt; flame, blaze.
- 104 蓏 *pi⁴ pi⁴*, a variety of pulse.
- 105 蓏 *fu² fu²*, an edible wild vegetable, having large veined leaves and roots like a finger; a sort of rush.
- 106 蓏 *tsü¹ tsz²* an uncultivated field; waste, untilled land; overgrown, as a jungle; to cut; a dead tree still standing.
- 107 蓏 *hsü⁴ ch'ü⁴*, to collect; to lay up in store; to bring up; to rear, as vegetables.
- 108 蓏 same as 蓏 140. 38.
- 109 蓏 same as 蓏 140. 38.
- 110 蓏 *lei² 'lei²* a creeper like a melon or a pea.
- 111 蓏 *fan²* flourishing; plenty; numerous; the increase of; to inclose, to fence in, to shield.
- 112 蓏 *su¹ shu²* vegetable food; a grain; a general term for edible greens, including pulse.
- 113 蓏 *ch²* flourishing, vigorous plants.
- 114 蓏 *ch² tsi⁴*, gorse, furze; the *Tribulus terrestris* or caltrop, it is fed to camels, and the seeds are employed in diseases of the eye and coughs.
- 115 蓏 *k'uei² shü²* the mallow; the sun-flower; to measure, to estimate.

- 106 蓏 *téng¹ täng¹* a plant, allied to a *Hypericum*.
- 107 蓏 *ti¹ ti⁴*, the white seeds of the water lily, after the spongy testa have been removed; also read 'hiao.
- 108 蓏 *pa¹* the corolla or inflorescence of a plant.
- 109 蓏 *p'en² p'än²* a species of wild raspberry; *san* fragrant, as flowers.
- 110 蓏 *kui²* a cover; to build; a roof; to overshadow; to include, to be, is; to conceal; for, since, for that, now, then.
- 111 蓏 *chin⁴ tsin²* a plant whose roots afford a yellow dye; a residue; to promote to a high post, as a faithful minister or an officer placed near his sovereign; sincere, attached to.
- 112 蓏 *lan²* blue, indigo; a plant used to dye blue.
- 113 蓏 *lu²* reed; water rushes; applied to various sorts of hollow stemmed grasses, used for mats and awnings, or to repair dikes.
- 114 蓏 *mu⁴ mu⁴*, a cultivated plant, the trefoil; (*medicago sativa*).
- 115 蓏 *gmang²* to exert one's self; to encourage, to stimulate.
- 116 蓏 *méng² mung²* just awaked from sleep.
- 117 蓏 *hung¹* the death of a prince or feudatory; to die; like a swarm, many, numerous, as descendants; quickly, suddenly.
- 118 蓏 *téng⁴ täng²* to wake from sleep; just opening one's eyes, or half awake.
- 119 蓏 *mieh⁴*, not, without; minute, worthless; to throw away, to discard; to pare, to scrape thin.
- 120 蓏 *hsiang¹ siang¹* a medicinal plant, the *Celosia argentea*, whose black smooth seeds resemble those of the cockcomb.
- 121 蓏 *gmao²* high rank grass, good for thatching houses; reeds, rushes; a water closet; poor, lowly; a species of low palm; a kind of scrub pine.
- 122 蓏 *chi¹ chik¹* a plant; its seed is used as a cooling medicine.
- 123 蓏 *cha²* careless about; not arranged in the middle, or nicely.
- 124 蓏 *'la²* uneven, rocky,—alluding to the way stones are piled up.
- 125 蓏 *gmuc²* mushroom.

- 113 蔡 *ts'ai** weeds, herbs, esculent plants; a species of tortoise; the border of a parterre or grass plat; *sah*, to let go, to loose; criminals undergoing a banishment of 500 li.
蒜 *suan** *swan* garlic.
- 114 蒜 萬 *'yü** grass; a kind of tree; *kā* a kind of dividers, used to mark off the spokes in a wheel when making it.
萬 *wan** a myriad; superlative particle; a number, ten thousand; many, every one, all.
- 115 莠 *yü** *'yiu hsiu** a kind of useless grass resembling the paniced millet growing among grain; weeds, tares; the riffraff of society, vicious; mischievous.
稂 *läng** *läng* the old name for spinach.
蓁 *chén** *chün* abundant, exuberant herbage; bushy trees; accumulated; to wear on the head.
藟 *'pien** a trailing bean, considered as one of the best kinds.
藟 藟 *chieh** *kieh*, a very fragrant plant which grows in Kiangsu.
藟 藟 *ch'iu** *ts'iu* a syngenesious plant like the may-weed, having fragrant leaves, and burned to dispel noxious vapors.
藟 藟 same as 藟 115, 172.
藟 藟 *su** plentiful; happy; to revive; to cheer up, to take; a species of thyme, whose fragrant, cinnamon smell refreshes and revives the weary spirits.
藟 藟 *ch'ung** *g'i'ung* a reddish root which is furnished by an umbelliferous plant allied to the Angelica; it is used for liver complaints and head-aches.
藟 藟 *li** *li*, a pen, a yard for pigs, an open basket for carrying pigs or game.
藟 藟 *chü** *'kü* the betel pepper, for which *chü* 藟 is the correct form.
藟 藟 *st'ung** the roots of the nelumbium; a kind of sedge or Scirpus, from whose stalks sandals are made.
藟 藟 *na** *nah*, name of a fragrant plant.
藟 藟 *ch'ü** *g'i* a variety of edible fern; the drawing resembles that of an Osmunda, where the seeds are arranged in a spike.
藟 藟 *yau** *yuh*, medicine, physio.

- 藟 *shu** a water vegetable of the gentian family.
藟 藟 *shung** a marshy plant having reddish leaves and flowers.
藟 藟 *'ju** hanging down like the ends of a girdle, or the things attached to a fan.
藟 藟 *'sun** an edible kind of celery.
藟 藟 *lo** a basket, especially one like a hod for carrying dirt.
藟 藟 *lei** *léi* a trailing raspberry.
藟 藟 *uén** *yun** to collect, abstruse, mysterious; to pile up; a sort of water vegetable.
藟 藟 *ssü** *sz** a medicinal plant; the dodder (*Cuscuta*) whose seeds are used as a mild tonic; that found on pines is deemed to be the best.
藟 藟 *yu** *yü* luxuriant vegetation.
藟 藟 *chüeh** *tsüeh*, a bundle or sheaf of coarse grass, used to strain spirits through, which retains the coarse dregs.
藟 藟 *shü** turnip; moss; to entwine; parasitic plants like the Epidendrum, or those which twine around trees.
藟 藟 *shu** a sort of yam; a tuber, a bulbous root.
122 藟 藟 *'liao** an acrid herb, the seeds of which fly about; met. troubles, griefs; *luh*, luxuriant growth.
124 藟 藟 *'cē** *wäng* the footstalk of a flower; a plant that dyes yellow.
藟 藟 *'i* name of a plant.
藟 藟 *'tiao** a weed resembling the hell-bore; a kind of violet; *t'ih*, a kind of amaranth.
125 藟 藟 *'iao** the siri leaf used with betelnut; a term common in Fukien instead of 藟.
藟 藟 *shih** *shi* a plant resembling may-weed which grows around Confucius' grave and is sold for divination; the stems were used for hair-pins.
藟 藟 *chao** *chu** *chu** to become; to shew; to order; it, is, so, yes; bright, clear, conspicuous; an account; to narrate; to fix; to publish, as a book; the revolution of a year; also same as 藟 *choh*.
藟 藟 *érh** *'rh* a species of agaric or Boletus.

- 127 藉 *chieh⁴ tsid²* a kind of mat to hold offerings; to make a means of; to avail of; to help; to borrow; to lean on for aid; to call in aid; *tsih*, in confusion, disordered, to lead by a cord; to offer.
- 藕 *ou³* 'ageu the lotus root; the large rootstock of the *Nelumbium*, used for food.
- 128 茸 *çjung³* tinder; horn; confused; soft; to push; the luxuriant growth of plants; collected thick together.
- 藪 *kéng³* 'käng stalks of the taro; culm of grain.
- 129 蕭 *hsiao¹* 'siao reduced, impoverished, indigent; a very fragrant and common species of artemisia, about four feet high.
- 130 葫 *çu³* a pumpkin, or gourd; the large garlic.
- 藪 *çhao¹* coarse jungle grass in which wild animals burrow, and form a den; the roots of grass.
- 藤 *hsih²* 'sih, an amaranthaceous plant; a cooling medicine used in dropsy.
- 蓆 *pei¹* 'pei a medicinal plant, the castor-oil plant, (*Ricinus*) used in making vermilion ink for seals; *pih*, a rain cloak.
- 蓆 *p'u²* the breast, especially of a fowl or game bird.
- 蓆 *çu¹* an herb used to make besoms, broom weed.
- 131 芭 *ch'ih³* 'ch'i a fragrant flower, cultivated for its scent; also read 'ch'ai.
- 藏 *ts'ang³* to hide; to store up; a receptacle; to conceal; stores, property; the viscera; to accumulate; to gather, to fix, as a mordant; to store, as a student his knowledge; *tsang³* a store house, a retreat; a strong box.
- 133 莖 *chi⁴* 'chi the seed of a plant resembling the gall-nut.
- 莖 *çt'au²* a triquetrous grass (*Scirpus maritimus*) growing in boggy spots, of which hats and cloaks are made; the flower stalk of a vegetable, as of cabbage or turnip.
- 134 蕒 *çyü²* a medicinal plant of several varieties.
- 蕒 *hsü⁴* 'sü agreeable; pleasant, as good liquor, which has been well strained; *çyü* a fragrant plant; a tuber like the potato; tangled, weedy growth.
- 蓆 *'tan¹* an opening flower, especially those of the lotus and *Hibiscus mutabilis*.
- 蓆 *hsü¹* 'sih, a plant; the purslane.

- 135 苦 *kua¹* 'kuah, a bitter plant whose fruit is used in coughs.
- 136 薺 *'ch'uan³* 'chu'en the late and old leaves of the tea-plant, which require a strong drawing.
- 薺 *shun³* the *Hibiscus syriacus*, a type of transitory things.
- 138 蓆 *kén⁴* 'kén a wild plant, the *Ranunculus auricomis*, which is regarded as poisonous.
- 蓆 *çlang²* a species of reed or marsh grass, a kind of dye-stuff.
- 140 蓆 same as 蓆 140. 20.
- 144 薺 *huing⁴* 'hing an aquatic plant with floating leaves; the golden lotus.
- 薺 *hêng²* 'ch'ing a fragrant flower; a marshy plant with large cordate leaves, and smelling like rose; it is thought that horses fed on them travel fast.
- 145 蓆 *'so¹* a cloak made of bamboo or palm leaves or of grass, woven in strips and laid on like thatch; to cover, to screen from the rain; hanging loose, like a ruff or goat's long hair; *çui* pendent, as flowers.
- 蓆 *kun³* 'k'uen to heap earth around the roots of plants when set out; to mulch plants; to blanch by earthing the stalks.
- 蓆 *çjang³* a plant resembling ginger; its root is aromatic and removes worms.
- 146 茜 *ch'ien⁴* 'ts'ien a plant used for dyeing red; the madder; in *Cantonese*: 'sai a kind of floating grass grown in gold-fish ponds.
- 薺 *yao⁴* the fresh and vigorous vegetation of summer; a medicinal plant, its roots are used in coughs.
- 薺 *hsin⁴* 'sin a mushroom or agaric, with a slender stalk.
- 147 蓆 *hsien⁴* 'hien spinach.
- 148 薺 *hsieh⁴* 'hia² a woody climbing plant which has hooked spines and large oval ribbed leaves furnishing a tonic like sarsaparilla; *chia* a sort of *Trapa*.
- 薺 *'tan³* a white and very fragrant flower from India; the *Michelia champaca*.
- 149 蓆 *'a²* flourishing, shady; fine, graceful, pleasing.
- 薺 *shé⁴* 'shéh, a fragrant plant, from which tea or an infusion is made.
- 薺 *çhu³* a term for plants with tubers; a tuber, a bulbous root; also read 'chu.

- 151 荳 *tou⁴ teu¹* pulse; the nutmeg; legumes of every kind; peas, beans.
- 152 蓼 *ch'ü² lü²* the sweet basil; a plant akin to the chicory.
- 153 藐 *'miao³* small, petty, trifling, insignificant, contemptible; far off; to slight, to treat haughtily, to look down on; supercilious.
- 蕓 *mai²* to bury; to store away; *gi* to stop up; *wei* filthy; to make dirty, to defile.
- 154 苒 *pei⁴ pei¹* a bitterish expectorant medicine, a kind of meaty bulb, used in fevers and ointments.
- 蕒 *k'uei⁴ kw'ei¹* a basket or straw hamper to carry earth in; a vegetable like the blite or strawberry spinach.
- 賴 *lai⁴* a species of fragrant labiate plant allied to the hoar hound, which is burned in worship; to shade, to cover.
- 蕒 *fên² fân* trees or plants producing abundance of fruits; flowers growing together.
- 蕒 *ch'an⁴ ch'en* to command, to order; to prepare; to release.
- 蕒 *'mai²* a name for several milky plants; the chicory; the dandelion, and also a species of sow-thistle.
- 蕒 *su⁴ suh*, a marsh plant, whose leaves resemble purslane.
- 157 藟 *chu¹ chuh*, a medicinal plant; it is regarded as poisonous; oleander.
- 159 葷 *hün² hün* meat diet, strong savoured food; strong smelling vegetables, as onions, garlic, etc., which, with five kinds of meat, viz., that of the horse, dog, cow, goose, and pigeon, are all forbidden to those who fast.
- 160 莘 *shên¹ shên* an ancient place in Shensi; *gin* a marshy plant whose root is used in rheumatism.
- 薛 *hsüeh² sieh*, a large marsh grass.
- 薛 *pi²* celery; the *Ficus pumila* in Formosa; *p'oh*, cracked, as a jar.
- 161 蓁 *nêng² chung²* to cultivate the ground, to break up the soil; to carry on farming; agriculture; cultivated; earnestly, widely.
- 蓁 *ju⁴ juh*, suckers, shoots; sprouts springing from an old root; rushes for making mats; a silk worm frame.
- 162 蓴 *hsia² chia* the leaves of the water-lily or Nelumbium; *'kia* water rushes not yet in flower.
- 藹 *k'o¹* plants, herbage; a hungry look; large.

蓬

p'eng² p'äng a flag; confused; luxuriant, a species of raspberry growing among hemp; overgrown, as jungle; waving as grass; disheveled, as hair.

same as 蓬 140. 53.

蕹

't'ung¹ an herbaceous plant, the 蕹菜 *Aralia papyrifera* whose pith sliced into sheets and ironed out furnishes the substance wrongly called rice-paper; pith of any kind.

蓬

mi² a plant whose leaves resemble elm seeds; the bark can be made into cordage.

蓬

ta² tah, a root like beet or mangel-wurzel.

蓬

wei² 'wei grass, herbage; *'yuea* a bud.

蓬

chu² chuh, a weed; it is difficult to extirpate.

蓬

ch'ü² lü² a species of Triticum which resembles wheat, but has no eatable kernel.

蓬

lien² the Lotus, or water lily (*Nelumbium speciosum*).

163

蓬

p'u² a luxuriant growing plant eaten by fish; an awning, a screen; a small mat; a cycle of 72 years.

蓬

ch'üung² k'üing the seeds of a bulbous plant, considered in ancient times to be highly felicitous.

蓬

hsiang² hsiang the fragrant smell of grain, as newly reaped millet; the odor of beef's tallow.

蓬

tu² name of a plant.

164

蓬

yu² griu a trailing plant growing in shallow water; *shuh*, a grass formerly used in making filters, through which wine used in sacrifices was strained; to defecate, to strain.

蓬

k'u² the stalk and flower of the onion or garlic as it rises and blossoms in the spring.

蓬

chiu² tsu the oily scum which is found on rich spirits and adheres to the cup; the rice cake or refuse left after making spirits.

蓬

chan² to dip, as a morsel in sauce; baptism by immersion.

165

蓬

ts'ai² vegetables, victuals in general; greens, edible herbs; food, viands.

166

董

'tung² to manage, to correct; to rule or lead people on the right way; to influence for good; firm; to store up; to hide away; to withdraw.

- 168 蓂 *sch'ang*³ the carambola; a fruit.
- 169 蓂 *hung*⁰ flourishing; budding and sprouting; a vegetable that keeps green in the winter, which may be a sort of moss.
- 169 蔦 *yü*³ a plant whose stalks, when old are used to thatch temples.
- 蔦 *chien*¹ *chien* a climbing plant bearing a fruit of a pear shape, red as a cock's comb, with a scaly pit, and fit to be eaten raw.
- 蘭 *lan*³ the epidendrum; a general name for orchideous plants; adopted, sworn, pleasant, joyous, delightful; excellent.
- 蔦 *lin*⁰ a rush, the leaves of which can be used for making mats.
- 170 蔦 *yin*⁰ shade, shady; umbrageous; a shadow; to hide, to shelter; to protect; hereditary honors in the state, intimating that they protect the realm.
- 蔦 *fu*⁰ a medicinal herb whose seeds are pungent, poisonous, and bitterish, and taken for their tonic properties.
- 蔦 *ch'u*³ a small medicinal plant; it bears white flowers with a yellow centre.
- 蔦 *ch'en*³ *ch'en* a medical herb, good for rheumatism.
- 蔦 *sa*⁴ *sah*, to assist, to help; a Sanscrit syllable introduced by the Buddhists.
- 蔦 *same as 蔦 140. 181.*
- 172 蔦 *huan*³ *huan* a sedgy grass fit for weaving into mats in the month of October; a sort of juncus; *ch'ui* luxuriant foliage.
- 蔦 *yung*¹ a trailing plant, the *Convolvulus reptans*, whose stem and leaves are mucilaginous and eaten as a vegetable.
- 蔦 *huo*⁴ *huoh*, to measure, to calculate, especially the weal or woe of men; a measure.
- 蔦 *tsa*³ *tsah*, a grass from which door-blinds can be woven; a small floating grass cultivated in gold-fish ponds.
- 蔦 *i*⁰ to clear ground of grass, etc.; to weed out completely; to shave a child's head.
- 蔦 *gi*³ a kind of darnel grass, or perhaps a *Carex*, which injures the growing rice.
- 173 蔦 *yün*³ *yün* a vegetable which grow up rapidly and becomes very bushy; its seeds furnish oil, and stalks are eaten; the oil calbages.
- 蔦 *lei*³ *lei* a flower bud; flowers partly opened.

- 蔦 *ju*³ *jü* a sort of *Boletus*, or similar kind of fungus; the decoction is used in dog-days as a cooling drink and a remedy in cholera.
- 蔦 *huo*⁴ *huoh*, leaves of a legume used for fodder; bean stalks which are fed to camels; greens; clover; a fragrant plant of the mint family.
- 174 蔦 *ching*³ *ching* the flower of the leek, applied also to chives and shallots.
- 175 蔦 *fei*³ *fei* deficient, scanty; fasting; frugal, mean; fragrant, beautiful; sandals; a turnip; greens; pot-herbs.
- 蔦 *mei*³ a kind of rose resembling the cinnamon rose.
- 178 蔦 *wei*³ *wei* reeds; grass which grows in the bottom of rivers; a hollow rush or reed; tall grass, woven into ropes, or dried for fuel.
- 179 蔦 *hsieh*⁴ *hsai*³ a species of onion; the scallions; it is forbidden to those who fast; name of a mat.
- 181 蔦 *yü*⁰ an edible tuber.
- 蔦 *ch'ing*³ *ch'ing* a plant from whose fibers cloth is made.
- 蔦 *ping*³ *p'in* the apple; a water plant, the leaves are fed to animals.
- 蔦 *tsu*¹ a labiate plant a foot high, with square culms and long pointed leaves, purplish-yellowish flowers in an imbricated head, which furnish a drink when pressed.
- 189 蔦 *chao*³ asparagus; worthless; tall herbs; to close the eyes; to reduce.
- 194 蔦 *sou*¹ *shou* a plant whose root is allied to madder and used in dyeing red; (perhaps the *Rubia*); to assemble, as for a hunt; to provision cavalry for war, to order troops; to search, to screen.
- 蔦 *wei*¹ *wei* the sprouts growing on plants that have been plucked; to sprout again, as a willow stump.
- 195 蔦 *chi*⁴ *hi* a general name for thistles, as the *Carduus*.
- 蔦 *hsien*³ *hsien* mosses on damp walls and ground; low, mossy vegetation growing in patches.
- 196 蔦 *niao*³ a climbing plant, the cypress-vine.
- 蔦 *fu*³ an edible tuber; a variety of the water-chestnut which people eat in time of scarcity.
- 蔦 *yi*⁴ *yih*, a small grassy plant having stripes and colors on it like a ribbon.
- 198 蔦 *piac*³ a kind of sedge grass, of which mats for awnings and sandals can be made.

- 28 蛭 *yián²* *gyen* a silkworm, which produces silk very late and only once in the season.
 29 蚤 *ts'ò* rock oysters.
 30 蚋 *lai²* insects with stings like the wasp, sphex, bee, or scorpion.
 31 蚱 *chieh²* *kieh*, the sea-anemone, which is described as producing flowers, and spreading itself out like a crab's claws; *k'á* a toad.
 32 螭 *tsao²* fleas; (also used for 蚤); a sand flea or fly, such as are produced in sandy places; to scratch; the mortice in the hub for the spokes of a wheel.
 33 蝮 *ti²* the rainbow, supposed to be formed of small ephemerae generated in the ether; *choh²*, a spider.
 34 蜂 *ha²* *hsia¹* *chia* frog; crabs, shrimps, lobsters; playful, skipping like a shrimp.
 35 蝮 *sho²* a sort of lizard; a trailing plant resembling the honeysuckle.
 36 蛤 *ko²* *koh*, *ha²* cockles, clams, oysters, mussels; a frog, a lizard.
 37 蝸 *kua¹*, *kwa* a garden slug; a snail; low and poor huts; hovels.
 38 蛄 *ku¹* the mole cricket; a grasshopper or cicada.
 39 蟬 *ch'an²* *shen* the cicada or broad locust.
 40 蛞 *ch'í¹* *k'ih*, beetles of the family of the Scarabei.
 41 蝥 *hai²* *hi* a small, long-legged red spider.
 42 蚣 *ko²* *koh*, a species of beetle.
 43 蜈 *wu²* the centipede.
 44 蟻 *chiao²* *chiao* a species of ant; to wriggle; to stretch out.
 45 蟻 *g'ang²* a kind of cicada, the 螞蟻 which is common in the North.
 46 蟻 *hsien¹* *hien* a flat bivalve shell; a kind of Pinna.
 47 蛸 *g'iao²* a cicada or katydid; that chirps in July.
 48 蟞 *shan²* *shen²* an earthworm; the eel.
 49 蛸 same as 蛸 104. 31.
 50 蛸 *kuo¹* *kuoh*, a sort of locust; a small frog, of a green color; a toad; the mole cricket.
 51 蛟 *jao²* short worms found in the intestine; a squirming motion.
 52 蛙 *lu²* *luh*, a small marine bivalve, with smooth shells, marked with reddish lines.
 53 蛙 *wa¹* *wa²* a green and striped frog; wanton, exciting tones.
 54 螳 *g'ang²* a kind of locust; a mantis.
 55 蟄 *chieh²*, *ché²* to hybernate; stored; insects or animals becoming torpid; gone into darkness and silence.
 56 蚌 *pi²* a narrow shell-fish (Solen); a mussel dried and eaten.
 57 蜂 *feng¹*, *fang* a bee or wasp; to swarm, to multiply; to fill the land, said of rebels.
 58 蜂 *chiang²* *kiang²* the rainbow.
 59 蝮 *fu²* *fuh*, a venomous serpent; the adder, viper, and cobra; poisonous, deadly.
 60 蛱 *fu²* the butterfly; copper money; paper money.
 61 蚕 *ts'an²* the silkworm.
 62 蛛 *t'ieh²* a kind of burrowing spider.
 63 蟀 *pang²* the oyster.
 64 蛱 *chieh²* *kieh*, a butterfly.
 65 蛱 *ch'í²*, *k'í* an insect, the long legged spider which runs over the house; a kind of cicada.
 66 蛱 *hai²* *hi* a noisy kind of green cicada, or a grasshopper (*k'í* a sort of bee).
 67 螻 *lou²* *leu* the mole-cricket which is thought to help devils and spirits in some way, and is killed by those who meet it by night.
 68 蟻 *wei¹* *wei* the sow-bug; an insect that is found under stones and in damp places.
 69 蟻 *wei²* *wei* the sow-bug or wood-louse. (Oniscus).
 70 蟻 *fou²*, *few* a kind of large ant.
 71 蟻 *meng²* *mang²* a small grasshopper or locust often caught by children to hear it chirp.
 72 蛇 *ch'a²* the large sea-blubber or Medusa that floats on the ocean.
 73 蟻 same as 蟻 142. 57.

- 蛇 *shé* *shé* serpentine, crooked; malicious, treacherous, subtle; a snake, a serpent.
- 41 蜿 *yuán* *yuén* the squirming motion of a snake, a stealthy gliding step of a cat; tortuous.
- 42 蜜 *mí* *míh*, honey; sweet; flattering; nectar, sugary.
- 43 蟹 *huái* *shín* a marine swimming crab; a greenish crab.
- 44 螳 *chiang* *tsiang* a small species of locust or cicada having green elytra (*cicada viridis*.)
- 45 蚱 *shiao* *shiao* silkworms just emerging from their eggs.
- 46 螳 *shiao* *shiao* the cicada.
- 47 虻 *same as 痼 104. 31.*
- 48 蚱 *ch'ih* *ch'ih* caterpillars of the family of the loopers, or *Geometridae*; hampered, repressed.
- 49 蠅 *ch'ü* *k'ü*, grub of the carpenter-bee; worms which eat plants.
- 50 蠅 *chü* *chü*, a short legged spider; a flea; the caterpillar of the sphinx moth.
- 51 蚱 *ch'ih* *ch'ih* a worm; ignorant, unpolished, rustic; to impose upon; to despise on account of ignorance.
- 52 蠅 *hsing* *shing* the dragon fly.
- 53 蠟 *lu* *lah*, wax, beeswax; waxed; glazed, varnished; a candle.
- 54 虹 *kang* *chung* *chiang* the rainbow; halo, vapour.
- 55 蛋 *ch'ung* *same as 蛋 142. 163.*
- 56 蚱 *pa* *pa* a species of *Cyproea* cowry used for money by islanders.
- 57 蚱 *shih* *ssü* *shih* cockles, whilks; a screw; spiral shells.
- 58 蝶 *ti* *ti* the rainbow, supposed to be formed of small ephemeræ generated in the ether; *ti* *ti* a snake.
- 59 蚱 *ch'ien* *ch'ien* a fire fly, which is thought to be transformed from rotten grass.
- 60 蠅 *ch'ü* *ki* a nit, a louse; an infinitesimal distance; *ch'ü* *ki* a leech.
- 61 虻 *ché* *ché* a grasshopper; a sort of wood-louse.
- 62 蠅 *sh'ing* *sh'ing* a dragon fly; *sh'ien* a kind of livid striped lizard found about damp walls.

- 蜒 *yen* *yen* the spider millipede, which is supposed to get into the ear; the garden slug.
- 蛋 *tan* *tan* a tribe of aborigines who once lived south of the Mei-ling in Fuh-kien; an animal's testicles; eggs.
- 57 蚓 *yin* *yin* a worm; the earthworm, (*Lumbricus*); it is used as a remedy in urinary complaints.
- 58 螻 *yuán* *yuén* the young of locusts, before their wings have grown.
- 59 螳 *p'ing* *p'ing* a land crab, common in the rice field, or on seaside beaches.
- 60 蠅 *ts'ung* *ts'ung* a species of gadfly or breeze, which deposits its eggs in the skin of cattle.
- 61 螳 *hui* *huui* a kind of cricket, or locust; cicada.
- 62 蟋 *hai* *shih*, the fighting cricket; the cricket.
- 63 蟀 *ts'ü* *ts'ü* caterpillars which have stiff or spiny hairs that are regarded as poisonous, such as the tiger moth (*Euprepia*).
- 64 載 *yü* *yü*, a marine animal; it is fabled to spurt sand at people or to bite their shadow to injure them; it is drawn like a turtle; *met.* masked enemy, underhand dealings.
- 65 蛾 *o* *ngo* the silkworm moth; moths, millers, and sphinges; in *Pekingese*: a disease of the throat, like diphtheria.
- 66 蝙 *pien* *pien* a species of bat.
- 67 蜈 *li* *li* a black dragon-snake, which can bring rain or clouds; probably alludes to the water-spouts.
- 68 蚣 *ch'é* *ch'eh*, to sting; a sting or whatever insects use to wound their enemies.
- 69 蜥 *ch'ü* *ch'ü* to crawl along, spoken of rows of insects, ants, or caterpillars; a small crab.
- 70 蚱 *ch'un* *ch'un* a water insect; a dysticus or water beetle whose larvae resemble shrimps.
- 71 螻 *p'ieh* *p'ieh* a species of large ant of a reddish black hue.
- 72 蟹 *ao* *ngao* the nippers or large claws of the crab; an immense bivalve, under which fishermen are fabled to build a fire to open the shell and obtain its flesh.
- 73 螯 *shiao* *shiao* a grub which attacks the root of grain; any insect which eats grain.
- 74 蚊 *wén* *wén* mosquitoes, gnats.

- 68 蚪 *tou² t'eu* a tad-pole, a porwiggle.
- 69 蚱 *ch'² k'i* a fierce fly which is constantly rubbing its head; a *Tabanus*.
 蚱 *li²* a species of green winged locust, which has a long flight.
- 70 螃 *sp'ang²* a crab; *met.* a harpy.
 蚌 *yu² syiu* a grub; a gnat; a *scarabeus*.
 蛭 *hsüan²* *syüen* a species of land snail or perhaps a kind of *Limulus*.
- 72 蜴 *i² yih*, a small eft or chameleon; it is fed to larks.
 蜴 *t'ang¹* a species of field spider which resembles the burrowing spider in the form of its nest. same as 蜴 113. 72; also a contraction of 蜴 142. 47.
 蜡 *k'un¹* *kurun* insects; crabs, lizards.
 蜚 *t'i²* an insect; *shih* a bird.
- 73 蛄 *yüeh¹ yueh*, a small crab, which is found on sandy beaches.
 曲 *ch'ü¹ k'ü²*, worms, crickets.
 蝎 *ho¹ hoh*, a grub found in trees; to eat like a grub; lуста which destroy one; used for 蝎 *hsieh¹* a scorpion.
 螭 *ts'au²* grubs in plums.
- 74 螭 *same as 螭 104. 31; also same as 螭 142. 31.*
 螭 *t'eng²* *t'äng* a serpent or dragon, which though wingless, is fabled to fly above the clouds and fogs; it is regarded as a demon who interferes in good luck; *teh*, an insect which eats young grain; a kind of locust.
 蛛 *chu¹* spider; a lazy good-for-nothing fellow.
- 75 蝶 *tieh²* butterfly.
 蜚 *cha² chah*, a small species of cicada, striped and marked on its wings, which leaps far.
 蜥 *hsi¹ sh*, the lizard; the easy changing from the various hues it takes.
 蜥 *kuo³* *k'wo* the solitary wasp or *Spheg* including the genus *Pelopoeus* or dirt-daubers.

- 蝻 *tung¹* the rainbow.
- 蝻 *fan²* a small grasshopper; the gryllus, the cock-roach; a *Cimex*, which stinks when it is struck.
 蝶 *gyung²* a lizard found in damp places.
- 76 蝎 *hsieh¹ hieh*, a scorpion; a sort of grub in wood.
- 81 蛾 *sp'²* the moth in furs.
 蝗 *sp'²* a thick louse which infects cattle; the seeds of the castor oil plant are likened to it.
- 82 耗 *same as 耗 142. 62.*
- 83 蛄 *uén²* *wän* a mosquito, a gnat.
 蛄 *ch'ih²* *sh'²* eggs or larvae of ants.
- 85 蛛 *ch'iu²* *k'iu* a sore; an old name for the spider millipede.
- 86 蟪 *mon²* *smew* the grass spider, which weaves its nest on plants; its web is regarded as noxious.
 螢 *ying²* *gyung* a fire-fly; a glow-worm; luminous insect of any kind.
- 87 蚱 *same as 蚱 142. 29.*
 蚱 *yüan²* *gyuen* the gibbons; the apes; the baboons; the monkeys; the hooluck.
- 93 蚌 *mon²* *smew* an enormous crab, so big that it can nip a tiger; perhaps a gigantic cuttle-fish is alluded to.
- 95 蛭 *hsien²* *shien* the gally-worm or millipede of a dark purple color, common in dampish places and rotten wood.
 蟀 *shwai²* *shoh*, the house-cricket; the cricket.
- 蟀 *same as 蟀 142. 62.*
- 97 蚱 *ku¹* the mole cricket; the grasshopper or cicada.
- 99 蚌 *han¹* bivalve shells with scalloped surfaces, crenulated or ribbed like the *Arca* or *Pecten*.
- 101 蛹 *gyung²* the pupa or chrysalis of the silk-worm, also applied to those of the bee, wasp, and other insects.
- 102 蚱 *yu²* *gyiu* the millipedes.
 蚱 *tien²* inlaid shell-work, made by laying scales or powder of thin naire in wood and filling it up with lacker paste; also written 蚱 *t'ien*.

- 蝙蝠 *fu² fuh*, a flying squirrel; a bat.
- 螳螂 *chiang¹ kiang* silk-worms turning white and dying from weather or bad food; they are used medicinally.
- 蟠 *pan²* to curl up, to coil around; squirming; wreathing; to commit to; *fan* sow-bugs and similar insects which are found under vessels left long in damp places.
- 103 蛋 *tan⁴* eggs of any kind; an animal's testicles; a tribe of aborigines, who once lived south of the Mei-ling in Fuh-kien.
- 蛱蝶 *chieh² t'ieh² tieh²*, a butterfly.
- 106 蝗 *huang² huang* locust.
- 107 蟾 *po²* an unusual name for the toad.
- 108 蜃 *yün¹ yun* the motion of snakes; to squirm and writhe; *nga¹* a strange ghoulish like an ape, that eats men's brains in the ground.
- 109 蜀 *shu² shuh*, a worm; a sacrificial utensil or tripod.
- 蠲 *chüan¹ kuen* to lay by, to remit, to let off, to excuse, to exclude; haste; lustrous, pure, clean, bright; a phosphorescent grub.
- 蠹 *hüan¹ huen* the reddish larvae of mosquitoes found in wells and pools; an insect crawling.
- 111 蜘蛛 *chih¹ chi* the spider.
- 113 蝶 *p'iao²* a chrysalis.
- 螭 *ch'ü² k'ü* an old term for the scorpion.
- 114 螭 *ch'ih¹ ch'ü* a dragon whose horns have not grown; a term applied to cruel men.
- 螭 *ch'in² k'in* a spider having very long legs.
- 螭 *yu²* a water beetle.
- 115 螭 *ch'ü² ts'in* a small cicada, which has a square head marked with stripes.
- 螭 *yu² yiu* a short-lived fly produced from eggs laid in rotten wood.
- 螭 *k'ü¹* the tadpole.
- 116 螭 *shou¹ shou* the spider-millipede.

- 螭 *chih²*, a field spider that weaves a tubular web on the ground.
- 119 螭 *lin⁴* a fire-fly.
- 120 螺 *lo²* a kind of periwinkle, or whilk; a term for spiral univalves; spiral, screwlike; conch.
- 123 蚌 *'yang²* another name for the mantis; *'mi* the black weevil found in rice.
- 螭 *ch'iang¹ k'iang* a beetle, a cockroach; a scarabeus; *liao²* a cicada.
- 螭 *'s ant.*
- 124 螭 *liu²* the tortuous curling motion of a snake.
- 螭 *weng¹ wung* the slender waisted wasp or sphex.
- 螭 *'i* the solitary wasp; the sphex; the Chinese have the idea that it rears its young from worms.
- 125 螭 *chu¹* an edible worm or larva like a silk-worm.
- 126 螭 *'jun²* to move, to wriggle as a worm; to squirm.
- 128 螭 *ch'eng¹ ch'ing* a bivalve shell; clams; mussels.
- 129 螭 *hsiao¹ shao* a long legged spider; long-legged insects; the crane-fly.
- 130 螭 *'lo²* the solitary wasp.
- 螭 *yü⁴ yuh*, the larvae of the cicada before the wings are grown or the pupa skin is cast off; the skin itself.
- 螭 *chüan¹ kuen* little red worms like mosquitoes' larvae, found in puddles; to disturb; to agitate, to stir about; sprightly.
- 螭 *hsiao¹ shao* the chrysalis or egg-cocoon of the mantis; *shao* a long-legged spider; the shepherd spider.
- 螭 *fei² s'fei* a stinking grub like a cimex; a sort of snake.
- 螭 *wei⁴ wei²* porcupine, hedgehog.
- 133 螭 *chih¹* a leech.
- 135 螭 *kui¹ kwah*, the spawn of frogs.
- 137 螭 *pan¹* a striped, poisonous fly.

- 138 蜎 *liang² glang* an insect; the common mantis.
- 140 蚋 *jū²* a mosquito, a gnat; a kind of venomous snake.
- 蜉 *méng³* 'mung a gnat; tadpoles; sand flies; small flies over ordure or water.
- 蟻 *same as 蟻 142. 123; also 'read mé.*
- 蟆 *ma¹* the frog; *moh*, a species of gnat.
- 蜚 *fan²* a bee or wasp.
- 蟒 *'mang²* boa-constrictor; a python with yellow scales, twenty or more feet long.
- 蠅 *mieh⁴* sand flies or ephemera, generated in damp places and seen flying about stagnant pools; the sun destroys them.
- 蠚 *ch'ui²* a sting in the tail, as in the scorpion.
- 蠨 *huo⁴ woh*, geometrical worms or loopers; turbid, restrained; to span with the fingers.
- 141 蜺 *si²* an insect; a reptile resembling the iguana, which lives in marshes.
- 蜥 *same as 蜥 142. 1.*
- 142 蝮 *l'un¹ k'un* insects; crabs, lizards.
- 蠅 *méng³ mung* a stinging fly that infests animals; a pretty plant.
- 蠹 *chung¹* a kind of locust.
- 蝨 *shih¹ seh*, a louse; a parasitic insect; small bugs or insects, like fleas, aphides, *Cimex*, *Acarus*, and other wingless sorts.
- 蝨 *same as 蝨 142. 29.*
- 蟻 *wei⁴ wei²* the perfect ant, when it has its wings; they are supposed to proceed from rotten wood.
- 蠃 *péng⁴ p'ang²* a kind of bivalve, which furnishes a long narrow shell used as a ladle.
- 蠃 *ti³* a wood-borer like the carpenter-beetle; a variety of the ring-worm; a calabash; *lo* a volute shell; *li²* to partition.
- 蠃 *'ch'us¹* simple, foolish, stupid; rude, contrary; to crawl, to wriggle like worms; to move; to rise up against good rule.
- 蠃 *si'an²* the silk worm; applied to all naked caterpillars which weave cocoons.

- 蠃 *tu²* grubs in wood; worms in books or clothes.
- 蠃 *wén² wén²* a mosquito, a gnat.
- 蠃 *shu¹ shuh*, the caterpillar of the sphynx moth, green, and large as the finger.
- 蠃 *mao³* a grub which attacks the roots of grain; any insect which eats grain.
- 蠃 *tu²* book worms; worms in clothes; grubs in wood.
- 蠃 *ho² hoh*, the sting of an insect or its poison; the pain of a sting.
- 蠃 *ch'ung²* insects or reptiles.
- 蠃 *'ku³* worms in the belly, which are thought to be the cause of dropsy; a venomous worm used to poison people; a slow poison; to disquiet, to stir up, to harass one with doubts; to pervert the mind; an unquiet guest.
- 蠃 *same as 蠃 142. 34.*
- 蠃 *fu⁴ feu²* a gryllus, the small grasshopper of the fields, rather smaller than a locust.
- 144 蠃 *'yen²* a centipede; the *Cremata* or *Centigera*.
- 146 蠃 *gin²* the book moth (*Lepisma*), two species are common, which injure books and clothing, by eating the paste and sizing; *gin* wriggling.
- 147 蜆 *hsien² 'hien* a term for small, smooth bivalves.
- 148 蜆 *'tsui²* a species of tortoise; its shell is fine enough for ornaments, but much inferior to tortoise shell.
- 149 蜆 *hoieh⁴ 'hiai* crabs.
- 蠃 *ch'an² shen* a striped toad which is thought to be long lived; the reptile is fabled to be in the moon, and to swallow it in eclipses; met. the moon.
- 蠃 *man^{2,3}* rude, barbarous; barbarous; the southern regions; fierce, brutish, unreasonable; a large snake found in the south of China.
- 蠃 *same as 蠃 142. 9.*
- 151 蠃 *'si³* a large winged black ant; the dung beetle.
- 152 蠃 *shai²* an oyster.
- 154 蠃 *'t'eh 't'eh*, insects which eat leaves; plant-lice or aphides.

- 155 蜚 *fei³, fei³* the sea-quail or Medusa; the Scarabeus or tumble-dung;
 161 蜃 *pān* a clam or large muscle.
 蜃 *pin¹* the oyster from which pearls are taken.
 蜃 *'kung³* to squirm as a worm or maggot; to wriggle in or out; to bend, as when squeezing into a hole.
 蜃 *ni⁴ nih⁴*, plant lice; small insects on leaves.
 蜃 *tsé⁴ tsah⁴*, the larva of a kind of Hessian fly which eats the joints of rice.
 蜃 *ché⁴ shih⁴*, to sting, to poison; venomous; troublesome, malignant.
 蜃 *ch'én³ shān³* a large clam, said to be transformed from a fowl; a marine monster which can change its shape, or appears in the rain.
 162 蜃 *lien³* a snake or red lizard, which is attracted by a light.
 163 蜃 *chin⁴ tsin⁴* an old name for a Pinna, or similar shell which produces a byssus.
 蜃 *chih⁴*, a large green caterpillar.
 蜃 *ch'ung³ k'iang³* one name for the cricket which sings in walls; a species of locust; the exuviae of a cicada.
 蜃 *hsiang³* 'hiang grubs; larva which proceed from other caterpillars.
 蜃 *glang³* beetle; an insect; the common mantis.
 164 蜃 *hsiu⁴ tsui⁴* the long white larvae of a beetle, to which a lady's neck is likened.
 168 蜃 *sh'ang³* a worm of the centipede family.
 172 蜃 *wei³ wei³* a long tailed monkey.
 蜃 *hsi³ chi³* a species of land tortoise, whose shell is rather fine; it is marbled and used in divination.
 蜃 *gan⁴* name of an insect; in Cantonese: the bites of gnats or fleas; a sore, a pimple; to stitch together.
 173 蜃 *lai³, léi³* an edible, salt water clam.
 蜃 *juan³* 'juan the crawling or wriggling of worms; 'jun to squirm.
 174 蜃 *ching³ tsing³ hsing³* a dragon-fly, which strips the water; a style of writing that contains delicate allusions.

- 175 蜃 *fei³ fei³* an offensive insect produced in moist places, which devours grain and clothes; cockroach; Cimex.
 178 蜃 *wei⁴ wei⁴* a generic name for small apterous insects.
 184 蜃 *shih³*, to injure, to corrode, to diminish; to eat away, as a worm does; to inchoach on.
 187 蜃 *'ma³* leech; ant; a locust.
 193 蜃 *jung³ syung³* vapor blending as it raises in the air, and cannot be repressed; melting, thawing; harmonizing, combining, interpenetrating; clear, bright, intelligent.
 198 蜃 *lu⁴ luh⁴*, a species of cicada that has many appellations.
 蜃 *hsi¹ si¹* a wingless insect allied to the centipede; also read 12.
 201 蜃 *huang³ shioang³* a green beetle which makes a noise with its wings.
 202 蜃 *'shu³* the sow bug or slater.
 205 蜃 *syung¹* the common house-fly; specious flatterers who confound good and evil, as flies dirty things both black and white.
 210 蜃 *ch'í³ ts'í³* a large maggot; a grub in the ground or in trees.
 212 蜃 *glung³* an insect found on the olive; a species of walking leaf; mantis.
 143 血 *hsieh³ hshieh³⁻⁴ hshieh³*, blood; nearly related; money, property.
 1 血 *fu³, p'ei³* conglutated blood, of a dark red color.
 血 *niu⁴ woh⁴*, to bleed at the nose, to wound; a defeat, a rout; to be discomfited.
 4 血 same as 血 143. 85.
 8 血 *huang³ huang³* blood.
 9 血 *chung¹⁻²* all, every; many; a company of at least three; a concourse; a majority; much; the people; a classifier of Buddhist priests.
 24 血 *hsin⁴ hin⁴* to smear vessels used in sacrificing with blood; to cover arms with skin so as to protect them.
 30 血 *k'o³ k'oh³*, excessive exertion which is like a bloody sweat; to vomit blood.

- 85 脉 *mə⁴ meh*, the pulse, veins, arteries; water courses in the ground; a line of succession; descent; percentage.
- 128 血 *érh⁴ 'rh* the blood of a fowl offered in sacrifice; to smear.
- 129 盡 *chi¹ hih*, grief of heart at wrong, as of the people chafing at the tyranny of their rulers.
- 140 蟻 *mieh⁴* blood or gore; the nose-bleed; to defile, as by smearing; polluted, desecrated.
- 144 行 *hsing² ching* to walk; to do; conduct; actions; to act; to go, to direct; a road, a way, a manner.
- 3 行 *hang²* kind, sort; a mercantile house; a guild; a row, a line, a series.
- 8 衍 *hang²* an old name for musicians.
- 10 衍 *yün³ yuen³* an old term for musicians 衍衍 denoting those who play on instruments.
- 12 衍 *lung²* a road through a village; a narrow street in a city.
- 28 衍 *ch'io⁴ k'ioh*, weary, tired, as from walking.
- 30 衙 *ya²* a bureau, a public office; a court; a tribunal or department; to exercise official functions.
- 衙 *t'ung⁴ tung²* a street, a lane; an alley or cross-street.
- 32 衙 *chieh¹ kiai* a street, an avenue.
- 37 衡 *héng² cháng* a yoke; a balance; to weigh; to adjust; compared; a balustrade; crosswise; transverse.
- 50 衡 *same as 衡 144. 178.*
- 51 衍 *k'an²* pleased; contented; to go joyfully; to be happy; sincere, truthful.
- 75 術 *shu⁴ shuh*, path, way; scheme, trick, plan, art, device, craft, occupation; to narrate; *sui²* an old name for a circuit of villages, containing 12,500 families.
- 85 衍 *'yen³* to overflow, to inundate; to enlarge; to spread out, to amplify; superfluous, abundant, much; prolix; beautiful, elegant, fertile, rich, as a level field.
- 95 衍 *hsüan⁴ hien³* to sell one's self; to brag of one's qualities; to display for sale; vainglorious, vaunting.
- 101 衍 *'yung²* a lane or street; a paved road; a highway; a narrow raised or paved walk in a yard leading up to the main entrance.
- 109 衍 *'chun¹* true; unmixed, simple or uniform; right.

- 衢 *ch'ü¹ k'ü* a road where many ways meet; a highway, a main street; an avenue.
- 117 衢 *same as 衢 144. 166.*
- 130 衢 *hu²* a lane, or street.
- 166 衢 *ch'ung¹* a thoroughfare; to rush against; a place of great course; to exite, abrupt; towards; to move; a machine employed in siege to protect the sappers.
- 178 衛 *wei⁴ wei²* to escort; to protect; a station; to guard, to defend, to restrain; a frontier town and garrison; a name for Tientsin.
- 185 衛 *tao²* a street; a highway.
- 195 衛 *same as 衛 144. 37.*
- 145 衣 *i²* clothes for the upper part of the body; garments; a cover, a case, a shell, a husk; i² to dress; to wear; not same as 衣 113.
- 2 衷 *chung¹* justice, equity, just, right; the center; the heart or mind; underclothes, inner garments.
- 4 托 *t'o² t'oh*, to open the dress for air and freedom.
- 6 衲 *'liau³* short leggings, such as are worn by fishermen.
- 8 袒 *'tan³* to bare the arm to do work; to take off the upper garments; to disclose; bared, naked.
- 袂 *chieu²* k'ian long leathern drawers, worn by fishermen when wading through the fens and rivers to protect them from wounds and cold.
- 9 衿 *chin¹ kin* a garment of a single thickness; a collar; to tie; the bosom; the feelings.
- 衾 *ch'in² k'in* a coverlet, bedding; a shroud.
- 衿 *ch'an¹ 'lien³* to withdraw the hands into the sleeves; an apron; also same as 衿 145. 149.
- 衿 *'ling²* inner garment.
- 衿 *chieh⁴ kia²* facing on clothes, or the stripes on a uniform; long robes; *hia¹* coverings for the knees.
- 衿 *same as 衿 145. 33.*
- 袷 *tai²* a bag; a sash; a cover for books; a pocket, a purse, a case; a covering to inclose and protect things; in Cantonese: a pipe.

衫
袂

*chén*² 'chǎn plain, dark garments; summer clothes; border of a dress; a figured thin garment.

*pau*¹ to praise; large garments such as the sovereign gives; to set off the beauties of, to admire; to laud; to praise; commendable, illustrious.

襦
袂

*'pau*² a swaddling-cloth, a froth; it is made so as to strap the child on the back.

*fu*² *fu*^h, a wrapper; a square cloth.

11 衲

*na*⁴ *nah*, a robe of the Buddhist priests; to patch; to line; to overlay; padded or quilted; *met.* a Buddhist priest.

褕
袂

*yu*² sleeves of a woman's robes adorned with feathers; elegant, as a costly dress.

12 袂

same as 袂 145. 30.

13 裔

*i*¹ descendants, posterity; an extreme point; a frontier, a border; the train or skirt of a robe; its lower hem.

裔
裔

*jun*³ a hem or broad band on a woman's dress especially at the bottom; a knee-pad or stuffed wrapper to protect the knee.

褕
袂

*kou*¹ *ken* single garments with narrow straight sleeves; plaits in a dress.

17 褕

*shan*² a sleeve; a cloth to stuff the ear.

18 袂

*fén*¹ *fún* long flowing robes.

袂
製

*chih*⁴ *chi*² to make, to form; to out out, as garments; to compound, as medicines; a mode; a pattern; a rain-cloak; a fur robe.

裂

*lieh*⁴ to tear, to split, to crack; cuttings, leavings, remnants, cabbage; a flaw, as in a glass; seamed.

19 袂

*chia*¹⁻⁴ *kia* a coarse description of sleazy camel.

20 袂

*chün*¹ *kiün* a soldier's dress or uniform; plain as a dress, common soldiers.

袍
袂

*sp'ao*³ a long outer garment; a quilted or plaited gown; the front skirts.

袂
褕

*si'ao*³ the sleeve of a robe; a term used in olden time.

23 褕

*'yen*³ a collar or band on the neck of a coat, which was embroidered in the times of the T'ang and Sung dynasties.

24 袂

same as 袂 24. 8.

裋
裋

*y'an*⁶ clothes suitable for summer wear; *sin* plain, undyed cloth, suitable for underclothes in summer; like coarse grass cloth.

裋
裋

*p'ei*⁴ *sp'i* to assist, to supply; to benefit; to reinforce, to give over to; to permit, to enable; small; inferior.

25 裋

*kua*⁴ *kwa*² an outer coat; when it has no lapel, it opens in the middle.

28 袂

same as 袂 145. 30.

袂
袂

*ch'ü*¹ *k'ü* the sleeve, the cuff; a wrist-band, an ornamented cuff or edging, such as ladies wear on sleeves.

29 袂

*ch'ü*⁴ the skirt of a robe; the flaps of the skirt.

袂
袂

*chi*² *kih*, the hinder skirt of a robe, a train; a coat-tail; the part which lies under the collar; a lapel.

袂
袂

*fu*³ *fuh*, a knee-pad, or covering for the skin, used by men; buskins or breeches, anciently worn by the southern tribes.

袂
袂

*to*⁴ *toh*, *chi*⁴ *chui*⁴ to mend clothes.

30 袂

*t'ü*² *t'uh*, the rustling of new garments; the seam down the back of a garment.

袂
袂

*shuai*¹ *shwai* to wear out; decay; weak; diminished, cut off; small, fading, adversity, misfortune; declining, unprosperous; to lessen, to deteriorate; in Cantonese: *sui* to ravel, to fray an edge.

袂
袂

*yüan*² *gyen* a robe; dressed in long garments.

袂
袂

*chia*² *kiah*, a lined dress without wadding; lined, doubled.

袂
袂

*kun*³ *kwun*, robes used by the emperor when honoring his ancestors, and by high princes; they were embroidered with dragons and in different styles; royal; court robes; coiled, convoluted, as a serpent.

袂
袂

*'t'ung*³ a coat with short sleeves, a kind of waist coat; *lung* overalls worn in winter.

袂
袂

*shan*⁶ the crutch of a pair of trousers; a lapel of a coat.

袂
袂

*hiang*¹ *siang* to remove, to put away; to overtop; to overflow, as a flood; to effect, to do; to praise, to complete, to assist, meritorious valor; to saddle a horse.

袂
袂

*'an*¹ a garment without lining; single, as a thickness.

- 31 程 *ch'êng² ch'ing* to disrobe so as to leave part of the body naked; spreading garments; to carry in the girdle.
 32 結 *ch'ieh² k'ieh*, to pull out or hold up the skirt, as if carrying something in it.
 33 裕 *ko⁴ k'eh*, short sleeves covering the armpit used in warm weather; *loh*, a bib for children.
 34 裙 *ch'ü² g'ün* a skirt, or petticoat; rim of a terrapin or tortoise's shell; part of a priest's attire.
 35 裯 *ch'ou² sh'eh* a single coverlet; a bed curtain; to cover; an under-shirt; *tao* the sleeve of a coat.
 36 裯 *qin²* a mat or mattress; the lining of a garment; a plait; the under garments next the skin.
 37 裯 *k'ü² k'ün* a border or band on the edge of a dress; to finish up quickly.
 38 衾 *ts'au²* a bag to carry clothes in; a haversack; a clothes-bag.
 39 襦 *sjau²* the covering on a scabbard; it is made of cloth or strips wrapped around.
 40 襦 *sh'ieh⁴* the sleeves of a robe.
 41 褻 *hsieh⁴ sieh*, rags; to defile; disrespectful; undress, dishabille; common, tattered; to treat irreverently; dirty garments; to dishonor; impure.
 42 袿 *kuei² k'uei* the upper gown or robe of women, which was thought to have some resemblance to a baton; a sleeve; a lapel.
 43 表 *'pia²* a watch; to shew; a statement; the upper garments, exterior, outer, the borders; to make known; a signal; a permit or manifest.
 44 衿 *jên² jên* the lapel or flap in front of a coat, which is buttoned under the right arm; the skirt; a single mat; fastenings on a coffin.
 45 裝 *chuang² chuang* to pack; to dress smartly; to tie, to bind on; to put into, to load or store in; to catch, as rain in a tub; to receive, to imitate, to adopt, to contain; to pretend; style, costume, fashion.
 46 複 *fu² fu*, lined clothes; double; to repeat; the second; double garments.
 47 被 *i⁴ yih*, the part of the dress under the arms; *chih*, a sleeve.
 48 袂 *mei⁴ mei² mi⁴* a sleeve, along whose edges ladies display embroidery; to draw back the sleeve; to open out.
 49 袂 *fu²* the lapel which folds over the side; overalls or outer drawers.

- 50 裹 *chih⁴* a book-wrapper; an envelope; to arrange, as books; a classifier of letters; to sew; a period of ten years.
 51 襖 *po⁴ puh*, a kind of cowl or hood worn by soldiers; a kerchief for the head; the skirt trimmed or braided.
 52 袴 *k'au²* trousers, drawers, pantaloons; breeches.
 53 襖 *au² nguo* a quilted coat, an overcoat; a robe; a jacket.
 54 襖 *chieh⁴ hieh*, short garments.
 55 褌 *ch'i² hi² hsi²* a girdle; a sleeve; a slit; the opening or slit in a gown or dress robe at the bottom; it enables the wearer to walk easily.
 56 褌 *'yü²* the selvage or border of a dress.
 57 襦 *ch'ih⁴ shih*, a rain cloak made of leaves.
 58 褌 *li⁴* folds, pleats; ragged, scattered; the lapel of a coat; spoiled, sordid clothes.
 59 褌 *ju² ju²* poor, worn-out garments, fit only for padding.
 60 褌 *gna²* tattered clothes; garments which have been torn in some way.
 61 褌 *ch'ien² k'ien* inner garments, as petticoats, trousers, or drawers; to plait; to tuck up.
 62 褌 *chan²* an opened seam in a garment.
 63 裳 *shang²* clothes, a petticoat; the skirt, the lower garments which conceals the person; curtains of a carriage.
 64 裾 *chü² kü* the tail of a coat, the skirt; a robe; a lapel.
 65 褌 *la⁴ lah*, mean apparel; that which is put on awry, or does not fit.
 66 褌 *chieh⁴ tsie²* children's clothes; mats in which their clothes are wrapped.
 67 褌 *pêng² 'pung* urgent, impetuous; the noise of striking boards.
 68 褌 *yuo²* the upper leather or vamp of a shoe.
 69 褌 *k'au²* trousers, drawers, pantaloons, breeches.
 70 褌 *chiang²* a swathing cloth to carry infants pick-a-pack, or which serves as a cradle for them.
 71 褌 *'uan² twan²* robes anciently worn by the empress, black, with a plain gauze lining; afterward they were of a yellow color.

- 59 衫 *shan¹* a shirt, or shift, a coat or jacket.
- 62 裁 *ts'ai²* to cut out; to diminish; to trim; to tear, to moderate, to reduce, to deny; to regulate; to calculate; to plan.
- 63 褊 *pien²* cramped, contracted, narrow; small, petty; straitened, as a territory.
- 64 襻 *p'an⁴* a loop, a catch, a sash, a band, a belt.
- 66 褡 *tu¹* a satchel or bag to put clothes in; a haversack.
- 68 褡 *tou²* *tsu* the sleeve of a dress.
- 72 袒 *jih¹* *jeh*, the clothes which are worn every day; common garments; *ni¹*, a woman's under garment; a chemise.
- 袒 *ts'an²* to embrace; a fold, a pleat; bared, naked; to bare the arm to do work or otherwise; to strip, to take off the upper garments; to disclose.
- 褙 *po⁴* *poh*, an embroidered collar or cape, anciently worn over the dress at court, or state sacrifices.
- 褻 *hai⁴* *sih*, to expose the breast through a single garment; *t'i²* a night gown; a swaddling cloth or wrapper.
- 褙 *same as 褻 50. 72.*
- 褻 *shih⁴* *shih²* fully and handsomely dressed; also read *gi*.
- 73 褻 *ts'o* the train of a dress which drags after one.
- 褻 *k'uai⁴* *k'ir'at* the place where the girdle is joined, or the collar fastened; a loose sash, or the girdle put on loosely.
- 褻 *tseng⁴* *tsang²* a napkin or cloth to wipe the perspiration.
- 褻 *ho²* *hoh*, coarse woollen cloth; plush; poor, miserable; a gray color.
- 褻 *man²* large coarse garments such as the nomads wear.
- 75 褻 *tsao¹* a skirt or petticoat; dirty clothes; a knee-pad; to strip up the sleeves; well fitting garments.
- 褻 *mo⁴* *mah*, low socks or other covering for the feet made of cloth;
- 褻 *mei²* a napkin; a handkerchief; a girdle; to bind.
- 褻 *chu²* red garments; to dress; elegant.

- 褻 *to²* a long sleeve such as were worn in olden times.
- 褻 *chi¹* *kih*, the collar of a coat; the part which envelops the neck.
- 褻 *same as 褻 145. 9.*
- 褻 *kuo²* *k'wo* to bandage, to bind; a bundle, to wrap, to envelop; see also 145. 166.
- 褻 *lu²* naked, barebacked; to undress, to strip.
- 77 褻 *tsu²* *tsz²* the garments crumpled or doubled in, as the Chinese long sleeves are often worn; *tsi²* to double the lapels one over the other on the breast.
- 79 褻 *shu¹* *shah*, the edges of a seam left over which are to be felled; to sew up the seam; clothes folded up.
- 85 褻 *ch'iu²* *ch'iu* fur clothing; to maintain a family reputation alluding to the handing down of fur robes.
- 褻 *sha¹* a surplice, or outer robe of a Buddhist priest.
- 86 褻 *ch'an¹* *ch'en* a bordered curtain on a lady's cart; a coverlet.
- 87 褻 *yuan²* *gyuan* a second girdle to which ornaments are hung, worn with the other.
- 92 褻 *hsieh²* *si²* a garment like a buskin that wraps around the leg; awry; out of fashion or not becoming; vicious, lewd.
- 95 褻 *hsian⁴* *huan²* good and elegant clothing.
- 101 褻 *pu²* to patch, to repair; to make up; to mend; to supply; to substitute; to aid, to assist; a supplement.
- 102 褻 *hsiu⁴* *siu²* a sleeve, a cuff; to draw up the hand; to put a thing into the sleeve; to receive in hand; to pocket.
- 褻 *lang¹* breeches, trousers; covering for the legs; the crutch of a pair of trousers.
- 105 褻 *po⁴* *poh*, a rain garment, made of leaves; a short jacket.
- 106 褻 *p'a²* a turban to cover the head, which the Fuh-kien sailors still use; a napkin.
- 107 褻 *pei⁴* *pei²* to bear, to suffer; a coverlet; to put on or dress one with; to reach to; to protect; to provide or prepare; by, from.
- 108 褻 *gian²* ragged, tattered; a single coverlet; mean garments, without a lining; a collar; trimmings.
- 109 褻 *kuai²* *ghuai* to carry in the sleeve, or hide in one's bosom; to hold under the arm; to wrap, to conceal; a sack, a fob.

- 110 裱 *tē² tseh*, under-garments; breeches which have become dirty; sleeping clothes; a night gown.
- 112 袤 *mou⁴ meu³* the part of a dress above the girdle; a waist; long; a stretch from North to South.
- 113 衲 *t'o² t'oh*, to loosen the neck-cloth or collar; to free the neck; a sort of knee-pad.
- 114 襟 *chin¹ kin* the overlap of a coat; a garment of a single thickness; a collar; to tie with strings; the bosom, the feelings.
- 115 襦 *same as 襦 120. 114.*
- 116 褰 *yu⁴ yiu³* elegantly dressed, with embroidery; a cuff of a sleeve; the blade of grain; easy, quiet enjoyment and plenty; to promote.
- 117 袷 *same as 襦 64. 47.*
- 118 褡 *ta¹ a bag, a wallet, or purse.*
- 120 褙 *chien³ 'kien* silk wadded cotton clothes, especially those lined with fresh cotton.
- 124 褶 *tieh³ a double garment, but not wadded; used to protect from the dust; also read *shih*; another form of *cheh*, 褙 to plait.*
- 125 褚 *'ch'u³ a valise, a bag for clothes, a portmanteau; to cut out clothes; to pack away clothes.*
- 126 褙 *juan¹ jwan* the seam of a garment; the selvedge or binding on the border of a skirt; coarse cloth; to plait or braid; *nwan* 'short drawers or shirts.
- 128 褙 *same as 褙 120. 13.*
- 130 褙 *chē² cheh*, a fold in garments made when ironing; plaited; puckered.
- 130 褙 *pei⁴ péi²* fine silk of many colors; to paste paper hangings.
- 130 褙 *nai⁰ stupid, raw.*
- 130 褙 *shao¹ the lapel of a coat; the waist-band of a pair of trousers.*
- 130 褙 *to⁰ a jacket without sleeves; a kind of long gown like a cassock.*
- 134 褙 *p'ou¹ p'eu* to collect, to bring together; to diminish; many.
- 134 褙 *cha¹ chah*, a double hem or border on a robe; to bind the loins.
- 134 褙 *chuang¹ chuang* a short mean-looking dress; clothes unfit to appear in company.
- 138 褙 *k'én⁴ k'án²* a seam like a garment.

- 140 褙 *ch'u⁴ tseu²* clothes creased and wrinkled, not laid out or smoothed.
- 140 褙 *ta¹ tah*, a wrapper to wrap one's self.
- 140 褙 *kai⁰ outer garments like dusters, which may be used to protect the dress.*
- 140 褙 *wa⁴ wah*, stockings, hose, socks; whatever covers the feet.
- 141 褙 *ch'ih³ ch'i²* to take off clothes, to disrobe, to undress; to take away official insignia; to put an end to; a fringe.
- 142 褙 *shu³ shuh*, a tunic; also, short clothes; also read *teu*; *tah*, to put up a bow in a case.
- 145 褙 *'pina² to paste on; a kerchief; a neck-cloth, a kind of comforter or wrapper; to mount maps or scrolls; to line, as a picture.*
- 146 褙 *hsien¹ sien* dressed.
- 146 褙 *yao² the part of a garment which folds or laps over; a plait.*
- 146 褙 *'tan² a sacrifice offered at the end of the twenty-seven months, or the three years' mourning for a parent, when the garments are put off.*
- 147 褙 *ts'én³ ch'án²* to assist; to give, *chén²* inner garments next to the body; ornamental but not necessary; to patronize.
- 149 褙 *ch'an¹ ch'en* an apron or flap; the skirt of a robe; a covering for the knees; to adjust the dress.
- 150 褙 *yu⁰ liberal, generous, plenty; superabundant; to enrich; to leave to; overmuch; rich in clothes and chattels.*
- 151 褙 *shu⁴ garments made of camel or yak's hair, coarse and thin; worn by peasants.*
- 154 褙 *k'uei⁴ kw'ei²* the loop with which garments are fastened; loop and button; colored, embroidered.
- 154 褙 *ch'í² tsih*, the plait or fold of a woman's skirt; the plait in a frill.
- 154 褙 *shu³ shuh*, a tunic; also short clothes; also read *teu*; read *tah*, to put up a bow in its case.
- 159 褙 *kun¹ kwun* drawers or loose trousers.
- 160 褙 *pi⁴ pih*, clothes folded and laid in a pile; a seam in leather; a long garment.
- 161 褙 *ju⁴ juh*, a mattress, a mat; a felt or thick cover; a cushion, a wadded seat; a palliase; *mo²* a child's dress.
- 161 褙 *chung² thick, wadded clothes; well clothed.*

- 162 襚 *sui⁴* a shroud; to present grave clothes to a family where one has died; money is now sent instead. *t'un²* to undress; to draw the hands into the sleeves; to disrobe, to put off clothes; flowers falling off; retractile; to take bones out of a fowl; to push along. *chien²* a pouch, a waist-bag.
- 163 裊 *yi⁴* *yih*, a bag or satchel to hold books; a wrapper in which to preserve them; perfumed; to wind around.
- 166 裡裏 *li²* the inside, in, within, inner; a lining; the inner face of a garment; to the left, as in passing a cart; see also 145. 75.
- 169 襖 *chien²* 'kien the embroidered plaits in front of a lady's skirt, a plait; a fur below on an officer's robe, attached to the back; it was common in the Ming dynasty.
- 172 襖 *guan²* an ancient kind of literary dress, a sort of doctor's robe; a suit of inner and outer garments. same as 襖 172. 75.
- 173 襖 *ju²* *sjū* a short coat; a soft, close fitting spencer; a jerkin.
- 175 褙 *fei²* *fei* a train trailing on the ground; long robes dragging. *p'ei²* *p'ei* dressed in long and beautiful robes.
- 178 褙 *wei²* *p'ei* a queen's garment embroidered with pheasants, worn when sacrificing to ancestors; a scent bag carried by ladies; pads to cover the knees, garter fronts; admirable, said of virtue; mourning garments.
- 179 褙 *sa²* *suh*, tattered, as raiment.
- 褙 *chich⁴* *stien* small under-clothes; a girdle; clothes of hair or feathers; waving, as a flag.
- 181 褙 *chich²* *hieh*, the skirt of a dress; a lapel; to carry in the lap or bosom; to tuck the skirt in the girdle in order to put things into it.
- 187 褙 *'nian²* to tie a horse with a silken halter.
- 194 褙 same as 褙 145. 109.
- 196 褙 *'nian²* to tie a horse with a silken halter.
- 褙 *tiao²* short clothes.

- 210 齋 *tzū¹* 'ss' the hem or border of a garment.
- 212 龍褙 *lung²* the leggings or overalls worn by Chinese in winter.
- 146 而 *hsi²* *si*, to inherit; hereditary, to receive, the lining of garments; collected; to invade; repeated; inherent; attached.
- 西 *hsi⁴* *hia²* a cover, anything which overshadows.
- 要 *hsi¹* *si* the west; in divination, the region belonging to metal; foreign, European.
- 4 要 *feng²* 'fung to return, to go back against one's wishes; to be thrown from one's horse.
- 37 要 *hsien¹* *stien* to rise high, as a bird; to climb a height.
- 38 要 *yao²* to want; requisite; about to; if; to need; the things required; necessary, important; an abstract, a digest, the essentials, the best part of, to intend, to design; *yao* to make an agreement; to restrict; to seek for; to importune, carefully, diligent; to assemble, to try.
- 60 覆 *fu²* *fuh*, to and fro; to subvert; unstable; to defeat; to reply to; to inquire into and judge; to do a second time; an ambush; *few²* to cover; to overshadow; to brood.
- 66 覈 *ho²* *hoh*, *chiao⁴* to investigate; to verify; to cut or engrave; the reality; truly.
- 72 覈 *guan²* *hsin²* an enduring taste; reaching to; extending to; great; vast, spreading out wide; long, prolonged.
- 147 見 *chien⁴* *kien²* to see, to perceive, to notice, to observe; to visit; feeling; impressed by; an opinion; *hsien⁴* to manifest, to appear, to introduce to.
- 1 覓 *mi⁴* *mih*, to seek, to enquire after; to go about searching for; to hunt up, as a quotation.
- 10 覓 *t'iao²* to see; to have an audience once in three years, as feudal princes, who sent presents by their ministers; to see afar.
- 11 覓 *syū²* to desire, to long earnestly for; to covet and spy how to obtain; to cut through.
- 12 覓 *'tien²* to show one's face; to feel ashamed; mortified because of one's plain features.
- 13 覓 *kou⁴* *keu²* to see or meet one suddenly; to occur; to finish; accidentally, unforeseen.
- 14 覓 *ming²* to take a look at, as something in a dark place; to examine what is minute; *mih*, plants growing in bushy clumps.

- 覺 same as 147. 134.
- 25 覘 *ch'an¹ ch'en* to spy, to peep; to glance at.
- 29 覘 same as 覘 147. 172.
- 30 司 *ssz¹ sz¹* to peep, to steal a glance at, to pry and see; to get ready and wait for.
- 32 覲 *chin² kin²* to have an audience with the Emperor, especially in autumn; to look towards the North, or his throne; to see a superior; to grant an audience.
- 37 規 *kuei¹ kwei¹* compasses; rule, usage; to plan; a law, a regulation; custom; a fee, a douceur; to draw a line, to regulate; the disk of the sun or moon.
- 48 覘 *chi¹ hih*, a witch, a sorceress, one who fasts and worships the gods to get their aid; a necromancer.
- 61 覘 *chi¹ chi²* to judge by inspection; to hold a survey on.
- 75 親 *ch'in¹ ts'in* nearly related; affection; one's self; to love, to be attached to; as to one's kindred; liking, pleased with; to approach; to place one's self near to; near, intimate; personal, myself; a relative, a wife, kindred; *ts'in¹* relationship, affinity.
- 87 覓 *mi² mih*, to seek, to go about searching for; to hunt up, as a quotation.
- 覓 *lo²* to look about.
- 89 覓 same as 覓 147. 134.
- 覓 *lo²* to look about.
- 113 視 *shih⁴ shi²* to look, to view, to regard; to see and imitate; to take knowledge of; to display; to inspect, to observe.
- 覷 *'piao³* to see carefully, to examine.
- 125 覷 *'u³* to look, to see, to observe; perceived, manifested.
- 131 覽 *'lan³* to observe, to inspect; to take a view of, to behold from a distance; to understand, to perceive.
- 覽 *'lan³* to observe, to inspect; to take a view of, to behold from a distance; to understand, to perceive.
- 134 覺 *chiao⁴ chüeh³ kioh*, to awaken, to perceive; to understand, to feel; to notice; correct, grand, intelligent; to awaken from a dream.
- 覷 *ch'uang⁴ chu'ung⁴* to see indistinctly; to look straight ahead.

- 141 覷 *chü¹ ts'ü²* to spy, to peep, to look slyly; to descry; to reconnoitre; to watch for.
- 151 覷 *chi⁴ ki²* to covet; to long for inordinately; lucky.
- 154 覷 *ti² tih*, to see a person face to face; to be admitted to an audience.
- 169 覷 *chien⁴ kien²* to spy, to look carefully into; to mix up, as millet and other grains in spirits at offerings.
- 172 觀 *kuan¹ kwan* to look, to observe; to shew; to contemplate, to display; proof, evidence, the appearances of; a spectacle, sights; many; *kuan²* a temple of the rationalists; hermitage, retreat, gallery.
- 148 角 *chüeh³ chiao¹ kioh*, a horn; a quarter, a corner, a point; a wing or skirmishing party; hard; a quarter, a dime; to gore, to butt; to dispute; a wine-cup; third note of the ancient gamut.
- 10 觥 *kuang¹ kwang* a cup made of rhinoceros horns holding five gills; anything crooked resembling such a cup.
- 19 觥 *chin¹ kin kên¹* muscles; inclination, a catty.
- 30 觥 *chi¹ chi²* a goblet holding three 升 gills; a tankard; to fine one so many cups.
- 觥 *ko³ koh*, a horn with branches, and no flesh inside.
- 觥 *chiao³ kiao* uneven or distorted horns; to raise one horn higher than the other; crooked.
- 觥 *pi⁴ pih*, a musical horn; a whistle; in *Cantonese*: tender, as a shoot.
- 35 觥 same as 觥 167. 110.
- 37 觥 *chüeh³ küh*, grievously disappointed in one's expectations, and therefore angry; to expect impatiently; dissatisfied; deficient, wanting; to criticize and tell another's faults.
- 觥 *chi¹ k'i* horns, antlers; single, without a match; to obtain.
- 48 觥 *chiang³ kiang* to lift up.
- 49 觥 *sp'u³* the horns of an ox spreading wide; horns stretching out.
- 61 觥 *sai¹* the fleshy column or marrow in some horns; the bur at the base of an antler, or its velvety covering.

- 72 觥 *shang²* a cup, a goblet; a bumper, a bouquet, to give to drink.
- 75 觥 *su⁴ suh*, to start; to tremble, as an ox at the sight of a lion.
- 77 觥 *tsz¹ tsz²* the 21st zodiacal constellation, consisting of stars in Orion's head; interchanged with 觥 *tsui* a beak, a bill.
- 79 觥 *hu¹ huh*, a kind of goblet with ears; a sort of quiver; the top of the foot; a hoof; unkind; trembling; insufficient, meagre, poor, exhausted; *kioh*, to compare, to match, to contend with.
- 83 觥 *tsi³* to gore, to butt; to push with the horns; to strive against; to push, as off a shore.
- 85 觥 *ch'iu³ k'iu* crooked, like a buffalo's horn; strong and crooked like a bow of horn.
- 93 觥 *same as 觥 119. 1.*
- 觥 *chieh³ 'kiai* to unloose, to open, to explain, to extricate; to disjoint, to release, a commentary; a trace of; *kias²* to transmit, to forward; to conduct; to exclude.
- 97 觥 *ku¹* a wine-glass, or goblet used in village feasts; angular, cornered; a law, a rule; a plan; a kind of writing-board.
- 123 觥 *same as 觥 148. 93.*
- 125 觥 *cha²* broad, spreading horns, such as are largest at the base; to strike an ox across the horns.
- 142 觥 *ch'uo⁴ ch'uh*, to gore, to thrust; to offend; to run against; to oppose, to exite; moved; obnoxious; touch, sensation, perception.
- 160 觥 *hsing¹ sing* lithe and strong, like a horn bow.
- 172 觥 *hi² hi* a sort of horn stiletto, or ivory bodkin hung at the girdle; it was used to untie knots.
- 201 觥 *same as 觥 148. 10.*
- 149 言 *yen²* words, talk; to speak, to say; a sentence; a remark; an assertion; a phrase; to mean; to deliberate; I, myself; to ask; a designation; a sort of flageolet.
- 1 謹 *same as 謹 149. 72.*
- 訂 *ting²* to criticise; to examine; to arrange satisfactorily; to settle terms; to compare; to edit, to collate; to adjust; to equalize, as taxes; to fix on; to loiter; a meeting, a consultation.
- 詛 *'chu²* to curse; oaths before the gods to bring punishment on others, or for evils suffered.

- 2 詵 *io* loquacious, garrulous; unceasing talk.
- 3 詵 *same as 詵 30. 68.*
- 3 詵 *chu²* to make notes; to explain; to write about; to define; to determine; also *see 詵 149. 32.*
- 4 詵 *t'o¹ t'oh*, to commission, to entrust, to charge with, to engage one to do; to ask; to rely on; to make an excuse of; to use as a pretext.
- 5 詵 *cha²* false, deceitful, fraudulent; to feign; cunning, pretending.
- 5 詵 *an arrogant self sufficiency, like that of one who knows it all; shallow minded; to look on, to brag over, to insult; verbose.*
- 7 詵 *ch'iu³ 'k'iu* to laugh at, to urge on by raillery; to play or chaff with.
- 7 詵 *ch'iu³ kih*, to finish; ended, done; to close or desist; to stop, to extinguish; entirely, all.
- 8 詵 *hsi² hui* to brag, to boast, to exaggerate; deceitful, vain, boasting; large, big; *hu* to cry and sing, as a bird.
- 8 詵 *tsai²* to owe; ought, should; fit, just; necessary, deserving; all; abundant; what was spoken of; the aforesaid.
- 9 詵 *chun¹* to explain, to inculcate, to teach carefully; to reiterate and enjoin; earnestly; really.
- 9 詵 *liang²* to believe; to examine; to know, to suppose, to guess, to aid; to oversee; faithful; sincere words.
- 9 詵 *hsiao² hsiao* to call one from a distance, to hail.
- 9 詵 *lun² lun²* to discuss, to consult; to discourse upon, to consider; to criticize, to find fault with; to reason; counsel; by; according to; unison, as of instruments.
- 10 詵 *ch'iang^{1,3} ts'iang* to contradict; to oppose; to speak harshly to one.
- 10 詵 *chen¹ 'ch'en* to examine; to feel the pulse; to ascertain the state of; to verify.
- 10 詵 *tiao²* to speak alluringly; to exite by dallying words, to tamper with in sport; to woo, to court; to seduce; suddenly; interchanged with 詵.
- 10 詵 *same as 詵 30. 30.*
- 10 詵 *shuo² shuoh*, to speak, to say, to explain; to talk, to narrate; a promise, words, doctrines; to excuse; *shui²* to urge one, to influence and persuade; *yueh*, pleased; *t'oh*, to take off.

- 11 誦 *shên¹ shên¹* to begin a conversation, to inquire of; public opinion; many talking about a thing; numerous, as a swarm.
 誦 *no⁶ noh*, to speak cautiously; not to promise or speak hastily; slow of speech, sparing of words; to stammer.
 詮 *ch'üan¹ ts'ien* to explain, to comment on; to illustrate or expound; to make a resumé; to discourse upon and enforce; allusions, comparisons.
 諭 *yü⁶* edicts, orders; to proclaim; to signify, a comparison; politely used for another's wishes and requests.
 誑 *'hung⁶* to cheat, to deceive, to persuade.
 12 訟 *sung⁶* to tell, to report; litigation; to demand justice; disagreement; to contend before; rules about property.
 謙 *ch'ien¹ k'ien* yielding, humble, respectful, retiring, unobtrusive, unassuming; modest, complaisant; to revere.
 13 訶 *hsiang¹ 'hiung* to give information about places; to spy about, to pry into and make intelligent observations upon; shrewd, clever.
 講 *chiang⁶ 'kiang* to speak, to explain; explanation; to converse; to unfold.
 14 訖 *shên⁶ shên⁶* sincere, faithful; true; to speak honestly.
 16 訕 *ch'í tsí* to ridicule (unauthorized); see also 訕 149. 24.
 17 訕 *hsiang¹ 'hiung* to speak all at once; to scold; to litigate; threatening; a great clamor.
 訕 *ch'í¹ k'uh*, forced to act against one's will; to conceal; to stammer; a fold; to stop, as music; to exhaust; to remove from office.
 18 訕 *lüh⁶ lüh⁶*, to commend; to exclaim in admiration of a thing.
 訕 *jên¹ jün¹* slow of speech, unready; to hesitate, lest one speak unadvisedly; cautious, well-considered remarks, not glib of tongue; benevolent.
 訕 *chün¹ tsien* superficial; unskilled; not expert or deep.
 訕 *pieh³*, to discriminate cause and effect; to analyze a thing to seek its origin; to search out the hidden.
 訕 *chung¹* a crashing, stunning noise as of drums or bells; the roar of a cataract; the stammering cry of fright.
 20 訕 same as 訕 149. 17.
 訕

- 21 訕 *ch'í² küh*, to investigate a case judicially; to question a criminal; reduced to extremity; the further bank of a river.
 訕 *o² gyo* mistaken, false; erroneous; to move; to exit; to lie, to deceive, to change speech; to transform, to rouse; an ignis fatuus.
 22 訕 *k'uang¹ kw'ang¹* to lie, to deceive, to cheat; wild, lying talk intended to mislead.
 訕 *ou¹ yu¹* to sing local ballads; a song or ditty in the local patois.
 24 訕 *ch'í¹ k'í* to reckon; a stratagem, to plan, to compute; to inclose, to append, to annex; a comrade.
 訕 *hsü² 'hü* to allow; to promise; many; very, few, more than; an excess; to betroth; to permit; to enter; to advance, to flourish, to emulate.
 訕 *hsün¹ sin¹* to interrogate, to examine; to inquire into judicially; to investigate; to scold; to announce to; to admonish; squabbles.
 訕 *sui¹* to vilify, to scold, to rail at; to impeach, to accuse; angry.
 訕 *guan²* the noise of general conversation; to sing out, to call over; to mutter, to perform incantations.
 25 訕 *fu⁶* a death-letter; a son announcing the death of a parent to his relatives; to go to.
 訕 *chan¹* incoherent; artful talk; to joke with, as children.
 26 訕 *yang⁶* to stop talking; words ceasing to flow.
 訕 *kuei² 'kuei* to blame; to vilify; strange; to deceive, to cheat, to defraud, odd, perverse; unusual; reprimand.
 27 訕 *chan¹ chen* verbose; excellent; to oversee; to direct; to reach; sufficient; more than enough.
 28 訕 *ts'an⁶* mutual anger; to watch; to rail at, and make people angry or fear one; to provoke; to satirize; to spy.
 29 訕 *tsou¹ tsen* to consult with others, to inquire into, to take advice in governmental affairs; to choose.
 訕 *son¹ se¹* angry or reproving words; *siao* to allure, to induce to act right.
 30 訕 *ts'ü¹ ts'ü²* tales; language; to accuse; an expression, a word or phrase; a poetical composition in rhyme; a writing; style; to ask, to request.
 訕 *ho¹* to blame, to speak harshly and reprove; to upbraid, to talk loud to one; to ridicule.
 訕 same as 訕 76. 30.

語

'yū² language, words, expressions; to talk with; to converse; to tell; to inform; to warn; to speak with; conversation; discourse; phrases; a sentence.

詞

't'any² all at once; hasty, hurried, so as to violate etiquette.

詢

'shang¹ to consult, to deliberate.

詰

chao⁰ to proclaim; a proclamation; to announce; to instruct by decree, as a sovereign does; to encourage; to animate.

詭

kou⁴ keu² a sense of shame; to reproach, to rail at, to shame one; to taunt; outrageous, unprincipled.

謬

'ku⁴ to explain the words of the ancients, to comment.

譟

chat¹⁻³ tseh, to blame; to scold, to remove or suspend officers; to find fault with; an error; a change in the weather.

譟

same as 詢 149. 30.

謬

g² like 胎; also to deceive; to ridicule; to act as to be despised; 'tai to defraud; 'tai weary of; negligent.

謬

o⁴ ngoh, honest, blunt words; sincere sentiments of the mind.

譟

tsao⁴ sao² the noise of a crowd; a clamor, a disturbance.

same as 譟 149. 30.

ch'an² 'ch'en incoherent talk, as of one in fever; irregular and incorrect expressions.

ch'i² 'k'ih, to demand, to ask with authority, to investigate; to judge, to blame, to inquire about faults, to set to rights, to keep in order, to restrain, to prohibit, to punish.

hsi¹ 'hi the cry of one in pain; the scream of fear, or grief, or indignation.

o⁴ ngoh, harsh, scolding words; severe orders, stern injunctions.

ming⁰ to distinguish things by their names; to name, to discuss the names of things.

wu⁴ to leave undone, to neglect; to mistake; to hamper; an unintentional wrong; faulty, unauthorized; to be in error; to hinder by mistaking.

chiaao² 'k'iao wordy, verbose; to make known.

hsien² 'chien sincere, cordial, hearty; union, harmony, sincerity; to accord with.

諸

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tsu¹ 'tsa' to plan, to deliberate, to consult about; to inquire and find; to report.

ka⁴ to command, to proclaim, to enjoin upon; to signify one's wishes; a patent or seal; a decoration.

't'iao⁴ to mix, to stir; a tune; to tune; to harmonize; to restore the peace, to adjust; to tame, to temper, to regulate; to moderate, to intrigue, to induce; to spell; 'tiao² a song; to move, to transfer, to station, to select.

nao² noisy wrangling, contentious disputations, as among sectaries.

kua⁴ kua² to impose upon, to deceive; to make another mis-carry; to fail in one's promise; to disturb.

same as 譟 149. 51.

che⁴ 'ch'eh, to quote or mimic what others say; verbose, talkative.

'p¹ wrong, mistaken; erroneous.

yin¹ to respect, to reverence.

chin² 'kin careful; respect, veneration, awe; diligent, vigilant; to prohibit.

ch'ou² 'cheu hurried, bustling, to impose upon.

ch'ih² 'ch'i to separate, to part; diffused, spread out; interchanged with 譟 30. 36.

ch'ueh² 'k'ueh, a keep-sake; parting or dying words; a farewell; to take leave; an art, a rule; a mystery, as of the pulse; a trick; hidden, occult; abstruse.

tieh², to forget; to be mistaken.

k'ua¹ 'k'ua to exaggerate, laudatory; to boast, boasting; conceited; arrogant; wide, fine, ample.

yang¹ knowledge; to know; to tell.

cha¹ afraid to speak out, reticent; angry, disturbed in mind.

same as 譟 30. 38.

wang² incoherent words, wild statements; to talk without regard to facts.

gnu² unintelligible gibberish, as of a drunkard; a wrangling, a pother.

- 39 諉 *wei² ju²* to implicate others, to lay blame on one; to shirk one's work; to give over one's duty to another; to apologize and decline; also read *nei²*.
- 40 詩 *po⁴ puh*, to mislead by fair speeches, to stir up rebellion by seducing talk; obstinate, disorderly; perverse.
- 許 *chu²* knowledge; this character is contracted to 訐 unless it is used for the personal name of the Emperor Hien-fung.
- 誼 *i²* a friend; disinterested, virtue; right, proper, or fit; friendly, acquainted; adopted; goodness; order.
- 訛 *ch'u²* to talk big; to deceive by brag and talk.
- 誼 *hsüan¹ hsen* clamorous, noisy; false; to praise; fallacious, deceitful.
- 謬 *chien²* 'kien to stutter, to speak with difficulty; to talk out boldly; straightforward, correct words; to beg, to intreat.
- 訛 *g'o²* to deceive; to lie to, to impose on; 訛 self-possessed.
- 訛 *hsia⁴ hia⁴* wild, reckless talk.
- 41 討 *t'ao²* to manage, to govern; to make war on; to punish the refractory; to demand, to exact; to cause; to kill; to put to death; to investigate, to search; mixed.
- 詩 *shih¹ shi*, poetry, verse, an ode, hymn, a poem; to receive or take in the arms.
- 謝 *hsieh⁴ sie²* to thank, to be thankful; to decline, to refuse; to confess; to acknowledge; to diminish, to resign.
- 譚 *tsun²* many persons conversing amicably without real friendship; to talk agreeably; unitedly, as a chorus.
- 42 諄 *ch'ao²* to annoy; graceful, light, nimble; rapid; strong; cunning, deceitful.
- 諄 *chiao²* artful words.
- 43 訛 *yu² gyiu* a fault or error; a crime; used with 尤.
- 44 譚 same as 譚 149. 37.
- 46 訕 *shan²* to backbite, to slander, to libel; to vilify, to murmur at.
- 47 訓 *hsün⁴ hiün²* to instruct; to exhort; instruction, precepts; explanation; to approve, according.
- 訓 *ch'ou² sch'eu* to answer, to respond; occurs used with 酬 and for 記.

- same as 譚 149. 140.
- 說 *ch'ao¹* to speak for another, to state a case in behalf of another.
- 48 誣 *hung²* to denounce or implicate officials; to insinuate against persons to their damage; to litigate, to make confusion, as rebels do; domestic squabbles; discord, revolution.
- 詎 *chü⁴ kü²* how, in what manner; but then, to my surprise; starting, unexpectedly; to reach to; ignorant of.
- 誣 *gyu¹* to lie; calumny, slander; false; to inculcate falsely; to affirm what does not exist with malicious intentions; to invent and add to statements; visionary; superstitious.
- 誣 same as 譚 149. 79.
- 誣 *chüeh¹ tsie* to sigh, to regret; also, strange words.
- 49 記 *chi⁴ k²* to recollect; to know; to record; to register; to remember; history; memorial; a mark, a sign; a classifier of strokes laid on a culprit.
- 譚 *chuan⁴ chuen²* to exhort by precept; to discourse in praise of; used with 譚 64. 49.
- 50 諦 *ti²* to judge, to examine into; to fix the mind on; to decide between.
- 51 訐 *chieh² kiek*, to charge one with faults; to reveal; to discover secrets, to tell tales; to divulge.
- 訐 *heng⁴ häng²* to speak angrily, to look at sternly; refractory words.
- 訐 *sp'ing²* to discuss, to criticize; to fix; to arrange; to revise and edit; to deliberate and weigh.
- 52 訕 *yao²* opposing, contradictory talk.
- 譚 *chi¹ ki* to ridicule, to satirize; to slander; to mock, to joke; to blame, to reprove; to examine into, to test; contumely; machinations.
- 53 謙 *tsuan⁴ tsuan²* deception; swindle, a sell; to be taken in; *chien* vile talk, impudence.
- 譚 *to⁴ toh*, to delude by false representations.
- 譚 *ché¹ ché* to reprimand, to abuse; to hope for; to deceive.

- 54 誕 *tan⁴* to boast, to talk wildly, to brag; to be disorderly; foolish or unfounded, incoherent; great, wide; to try, to endeavour; to employ; to enlarge; to bear children; to bring up; to be widely separated; a birthday.
- 56 試 *shih⁴ shi²* to try, to experiment; to use, to serve of; to compare and find out; to tempt, to examine; disciplined.
- 57 訕 *shên³ shân* a particle that prolongs the thought to another point; still more, how much more, still less; to laugh in a boisterous way.
- 59 諱 *fei⁴ fei²* to speak rapidly; to talk very fast and thick.
- 61 諺 *yen⁴* a proverb, a common saying; traditional or legendary talk, boastful; village stories; *ngan³* a blunt and menacing talk; boastful; brusque in manner.
- 61 諗 *shên⁴ shân* to consult carefully with; to make known one's views to a superior; to reprove, to expostulate; to hide away, as fish in a covert.
- 認 *jên⁴ jân* to recognize, to know well; to discriminate between; to acknowledge; to confess; a mark, a recognition.
- 讖 *han⁴* angry words.
- 誌 *chih⁴ chi²* to record; historical records; to remember; to write in; annals.
- 忖 *ch'ien⁴* to hesitate; to put in a word, to interfere in another's talk.
- 諛 *lû⁴* deceitful; to deceive.
- 諛 *hui⁴ hui²* a clever mind, full of schemes and shifts; to examine closely; able to discriminate; sagacious; obedient, accommodating.
- 諛 *gi²* to dislike; a cry of pain, grief, or anger.
- 62 誠 *ch'êng³ sh'ing* true, sincere, truth; real, honest; really, verily, certainly, in fact.
- 誡 *chieh⁴ kia²* orders, to enjoin; to command; to prohibit, to deter; warning; a precept.
- 諛 *chien³ tsien* skillful talk, such as will win over people; to adulate, to flatter; sly, artful insinuation.
- 誡 *o³ guo* to chant, to rehearse in recitative; to hum over to one's self.
- 識 *shih⁴* to recognize, to know; to remember, to write in; a record; annals; to know by learning, to distinguish; to be aware of; versed in; an acquaintance.

- 63 誦 *p'ien³* to boast; plausible, imposing; artful and deceitful words.
- 誦 *shan⁴ shên²* to instigate; to impose upon; to seduce people by fair speeches; to wheedle others into following one's plans.
- 誓 *shih⁴ shi²* an oath; to swear, to vow; to caution, to order; to contract with; solemnly; private espousals, regarded as improper.
- 66 讖 *chui⁴ tui²* to dislike, to avoid; to abhor; displeased; angry with; to cause dissatisfaction; an adversary; inimical.
- 警 *ao³ ngao* a degenerate unworthy fellow; needless, harsh words used by an officer; to dislike advice; high.
- 警 *ching³* 'king to command; to exhort, to rouse; to caution; to urge to reform; to threaten with a penalty; to warn against.
- 68 訕 *t'ou⁴ t'en²* to deceive; also same as 訕.
- 69 訕 *hsin⁴ gin* an affable respectful manner; pleasant and gracious; *hi* the vapor which rises from the ground.
- 訴 *su⁴* to tell; to expose; to inform; to accuse, to make known; to reply in one's defence; to state; calumny, detraction.
- 70 訪 *fang³* to enquire, to search; to deliberate; to ask advice; to consult; to learn the character of.
- 謗 *pang⁴* to backbite; to vilify; to detract, to slander; to injure another's good name.
- 72 譜 *p'u³ pu* a register, a list, a tune; to arrange; a record; belonging to, as a clan or rank.
- 謗 *sp'uo³* to cry out when in pain; to bawl.
- 謗 *pao⁴* passionate.
- 詢 *hsün⁴ giün* to enquire; to contrive, to scheme; to inform one's self thoroughly; to deliberate or consult.
- 詣 *gi²* to go to; to arrive at; to; at; to meet at a place; to wait for; to reach a place; to repair to.
- 詣 *ts'o⁴* to reply; to mistake; to crow, to cry.
- 誡 *shih³ shi* right principles; right, proper; to examine whether a thing is proper, to discern.
- 誡 *an³ ngan* devoid of intelligence; not at ease; foolish gibes, jokes, raillery.
- 73 誡 *same as 誡 149. 135.*

- 74 謔 *chén⁴ s'an* to slander, to vilify; to exaggerate another's error; calumny, defamation, to discredit.
 謔 *tséng¹ tsung* to add to one's words; to increase, to add.
- 75 謁 *yh⁴* to state to, to declare; to visit a superior or a gentleman; to have an audience; to signify to; to intimate; a guest; a card.
 謾 *gman³* to deceive or insult a superior; unfaithful to a trust.
- 謾 *g's'ao³* noise, clamor, as of birds; a confused din; to make a hubbub.
- 謔 *t'eng³ g'eng* to copy, a copy-book; to transcribe; to trace a copy by superposition.
- 誅 *chi⁴* to kill, to destroy, to exterminate; to reprove; to seek for in order to punish; to involve for another's crime; to make judicial inquiry.
- 課 *tich³* to tamper with soldiers; to sound the minds of others; to inform the enemy, to spy; a minute, a paper.
- 誅 *hsü⁴ süh*, to induce; to allure, to beguile by false rumors.
- 誅 *ts'ü⁴ ts'ü³* to criticize, to reprove sharply; to satirize or ridicule, in order to an amendment.
- 誅 *shan⁴ shen* to falsify, to distort the truth of a thing.
- 諫 *chien⁴ kien³* to remonstrate, to censure; to urge to reform, to advise, to reprove, to awaken to duty; to testify against; an exhortation.
- 課 *k'o³* to try, to counsel, a tax, a task, an exercise; a series, an order; to essay, to reckon; literary pursuit; to levy taxes on salt.
- 謀 *mou² meu* to plan, to plot, a plan, a device, an artifice; to deliberate; to consult with.
- 77 証 *chih³ chi* to accuse to one's face; to impeach; to reprove boldly.
- 証 *chéng⁴ ching³* to prove, to verify; to inform truly; evidence; to remonstrate with; legal testimony.
- 謔 *tsü⁴ tsü³* to speak sharply and unadvisedly; to detract, to slander; to consult; to think upon; to restrict; to limit; faulty, loose, dissipated, evil, defective.
- 識 *hui⁴ hui³* a prolonged sound, as of an approaching carriage; the hum of many people; spacious and light, as a mansion; the beard or the jaw.
- 設 *shé⁴ shéh*, to arrange; to institute; to establish; to spread, as a net; to set up; to suppose; if, for instance; large, said of a sword; a squad of men or their guard house.

- 聲 *ching⁴ King³* to cough, to hawk in the throat; to speak pleasantly; the sound of a swinging bell; a man's name.
- 誨 *hui³ hui³* to slander, to vilify, to defame; to upbraid.
- 80 誨 *hui⁴ hui³* to advise, to instruct; to induce; to teach, to admonish; to urge upon; inviting; counsel.
- 81 譏 *ts'an³ g'an* to backbite, to slander; to criticize; to humor, to flatter; to detract.
- 83 詆 *ti³* to vilify, to slander, to defame, to accuse wrongfully, to blame.
- 85 詠 *yung³* to sing or hum in a drawing tone; to chant or intone the words; a chant.
- 86 談 *k'uei³ k'uei³* to play with, to laugh at, to ridicule; to jest, to dally.
- 讌 *yen³* a feast, a banquet, such as given to graduates; rest, repose; merriment.
- 談 *g'an²* to chat, to gossip, chit-chat; to converse familiarly, to discuss, to talk about, to cavil; a patois, a local speech.
- 譙 *ch'iao⁴ g's'iao* to blame, to ridicule, to satirize; to reprehend, to scold; injured, worn; a lookout tower or loft where drums are beaten on watch; interchanged with 譙 and 譙.
- 87 諛 *hs an⁴ hien* deceitful, false; to impose upon; to forget.
- 諍 *chéng⁴ chäng³* to remonstrate with; to try to stop oppression by expostulating with the ruler.
- 譌 *uo³ ü³ ngo* to lie, to deceive, to change speech; to transform; to rouse, to move; to promulge error; to move about; unauthorized, as a character; false, erroneous; an ignis fatuus.
- 92 訝 *ya⁴* to be startled, to express surprise; to meet and receive, as a guest; to exclaim.
- 94 誑 *Kuang³ kuang³* lies, falsehood; incoherence; to deceive, to delude, to mislead.
- 讞 *yen³* to decide on judicial cases, and give a sentence; *ych⁴ nien⁴* to pronounce judgment.
- 99 訕 *kan⁴* to shut one's mouth; to bridle one's speech, to restrain one's anger.
- 誼 *shén³ shün* sincere, faithful; true, trustworthy; to speak honestly.
- 101 誦 *sung³* to recite, to chant, to sing, to dispute, to hum, to read in a murmuring tone; to relate or repeat to.
- 誦 *pu⁴* great; to reprove; to consult; people helping one other; to boast, to talk big.

- 102 由 *chou⁴ cheu³* to ask blessing on; to bless, to pray for.
 申 *shén¹ shén¹* to make known.
 講 *p'in⁴ p'ing³* to speak; speech; to invite.
 說 *su⁴ suh³*, to arise, to get up; to draw up, as the garments.
 播 *po⁴* to spread or proclaim abroad, to tell foolish rumors; reports, stories; wrongly used for 播 to translate.
 議 *i³* to consult, to deliberate; to impose on, to consider doubtful; to delude one by pretending to consult; foolish, stupid.
 103 讒 *ch'á⁴ ch'áh³*, to inquire into every particular; to examine.
 證 *chéng⁴ ching³* to witness, to substantiate; same as 証 149. 77.
 106 諧 *k'as³ shai³ hai³* to speak; to agree; harmony; to pair, to accord with; to laugh at, to joke.
 107 訛 *pi⁴* to adulate, to flatter; to dispute; to beguile with telling only half the truth.
 108 諡 *shih⁴ shí³* an epitaph; posthumous titles; a memoir or eulogy; peace, as of the grave; the result of virtuous conduct seen after death.
 謐 *mi⁴ mih³*, to speak quietly in a low tone, to whisper; quiet, still, careful, attentive.
 109 誦 *same as 誦 149. 115.*
 譯 *i⁴ yí³ yih³*, to translate, a translator; to explain, to make clear; to interpret and make parties understand each other.
 110 譎 *chüeh³ küeh³*, wily; feigning in word, or agreeing with, in order to gain an end; to impose on; hypocritical, false; counterfeiting.
 111 諛 *hai³ shí³* an interjection of abhorrence; to laugh violently; to giggle, like a silly person.
 114 謔 *si³* sportive talk; jokes; to banter, to chaff; deceitful talk.
 115 誘 *yu⁴ yiu³* to induce, to entice, to advise, to tempt; to mislead; to speak to affably; to advise kindly; attracted; to encourage.
 誑 *t'ui³ t'uh³*, cunning, deceitful, to cheat.
 諛 *i³* a side door by which people conveniently went in and out of a large court or palace; it had a covered porch.

- 116 諗 *ch'ung⁴ k'üing³* to question, to ask; prolix, wordy; in *Fuhchau*: to drawl in singing; voice, tone; utterance.
 120 諗 *su⁴* to understand, to thoroughly comprehend; a man's name.
 變 *luan³ lüen³* to tie or bind together; to manage; confused; to put in disorder; interminable, as talk.
 變 *pien⁴* a change, to change, to transform, to metamorphose; a revolution; a calamity or judgment.
 121 謠 *giao³* lies, slander, rumour; a report circulated to stir up people; to sing when unoccupied; a ballad or rustic ditty, made impromptu by peasants.
 122 詈 *li⁴* to scold about, to grumble at; to blame one, to rail at.
 詈 *'wang³* to scoff at, to accuse falsely; accusations.
 123 詳 *hsiang³ siang³* explicitness, clearness; to report upon, to learn fully, to discourse or reason upon; to minutely narrate; the detail; skillful; to feign.
 議 *i⁴* to consult, to deliberate; to select, to discuss, to arrange; to blame, to criticise; laws, rules.
 124 詡 *hsü³ 'hü³* high-flying, boasting talk; to talk of everything; wide-spread, generally known, as virtuous acts; to display; energetic, bold, full of activity.
 謬 *niu⁴ miu³ lu⁴* perverse, contrary, mistaken; falsity, error; to deceive; fallacious.
 125 諸 *chu³* many; all, the whole of, every; several; at, upon, from; to discriminate, to distinguish.
 126 誦 *ch'uan⁴ ch'uen³* to number, to reckon, to mutually yield, as politeness requires.
 127 誄 *lei³ 'lei³* to eulogize the dead; to write epitaphs, or confer the temple title; an obituary; praises of the dead, prayers.
 128 誹 *nieh⁴* to vilify another; the unbridled grumbling of a discontented, lawless person.
 130 詈 *giao³* to hum or chant, unaccompanied by any instrument, and speaking no words.
 謂 *ch'iao⁴ ts'iao³* to blame, to scold and upbraid; to speak harshly at; sometime written 詈.
 謂 *wei⁴ wei³* to speak of; to style, or call; to address; to say; to inform; to suppose, to instance; to denominate; termed; meaning; diligent, careful; also, with; to; how?
 謂 *hsü³ 'sü³* knowledge, discrimination; possessing learning and ability; sage, prudent.

- 134 諛譽 *gü³* to flatter, flattery, adulation; a sycophant; to praise to one's face.
 諛 *gü⁴* to praise, to the utmost; to flatter; reputation; to eulogize, to extol; to overpraise; fame, credit, praise.
 諛 *ch'an³* 'ch'en to flatter, flattery, adulation; to cajole, to worship a god or praise a man beyond what is due to them.
 諛 *ch'a¹* *chah*, to put in one's word, to interfere; to talk much; to mutter unintelligibly.
 諛 *ch'ao¹* to doubt, to suspect.
- 135 話 *hua⁴* *hua⁴* language, speech, conversation, words, discourse; to talk, to tell, to narrate; to put to shame; to regulate.
- 138 諛 *kén³* 'kán to speak with difficulty; to wrangle, to act perversely; 'hán disobedient; unwilling to listen.
 諛 *lang⁰* to speak distinctly; idle, ridiculous talk; a double entendre
- 140 諛 *same as 諛 30. 140.*
- 141 諛 *tsou¹* 'tsau sportive or irritating words which annoy; jesting, railery; to cry out; to halloo; to rail at; to exaggerate; 'ts'eu to whisper; 'ch'ao to disturb.
 諛 *no⁴* *noh*, to answer; to promise; approval, a nod.
 諛 *ü⁰* to talk in one's sleep; to talk behind a covert, or in a retired place.
 諛 *huang³* 'huang falsehood, lies; lying; to mislead by wild statements; exaggeration; raving, incoherent; to talk in one's sleep.
 諛 *mo⁴* *mu* well organized plans; consultation; a well settled course of action, to imitate; false, unreal.
 諛 *mai⁰* to brag, to talk ten thousand things; to speak angrily.
 諛 *hu⁰* to assist, to protect, to save, to aid, to deliver; to act officially for, or attend the duties for another.
 諛 *'cha³* an exclamation of regret and surprise; to chant or sing: *tsü³* to curse or scold at.
 諛 *hu¹* to designate, to call out to; to sigh and lament one's sad fate.
 諛 *'hu³* to intimidate by boisterous talking; incoherent talk.
 諛 *hsio⁴* *hiok*, *nió⁴* *niao⁴* to laugh at, to ridicule; to play and jest with, to make sport of, to mock, to trifle with.
- 145 讓 *jang⁰* polite, yielding, to give place to; to cede; to esteem others; to recede from one's rights; to reprove, to cheapen, complaisant, courteous.
- 146 譚 *t'an³* to talk big, to boast; contented; extended; extravagant; a small feudal appanage lying in Shantung.
- 149 諛 *same as 諛 117. 117.*
- 諛 *chan¹* 'chen talkative; nonsensical.
- 152 諛 *tu⁴* *tuh*, discontented, seditious; people slandering one; murmurs against rulers; deep hatred expressed in bitter words.
 諛 *cho¹* *chok*, to accuse, to report against, to vilify.
- 154 諛 *chao³* to cry out; to speak loud and gruffly.
- 154 諛 *tsan⁰* to counsel; to assist; to praise, to commend; to explain, to aid; to sing praises to.
 諛 *kun⁴* 'kwan to take in one, to run a rig ou; to sport, to play a trick on one.
 諛 *tu²* *tuh*, to read, to study; to recite; to chant; a stop; to divulge; *ten¹* a clause or short sentence in which the sense is incomplete.
 諛 *hun⁴* 'hwan vulgar mirth, low jests, broad allusions, sportive trifling.
- 159 諛 *p'i⁰* to illustrate, to make a thing understood, to compare, for instance, suppose, a parable; if.
- 160 諛 *ch'ien⁴* 'k'ien to reprimand, to find fault with; displeased at, to scold, to blame angrily; to sternly question.
- 162 諛 *chai¹* *tsek*, to blame, to remove or suspend officers; to scold, to find fault with; angry at, a flaw, an error; a change in the weather.
 諛 *mi⁰* a riddle, a puzzle; to puzzle; an enigma; a conundrum.
- 166 諛 *chung⁰* to offend by harsh words; careful in speaking.
- 169 諛 *gin³* to speak gently, as people who ask at the doorway; to speak mildly, as when reproving; an agreeable, respectful manner.
 諛 *lan³* to defame, to calumniate; to charge a thing falsely on another.
 諛 *same as 諛 149. 134.*
- 172 諛 *shu³* who? whose? what? whom? an initial particle.
 諛 *ying¹* to answer, to reply to a call verbally.

- 174 謹 *huan¹ huan* to bawl, to vociferate; to rouse, to stimulate by voice or cheering words; pleasing, joyful tidings.
- 175 讐 *ch'ou² ch'eu* hatred; an enemy; retribution; to contradict; to abhor; to compare and verify; to pay; a rival; a pair; a sort; to class.
- 178 讐 *ch'ing³ ts'ing* to ask courteously, to beg of; to ask liberty to do; to request orders; to beg leave; to request, to invite, to solicit; to propose, to promise; to hire, to call, to confess; to acknowledge; *ts'ing³* autumn.
- 179 讐 *fei³ 'fei* to backbite, to slander, to libel; unjust, wicked aspersions.
- 180 讐 *hui⁴ hui²* to shun, to dread, to deny; to avoid using from a sense of respect for, as the Jews did from mentioning the ineffable name; to hide from; to keep a respectful silence upon; forbidden; tabooed.
- 182 讐 *ch'an⁴ ts'an⁴ ch'ien¹ ts'ên⁴* to verify; to fulfill; a prognostic; a sybilline hint; an omen; to confess; incantations, masses.
- 189 讐 *an⁴ ngan* skilled in, thorough; accustomed to; knowledge of; to recite or chant.
- 203 讐 *fêng⁴ fung³* to recite, to chaunt; recitative; irony, satire; to ridicule; metaphor.
- 203 讐 *hu⁴ hoh*, to slander, to vilify; *hiao³* to bawl, to roar.
- 203 讐 *'tang³* right, words, proper advice, persuasive speech.
- 150 谷 *ku³ kuh*, a valley; to nourish; the east wind; a ravine; a gulf; an empty space; difficulty, embarrassment; a bamboo sprout.
- 24 谿 *ch'ien¹ ts'ien* a road; green, verdant.
- 30 谿 *chan³* a wide opening; an adit.
- 37 谿 *ch'i¹ k'i* a valley with a stream in it; a gorge and the rivulet that runs through it.
- 40 谿 *huo¹ hwoh*, enlarged, liberal; to expand, magnanimous, generous; to open as a window; to penetrate the meaning; to understand; a wide open valley.
- 92 𪔐 *hsia¹ hia* the opening of a valley.
- 151 豆 *tou⁴ teu³* beans, pulse, legumes; a peck; to measure; a wooden trencher; a sacrificial dish.

- 2 豐 *fêng¹ fung* rich, abundant, flourishing, fertile.
- 12 豔 *yen²* fresh, bright; dissipated; wanton; beautiful, captivating, handsome, plump; voluptuous and winsome, as a fine face; tall, well-shaped.
- 34 豔 *ch'i³ k'i* the stalks of beans; the stems of pulse; camels are fed on them.
- 40 豔 *ch'ian¹ k'ian* a beautiful variety of small kidney bean.
- 46 豔 *ts'uan¹* a species of pea, common at Peking.
- 48 豔 *ch'i³ k'i* how? what? can it be? how can? *'k'ai* delighted; joyous; to advance, to ascend.
- 65 豔 *ch'ian¹ kang* beans, pulse; also same as 豔.
- 73 豔 *shih⁴ shi²* salted oysters, beans, olives, or other fruits, dried and used as condiments; the taste of salt fish.
- 105 豔 *'ti³* a vessel used in sacrificing.
- 109 豔 *têng¹ t'eng* coarse sacrificial platters which hold the soup or gravy of offerings; see 103, 151.
- 131 豔 *t'ien²* the sound of drums; imitating the sharp rapid sound of the reveillé.
- 140 豔 *shu²* upright; to establish; a page, an attendant, a low officer; an eunuch; to set up; well principled, chaste; a vessel on its base.
- 152 豔 *chin¹ kin* the nuptial wine cup, in which the pair pledge each other.
- 3 豕 *shih² shi* the hog; bristles; a pig; the 12th stem; 11 to 1 at night; it appertains to the second diagram and relates to water.
- 8 豕 *chu³ chuh*, the appearance of a shackled pig trying to get on.
- 10 豕 *chao³* brave, heroic, martial, eminent, excellent; a leader; imperial; a porcupine.
- 11 豕 *hui¹ hui²* the grunting sound of pigs rooting; the sound of quarrelling.
- 27 豕 *yii³* an animal whose voice is like a child's; the great porcupine.
- 29 豕 *same as 豕 153. 27.*
- 29 豕 *chüeh³ küeh*, a hog rooting the ground; a pig turning over the sod, and seeking his food.
- 豕 *chia¹ chia* a boar.

30 象 *hsiang⁴ siang³* the elephant; ivory; a figure, a form, image; to resemble, to delineate, pictured, a likeness.

豫 *yii⁴* undecided, irresolute; a large and docile elephant; easy, contented, indulgent; dissipation; to pre-arrange, to get ready for; ready; provided; beforehand, already; the 16th diagram, referring to thunder.

蹄 *ti² tih*, the hoof of a pig or horse; to travel; to have recourse to, to join; *chih*, another form of 腳 to stop walking.

37 豢 *huan¹ huan¹* to feed pigs and dogs with prepared grain; to bait; to befriend, to make presents in order to get friendly favor; to bribe,

38 豨 *lou³ leu³* a sow in heat.

40 豮 *tsung¹* a shote six months old, a pig; the last of a litter, a litter; met. a large family.

45 豯 *g'un³* a sucking pig, a porker; a sow; to draggle along, and not lift the heels in walking.

49 豰 *pa¹* a sow; a two year old or large hog; dried or jerked meat.

50 豱 *hsi¹ hi* a hog; to call swine; the grunting of pigs,

51 豲 *han⁴* a hog running away.

豳 *chien¹ chien* a pig three years old, a full grown, strong hog.

60 豴 *tsung¹* a pig a year old; to have only three at a litter.

74 豵 *ts'un³* a sucking pig, a porker, a shote; a sow; to draggle along, and not lift the heels in walking. same as 豯 94. 125.

125 豶 *ché⁴ cheh*, an old name for a hog; a term given to fat ones.

130 豧 same as 豧 152. 45.

141 豨 *chü⁴ k'ü* a wild boar; name of a doubtful animal resembling a yellow and black baboon; fighting, tussling, wrestling.

152 豩 *pin¹* name of a small principality in Shensi.

154 豪 *fén² f'én* a gilded pig or hog.

153 豬 same as 豬 53. 86.

1 豭 *p'ei¹ p'ei¹* a cub, especially the fox's cubs.

7 貃 *hsüan¹ hsien* the badger.

9 貅 *hsiu¹ hsiu* a ferocious beast, fabled to devour tigers; the term is applied to a valiant general or brave troops.

10 貌 *mao⁴* air, manner; personal appearance; style, form, habit; the visage; like, similar to; to draw a likeness.

11 豹 } *na⁴ nah*, a kind of striped seal.

17 狷 } *pa⁴* the leopard, the panther; spotted, marbled; as big or like a leopard's spots.

20 豹 *shu¹ ch'u* a feline animal like a fox, it was once used in sacrifice; the lynx.

23 貆 *pa¹* a shelving bank with a marshy place at the bottom; a sloping bank or hill-side.

24 貊 *huan¹ huan* a wild beast with claws, which has a row of bristles along the back like quills; a sort of porcupine which the Chinese assert to be hermaphrodite.

27 貊 *tiao¹* the marten, or sable. (*Mustela zibellina*.)

30 貊 *shih³ shi* an animal akin to the badger or ratel.

貊 *ho⁴ hoh, mai⁴* the badger; also same as 貊 153. 140.

貊 *ch'ou¹ 'chou* the dusky gibbon, or macaqua,

35 狻 *suan¹ suan* a young lion; it comes from Tibet, and it is said to eat tigers; a fleet wild horse.

37 狴 *ang²* the badger (*ursus meles*).

42 獠 *liao² lao⁴* to hunt at night by torches, as in deer-stalking.

51 豨 same as 豨 94. 51.

64 豺 *ch'ai²* the wolf; wicked, truculent.

81 貔 *pi²* a savage feline beast; a leopard.

106 貊 *mai⁴ mah*, quiet, settled like a firm and just government; silently.

116 貊 *yu⁴ yiu* a black monkey.

126 貊 *tsuan¹ tsuan* a species of small badger; fur of a sandy color, slow in its motions and very fleshy; eats ants and grubs.

- 137 豺 *ho¹ hoh*, the fox; the ratel; the tapir.
- 138 豕 *k'én³ k'án* to root up ground, as hogs do; to bite at, to gnaw.
- 140 貘 *mo⁴ meh*, the Malacca tapir.
- 貓 *mao³* the cat; the mewing of cats.
- 166 狸 *li^{1,2}* the fox; the wild cat; the racoon.
- 172 獾 *huan¹ huan* the badger; it has dark colored, coarse, long hair, and the skins are used for cushions.
- 154 貝 *pei⁴ pei³* pearls; precious; a duke; valuable, riches, property; a cowrie shell used for money in China in early feudal times.
- 1 賈 *shih⁴ shí²* to get credit for, to buy on credit; to borrow; to show lenity; also read *shé*.
- 2 貴 *kuei⁴ kwei²* dear, valuable, honourable, illustrious, good; you, your; precious; to esteem, to desire.
- 4 貶 *'pien³* to cast off; to censure; to detract, to disparage; to diminish, to abate; to dismiss; to cashier.
- 5 貶 *gi³* to transfer rank to one's father; a gradation or series rising one above another, as of weights, hills, storeys, generations; to advance, to promote; to move; advantage.
- 7 責 *tse² tseh*, responsible for; to reprimand; to ask, to demand, to reprove; to fine, to punish, to sustain; to lay a weight on, to press or crush; charged with; a charge, a duty; a fault; *chai³* a debt; to owe.
- 8 贖 *tse² tseh*, deep, abstruse, hidden; occult, recondite; the secret spring of action.
- 8 賅 *kai¹* to give, to present; unusual, rare, uncommon.
- 9 貪 *t'an¹* to covet, to desire; covetous; ambitious, bent on; avaricious of; a scaly unicorn which is painted on the screen or wall opposite yamuns to warn officers against covetousness.
- 賚 *lai⁴* to give, to confer, to bestow; a largess; to promise, as for a service received.
- 賃 *nín⁴ lín⁴* to rent, to hire; to lease; to charter, as a vessel.
- 貸 *tai⁴* to borrow; to lend; to give; to lend on interest; a loan; to intrust to another; to confer, to give, to release; read *t'eh*, to borrow.
- 賒 *shé⁴ shé* to give credit, to trust; to owe; to buy or sell on credit; to borrow; slow, remiss; distant, to defer, to shirk.

- 10 貲 *huang⁴ huang³* to give, to bestow; to confer, as a largess or bounty.
- 貲 *tsan⁴* to counsel; to assist; to praise; to second, to introduce; to clear up, to bring to light; to give evidence; to come before a superior bringing a present.
- 12 賺 *chuan⁴ chan³* to earn; to undersell, to hinder; to ask an exorbitant price.
- 13 賄 *feng⁴ fung³* to give aid to a friend in preparing for a funeral, especially a horse and carriage.
- 賄 *kou⁴ kou³* to seek; to buy, to hire; to procure for one's self, to induce; to bring on one.
- 18 賈 *mao⁴ mau³* to deal, to trade, to barter, to exchange, to do business, to carry on commerce.
- 賈 *sp'in⁴* poor, poverty; destitute, impoverished.
- 19 賀 *ho⁴* to congratulate; to sustain; to carry; to send presents when wishing one joy.
- 20 負 *fu⁴* ingratitude; to fail; to owe; to refuse; to slight; to disregard; to take refuge in, to rely on; to assume; to bear; to take a duty; to carry on the back; a term for minus.
- 賴 *lai⁴* to lean on; to trust to; to assume; to depend on, to rely, to confide in; to calumniate; to deny, to ignore, not to recognize; in Cantonese: to forget, to omit, tired of.
- 21 貨 *huo⁴ hwo³* goods; to sell; to bribe or fee; to deal in goods; wares, merchandize.
- 24 賈 *same as 賈 210. 154.*
- 賈 *same as 賈 154. 69.*
- 賈 *pén¹ pi²* rage, anger; ardent, impetuous; to adorn; variegated, as a parterre of flowers; elegant; brilliantly; energetic, strenuous efforts, as when serving the state at the head of troops; *fán* great; a three-footed tortoise.
- 25 貞 *chén² ching* virtuous, chaste, pure, uncorrupted; moral, high-principled; to inquire by divination.
- 貞 *t'ieh¹* to leave in pledge; to throw over one, as a cloak; to supply; to make up; to lean on; adjacent; to stick to; to paste up; to attach to. *same as 貞 154. 53.*
- 27 贖 *fan⁴* to traffic, to deal in; a dealer; a peddler, a hawker.
- 29 賄 *gi³* to bequeath, to hand down; to leave; to give to; to induce; to bring on one's self; caused by.
- 30 賄

- 賣** *shang¹* to consult, to devise, to deliberate; to trade, a merchant, a traveling dealer; the second of the ancient five musical notes; an hour or so before sunrise or sunset.
- 賂** *lu⁴ lu²* to bribe; to corrupt; to give a present; to aid the state; a vessel used in ancestral worship.
- 賄** *chou¹ cheu* to bestow, as alms; to give; a free gift.
- 賄** *p'ei² sp'ei* to make up a loss; to restore; to indemnify; to supply a deficit; to confess; to cover, as in gambling.
- 32 **贄** *chih⁴ ch²* a present given when visiting a superior; a fee when entering schools; geins, silks, birds, and fruit were given in ancient times.
- 37 **贊** *tsan⁰* to counsel; to assist; to praise; to introduce, to second; to give evidence.
- 38 **賕** *lou² leu²* avaricious; covetous.
- 39 **貯** *mieh¹ me²* to carry a child pick-apack, like a pappoose; to back or shoulder anything; an interrogative word.
- 40 **貯** *chu⁰* to accumulate, to hoard, to store up; a treasure; to put in its place; containing; to hold.
- 賽** *sai⁰* to announce a thank offering, or report after presenting it; to rival, to compete, to contend, to emulate, to contend for; to thank, to recompense; contesting; to try who can make the best show.
- 賓** *pin¹* a guest, a visitor; to submit; a stranger; to entertain; to act the host; to acknowledge; to come under civilizing influences.
- 賓** *tsung¹* certain presents of cloth, offered by tribes on the south and west in the Han dynasty.
- 賕** *ts'ung¹* a tribute of cloth anciently brought to court by the people of Yunnan and south of Sz'ch'uen.
- 41 **賻** *fu⁰* to assist a friend to bury his dead by contributing towards the funeral expenses.
- 42 **賞** *'shang⁰* to confer, to grant; to commend; to give to an inferior; rewards; to celebrate, as a day; to congratulate; to rejoice; to exhort.
- 44 **賸** *ch'ui¹ k'ui* to store property; to lay by property in a guarded room.
- 48 **貢** *kung⁰* tribute; merit; to offer up to; taxes in kind; the best sort, superior; to announce; to go forward; worthy actions.
- 贛** *kan⁰* a prefecture in Kiangsi; *kung⁰* to present, to offer tribute; *hung²* foolish, stupid.

- 53 **賺** same as 賺 154. 12.
- 賕** *tsang¹* to receive bribes, to suborn, to bribe; to secrete, as plunder; booty, spoil, prizes, loot; stolen goods.
- 賕** *k'eng¹ k'eng²* to carry on a song; to encourage; to connect in parts, to join the harmony.
- 賕** *chan⁴ chen¹* to scheme how to get the property of others by fraud or robbery.
- 56 **賕** *té⁴ teh* to ask a loan, particularly of crop for future needs.
- 貳** *ér⁴ rá²* two, both, the second; to divide in twain; to duplicate; a substitute; to reiterate, to suspect; to oppose; to divide or share.
- 57 **費** *fei⁴ fé²* expense; waste of; profuse; squandering, cost, outlay; to use; vast; trouble, anxiety for, kindness to others.
- 61 **賕** same as 賕 154. 12.
- 62 **賕** *tsai¹ tsai²* rebels; thieves; to plunder; to rob; to put to death; to oppress; cruelly; insurgents; the enemy; depredations; rats; to escape, as thieves do.
- 賕** *chien⁴ tsien²* mean, low; cheap, of little value; ignoble, worthless, poor in quality; to depreciate, to undervalue, to disesteem.
- 64 **財** *ts'ai²* riches, wealth, goods, property, substance, possessions; presents, bribes; profits.
- 66 **賕** *chui⁰* repetition, tautology; to connect; an excrescence; to pawn; a parasite; to obtain; unsuitable.
- 69 **賕** *chih²* original, to substantiate; to establish; to cross-examine; to confront; to fix or settle; essential, plain; true; firm, as a texture; a disposition, a habit; *ch'í* a witness; a pledge; an introductory present; a hostage; a large market place.
- 72 **賜** *ts'ü⁴ sz²* to confer, to bestow on an inferior; imperial grants or favors; a benefit.
- 73 **贈** *t'eng⁴ ts'ing²* to confer a title, to bestow; to give to another, who is an equal; to make a souvenir; to present, to help; to increase.
- 74 **賕** *hui⁴ hui²* a bribe; to bribe; riches; wealth; cloths, silks; hush money.
- 賕** *sheng⁴ shing²* remainder, overplus; to increase; a residue; fragments, to retain; to lengthen; not only; *ying²* to give an escort of maid servants to a bride or a princess, when going to her husband; to exchange presents; to give duocours.
- 75 **賕** same as 賕 96. 75.

- 76 **資** *tzu¹ tzu¹* goods, commodities; to help; property, riches, valuable things; necessities; articles wanted; a fee, a douceur; to take or employ; to avail of, to trust to; to lament.
- 77 **貲賦** *tzu¹ tzu¹* a fine paid to redeem one's self from punishment; mulct money; riches; property.
fu² to exact; taxes; to diffuse; a poem having a metre of four or six feet in alternate lines, regarded as irregular compared with the 詩 or ode; to give; to demand, to levy.
- 80 **貫** *kuan⁴ kuan⁴* to string, to connect; to involve, to strengthen, to penetrate, linked to, associated with.
- 85 **賂** *ch'iu² ch'iu²* to pervert the right; to seek in an underhand way; to solicit; to bribe; a consideration; corrupted.
- 86 **賕** *t'an²* to ransom criminals from punishment by paying fines, as is done in barbarous countries. same as 賒 154. 108.
- 100 **賒** *sheng⁴ sheng⁴* wealth; rich, opulent.
- 101 **賙** *pu²* to give thanks for a gift; to give douceurs to people for services.
- 107 **賸** *pi²* to transfer, to pass on to another.
- 108 **賻** *chin⁴ tsin⁴* presents given to friends when going on a journey, or exchanged as tokens of remembrance.
- 122 **賈** *mai²* to buy, to purchase; to obtain.
same as 販 154. 29.
- 125 **賈賣** *mai²* to sell, to vend; to betray; to make game of, to mock, to show off.
- 130 **賈賭** *tu²* to play, to gamble, to risk, to bet; to wager, to stake.
- 131 **賢** *ying³* to win, to conquer; full; gain, profit, abundance, superfluous; to excel; slow; very full, as a vessel; to carry on a beam; three days' rations for a prisoner; an overplus left after selling a thing.
- 賢賢 *hsien³ hsien³* virtuous, worthy, moral; a laudatory epithet; to surpass, to excel, as in archery.
same as 154. 140.
- 135 **賈賒** *she² she²* to lose in trade; to be imposed on; quick, soon (unauthorized).

- 140 **贓** *tsang¹* bribes; booty, spoils; prizes, to suborn; to secrete, as plunder; booty, loot; stolen goods.
- 143 **賙** *hsu² shi²* to distribute largesses to destitute people.
- 146 **賈** *'ku²* to buy; to sell; a dealer; a shop; 'kia chia² price.
- 147 **賈** *ts'én⁴ ch'án⁴* to donate, especially to Buddhist priests for religious purposes.
- 149 **賈** *shan² shen²* to give, to supply; to aid; abundant; liberal.
- 154 **賈** *ying¹* two pearls strung together; an ornament for the neck, as a necklace of shells or beads.
shu² shuh² to ransom, to redeem; to reclaim; to commute punishment for a fine; to give security, a pledge; to atone for delinquency or failure by subsequent merit.
- 161 **賈** *pei² pi²* strong, robust, like a tortoise which can bear great weights.
- 161 **賈** *chen⁴ chán⁴* to relieve, to bestow in charity; liberal; rich; bounty, supplies.
- 162 **賈** *gi²* to send presents to a friend; to exchange tokens of regards.
- 168 **賈** *chang²* an account, a bill; a debt; to reckon, to sum up; a claim, a charge.
- 172 **賈** *yen²* false, counterfeit, as goods; spurious, adulterated; deceitful; harsh and selfish.
- 174 **賈** *ts'ing² ts'ing²* to receive, as a present; to come into possession of.
- 196 **賈** same as 賈 154. 172.
- 155 **赤** *ch'ih⁴* flesh colour; naked; poor, destitute, barren; to redden; to deudeu; any highly polished metal.
- 29 **赧** *'nan²* to blush, to turn red, but not with any desire to reform.
- 47 **赧** same as 赧 155. 154.
- 66 **赧** *she⁴ she⁴* to forgive, to pardon, to excuse, to remit punishment; to pass over; amnesty.
- 76 **赧** *hs² hih²* the sound of laughing.
- 125 **赧** *che² ché²* a reddish brown, or carnation color, like nankeen.
- 154 **赧** *ch'én¹ ch'ing¹* a deep red color made by twice dyeing; wicked doings which flush one, or cause a blush.
- 155 **赧** *ho⁴ ho⁴* bright, fiery; a great reputation; a red color, clever, to frighten; *shih²*, quick, rapid.

173 糶 *ts'ui*² the flames of fire; color faded out; fiery.

156 走 *tsau*¹ 'tsau to walk, to go, to run, to get on; to sail, to travel; to hasten, to gallop; to get away; to depart, to clear out.

1 趄 *ch'ieh*¹ *tsü* slanting, sloping; weak, unable to get on fast from illness or lameness; to be impeded in going.

2 趄 *ch'iu*² 'kiu to carry the head high; to act with martial vigor.

9 趄 same as 趄 156. 42.

10 趄 same as 跳 157. 10.

18 趄 *lieh*⁴ to slip, to stumble; not progressing.

24 趄 *ch'o*¹ *ch'oh*, distant, going to a distance; to hasten, to walk fast; *tian*¹ to overpass; to step over.

25 赴 *fu*² to go to; to hasten to; to arrive at, to reach quickly, to present, to attend; a league or *ten li*.

27 𨔵 *ch'ueh*¹ *kueh*, to skip, to jump; a horse stumbling in his paces.

28 趲 *ts'an*¹ to run after or to see a sight; said of a crowd of people; to collect, to gather, as at an assembly.

29 趣 *ch'ü*² *ts'ü* pleasure, relish, enjoyment; to advance quickly; to run, to show alacrity in doing anything; jolly; graceful, amusing.

30 超 *ch'ao*² to step over, to surpass, to precede; to excel; to promote; to bring up, or release from purgatory, as Buddhists do.

趣 *tsao*² hasty, heedless; to move about, to hurry; dried up by the heat and become light; fierce, harsh.

趲 *ch'iao*³ *ch'iao* agile and climbing; robust, vigorous; to lift the feet.

36 趲 *ch'ih*³ *ch'ih* a contracted form of 趲; to walk briskly; to approach or recede with a quick step.

42 趲 *ch'én*⁴ *ch'én* to take advantage of; to follow; to avail of; to improve; to frequent, as a fair.

46 趲 *shan*² to jump; to skip; to go slowly.

49 起 *ch'i*² 'ki to get up; to begin, the beginning; to rise up; to produce, to build, to aid, to originate.

51 赶 *'kan*² to chase, to pursue; to hasten to a place; to hurry; to drive, as sheep; to expel, to emulate; busy, punctual.

58 赶 same as 赶 156. 149.

61 趲 *'nien*¹ to pursue, to run after in order to overtake or seize; to stoop the head and run.

62 越 *yüeh*⁴ *yueh*, to exceed, to overstep; more; to pass over; to transgress, to assault; far, remote; to frustrate, to waste; then, and, more-over.

69 趲 *ch'ieh*⁴ *ts'ie*² to stand awry, as when one leg is longer than the other; angry; to drag.

72 趲 *'tang*¹ to step in the mire; to get wet or mired; to go ahead.

趲 *'kan*² to pursue; to run after, to hurry; to expel; punctual; busy.

76 趲 *tsü*² *tsz* unable to get on easily or quickly, either from the crowd, or fatigue, or other causes.

86 趲 *yao*² to flee; to bolt and run.

109 趲 *'tien*¹ to go unequally; to trot, as a horse or doukey; to jolt in trotting.

124 趲 *yüeh*⁴ *yoh*, to leap for joy; to sport; the hooked perpendicular stroke of a character.

130 趲 *chao*² to hasten to, to visit a suzerain, as small fiefs did; a few; acute; to pierce; a long time.

132 趲 *ch'ou*⁴ *ch'ou* to go as if weary; to walk; to sprain, as the ankle.

140 趲 *ch'ü*² *ts'ü* to walk, to go; to aspire to; to run; to follow hastily; to stride off, as when in the presence of a superior to obey his orders; *ts'uh* to urge, to constrain.

146 趲 *'an*² to hurry and run, as people do to see a show.

154 趲 *'tsan*³ anxious to go; to urge, to press; to hasten, to quicken, to get on; to scatter each his own way, to hurry away; to put to flight.

166 趲 *shai*² ready to start, and yet inclined to remain; uncertain about starting.

201 趲 *huang*² *ghuang* to exert one's self, to bustle about.

157 足 *tsu*² *tsuh*, the leg; the foot; sufficient, full, enough; to satisfy; entirely; pure, as unalloyed silver; actions, conduct; to move, to connect; *'tsü* to treat others with respect for the furtherance of one's end; to increase; to benefit.

1 趲 *ch'ieh*¹⁻⁴ *tsü* weak, unable to get on fast from illness or lameness; to be impeded in going.

5 跣 *ko*¹ *koh*, to jolt; to come down with a thud; an impediment, a hindrance.

7 跣 same as 跣 157. 92.

- 8 跡 *same as 迹 162. 8.*
 8 跤 *chiao¹ chiao the bones of the leg.*
 9 踰 *ch'iang³ ts'iang quick; to fence; fencing; to walk rapidly; to skip about; to approach a superior quickly.*
 跗 *fu¹ the top or instep of the foot; top of the toes; used for 夫.*
 跖 *'nien³ to tread to powder, to stamp on; to cast out; to connect; to grasp; tight; urgent; to tread in another's steps.*
 10 跳 *t'iao⁴ to jump, to skip; to overpass, to leap, to dance, to palpitate, to beat; to shout, as sprouts; to intrude on; a board to pass over; a plank to reach a boat; t'iao to raise both the feet, or leap up on them.*
 跣 *hsien³ 'nien barefooted; to walk without shoes; to put the naked feet on the ground.*
 11 踰 *ch'üan³ ts'üen to kick; to tread on, as if to try the weight; to sit on the heels; decrepit, bowed; to meander; chuan¹ chuen to kick, to trample down; to bend the body; to lie along; to crawl.*
 same as 逾 162. 11.
 12 踰 *sp'u² to climb; to creep, to crawl; to fall on, to fall along, as on the ground; to burrow.*
 踰 *same as 踰 157. 20.*
 13 踰 *ch'i² k'i the tracks of a horse; a footstep; to cross the legs.*
 踰 *man³ to jump, as over a wall; p'an to limp.*
 踰 *shan¹ to hobble or limp; to walk lamely.*
 19 踰 *chia¹ kia to sit with the feet under one; to sit cross-legged; kia² to meet accidentally.*
 20 踰 *po³ poh, the tramping noise made in walking over stones.*
 踰 *sp'au² to run, to race, to run away; to gallop; to prance; to hasten, to travel, to go or walk.*
 踰 *chü² küh, a stuffed foot ball made of leather, or a bladder.*
 24 踰 *ts'u⁴ ts'uh, to butt, to run against, to kick the skin; tsui¹ to flock together; trending on one another.*
 踰 *ch'oh² ch'oh, to stamp on with the foot; to jump over; to get ahead in running; to excel.*

- 25 踰 *tieh⁴ to fall, as a bird from the sky; to dart down into the water; t'ieh, to keep time with the foot in singing and playing; tien lamé, to stand on tiptoe.*
 26 踰 *kuei⁴ kwéi² to kneel; to bow down when reverencing another; a crab's legs, because they are bent.*
 踰 *ch'üan³ k'üen the legs contracted or doubled up; to pull the legs under one.*
 27 踰 *same as 踰 157. 53.*
 踰 *chüeh⁴ küeh, to jump, to stumble; a hoof; to move, to incite; to slip, to leap.*
 29 踰 *sa¹ sah, slip-shod, trailing, down at heel; to step forward and take a thing; to tread on.*
 踰 *po⁴ poh, to walk through the grass; to travel off; to stumble, to slip; the end of a candle; to presume to do of one's self.*
 踰 *tsu⁴ tsuh, to walk with great care, as when carrying a precious thing, or in the presence of a ruler; t'ih, to travel along a smooth road.*
 30 踰 *ch'ü³ k'ia to walk, to step.*
 踰 *ch'ia⁴ k'ia², to stumble; to fall or jump back; to stammer in speaking; k'ieh, for, instead of.*
 踰 *chü² kü the feet useless or benumbed by cold; stiffened, chilled.*
 踰 *k'u¹ to crouch down, to cuddle up; said by the people of Hunan of living at large, or roaming about as a tramp.*
 踰 *t'ih, the hoof of a pig or horse; to travel; to have recourse to, to join.*
 踰 *tsao⁴ fierce; harsh; precipitate, to disturb; hasty, heedless; to move about, to hurry; dried up by the heat and become light.*
 踰 *lu⁴ a road, path, passage or way; a space, an extension; an opportunity; grand, loud; fallen, to travel, to journey.*
 踰 *ch'iao¹ k'iao to raise the feet, as when sitting; to lift them high, as when climbing; to march; prancing; pleased; to collude with; to speak in irony.*
 32 踰 *ts'u² to mistake in making an obeisance; to deceive.*
 踰 *ch'iao¹ k'iao to raise the feet; to march; prancing; to nurse the leg; pleased; in Fuhchou: to take advantage of another's ignorance or necessity.*
 踰 *k'uei² kwéi to advance the foot, to step out the left foot; a stride; half one pace; sieh, weary.*

- 蹠** *tieh*,⁴ a short step; a small pace.
- 33 **躊躇** *ch'ou² sh'eu* irresolute, undecided, wavering; embarrassed.
- 34 **踉跄** *péng⁴ p'áng²* in *Pekingese*: to jump; to rebound, as a ball; to fly back.
- 35 **踉跄** *chün¹ ts'ün* to retire, to fall back, to retreat; to kick back or run against backwards; to perch, as birds; to crouch; to squat.
- 36 **踉跄** *to⁴* the unsteady walk of a young child; to lead a child; *ts'2* to overthrow; upside down; *chi* used for the unsteady; undecided.
- 37 **趺** *ch'ueh² k'ueh*, the quick pace of a horse; swift, speedy; to gallop; to paw, as if anxious to go.
- 趺** *fu¹* to set in state, with the legs under one; to bow or courtesy; used for **踉**.
- 跌** *tieh² tsai¹* to stumble, to fall over or down; to tumble, to stamp; to make a false step; to walk quickly; to stride unceremoniously; to pass or jump over.
- 蹠** *po⁴ puh*, the web feet of water fowl; web-footed; in *Cantonese*: to lie down, like a beast; to turn upside down.
- 跨** *k'ua⁴ kw'a²* to sit with one leg hanging; to straddle, to bestride; to step across, to pass over, to surpass, to excel; to border on two countries, as a chain of mountains; the thighs.
- 踣** *ch'1* *ch'1* having only one good leg; crippled, halt; an incomplete thing, a defect; single, alone, as the thread on which a spider lets itself down.
- 踣** *ts'2* to sit on the heels, a common posture for all Asiatics; to crouch.
- 蹊** *hei¹ shi* a foot-path; a road or track up a hill; to go across, to penetrate where no path is made; a narrow way.
- 蹠** *t'2* *tah*, to walk proudly; to step off, as when one straddles.
- 38 **踣** *wo¹* to sprain one's leg or arm, to double it under when falling; curly; to slip and fall.
- 40 **蹠** *so¹ sha⁴ shu¹*, to shuffle along, to walk with short steps; to walk carefully, as in a narrow way.
- 蹠** *chien² 'kien* *ch'ien¹* lame, halt, weak in the legs; feeble, inadequate to; hesitating; difficult, unfortunate; afflicted; crooked; lofty, proud; to pull up.
- 跣** *ts'o²* to slip; to miss; to stumble, to misstep, as a horse.

- 踪** *tsung¹* a footstep, a trace, a vestige; to follow in another's track; to imitate.
- 41 **踣** *ch'iang² ts'iang²* to walk quickly; to go across.
- 蹲** *tun¹ ts'un²* couchant; to squat; to sit on the heels; to place close to each other, as men in line.
- 42 **定** *ch'eng² sh'eng²* a perch for fowls; a prop; to straighten or pull out; to trend on; to roost.
- 43 **蹴** *ts'u⁴ ts'uh², tsu⁴* to tread on; to press on with the foot; to kick.
- 44 **踣** *chü¹ k'ü²*, to bow the head, to bend down, to humble one's self; crooked, bent; contracted for want of room.
- 踣** *chü⁴ kü²* to crouch, to squat; to sit impolitely, with the feet out.
- 踣** *yo⁴ woh*, the teeth crowding each other in the mouth; small, little-minded.
- 46 **蹠** *shán²* to go quickly; to stride over, to step across; to omit, as in reading.
- 47 **蹠** *lieh⁴* to stride over; to leap over; to overstep; go out of the way; to tread.
- 48 **距** *chü⁴ kü²* a spur, the dew-claw or hallux on birds; the warts on a horse's legs; to go to, to reach; to border on, opposite, contemninous; distance between; to oppose; to stab from behind.
- 蹠** *ch'ung² 'k'ung* the noise of men marching along; the sound of many tramping.
- 蹠** *ts'o²* to slip, to slide in walking; to miss, to err; to pass; to go by; to cross.
- 49 **蹠** *'p'a²* to climb; to creep, to crawl, to walk without advancing, to squat, to crouch down; dwarfish.
- 50 **蹠** *ts'2* a hoof; a horse; a trap to catch hares; to kick; a leg of pork or mutton.
- 51 **蹠** *chien² 'kien* callous hard skin on the foot or hand, a blood-blister; a sore on the foot; *yen²* the cloven hoof of an animal, which is well adapted for going up hill.
- 53 **蹠** *to⁴ toh*, to tread or step on; to walk to and fro.
- 蹠** *sh'uh²* undecided, irresolute; puzzled, in a fix; uncertain what to do.
- 蹠** *chih¹* to tread on, to follow after; to stamp, to leap; the sole of the foot.
- 蹠** *ch'an² sh'en* to tread in, to follow in order; to revolve; a course; a trodden path.
- 54 **蹠** *chien⁴ kien²* to walk, walking; to kick, as when children play shuttle-cock.

- 58 蹂 *lu⁴ luh*, to move, walking about; to go up or down, as stairs; respectful.
- 60 蹤 *(tsung)¹* a footstep, a trace, a vestige; to follow in another's track; to imitate.
- 蹤 *hsi³ 'si* straw sandals or slippers worn by mummies and singers; shoes that have no heel-backs, like a patten or slip-shoe.
- 61 蹴 *pi⁴ pieh*, to kick at as in playing football, or in the game of kicking iron balls.
- 踞 *chi⁴ ki²* to kneel a long time; to feel dread; awe-struck, trembling in knees, discomposed.
- 62 蹙 *tau⁴ tauh*, to press, to urge forward, to hasten; impelled; urgent, cramped, embarrassed; wrinkled, contracted; to trouble; anxious, careworn; to retract; to draw in.
- 踐 *chien⁴ tsien³* to trample upon; to trample on or over; to step, to walk mincingly; to arrange in place; a row, a range.
- 63 蹠 *p'ien¹* to walk lamely, as from weak ankles; to drag the feet, as a lame horse; the knee-pan; to walk about.
- 蹠 *lu⁴ luh*, impeded, as when carrying a burden.
- 64 跣 *ch'ih⁴ ch'i²* to leap; to jump about or over; lame.
- 65 跣 *ch'ih⁴ k'i¹* a foot with six toes; the crawling of insects, the progress of an animal; read *k'i²* to stand on tiptoe; to sit with the legs hanging down.
- 66 蹇 *p'ieh¹* lame, halt, hobbling; to lean or walk on one foot; club-footed.
- 69 跣 *t'o² t'oh*, negligent; to disregard rules.
- 70 蹠 *sp'ang³* to go on hastily and wildly.
- 72 蹠 *t'i⁴ t'ih*, to kick; *shoh*, excited, greatly moved and fearful.
- 蹠 *'tang³⁻⁴* to slip down; to fall on the face; to fall along; to lie down.
- 蹠 *chi³ t'ih*, to stride; to step over a thing; to walk reverently, to step formally, with a measured pace.
- 蹠 *'ch'un³* blended, mixed, as colors.
- 蹠 *'t'i²* to tread on; to step; to kick.
- 73 蹠 *chuan³ 'chuei* to limp, to waddle.

- 蹠 *ts'eng⁴ ts'ang³* embarrassed, confused; dilatory; to labor on in a road; not to reach the aim; to miss one's footing; to rub by one, or hit him when passing. same as 蹠 162. 73.
- 74 蹠 *yueh⁴ yueh*, to cut off the feet at the ankles, an ancient punishment.
- 75 蹠 *chu¹* to hop, as a wren; to get on by hops; unable to get on.
- 蹠 *'cha³* to tread on; to walk through; to step on.
- 蹠 *tieh³⁻⁴* to step, to put the foot down.
- 蹠 } *'to⁴* to stamp the foot; to walk.
- 蹠 *li⁴ lih*, a step, a pace; to move, to go; to step on.
- 蹠 *huai³ 'hwa* the ankle; alone, single; in *Fukchau*: an irregular gait, caused by a tight shoe, a boil, or similar cause.
- 蹠 *jou³ t'eu* to tread; misfortune, calamity; to trample over; to dampen grain, in order to free it from chaff.
- 77 蹠 *chih³ 'chi* the toes; the foot; a hoof; to stop; a foundation.
- 蹠 *ts'u³ 'ts'z' ch'ai³* to put the foot upon; to tread on; to trample; to step.
- 80 蹠 *mou³⁻⁴ 'meu mu³* the thumb; the great toe.
- 85 蹠 *ta⁴ tah*, to put the foot on the ground, to tread; to walk and beat time when singing.
- 86 蹠 *hsieh³⁻⁴ sich*, to walk.
- 蹠 *'nien³* to tread to powder, to stamp on; to cast out; to connect; to grasp; tight; urgent; to tread in another's steps.
- 蹠 *hu⁴* to kneel on both knees.
- 92 蹠 *'ch'an³* to put a shoe or patten on the bare foot.
- 100 蹠 *'yung³* to exult, to leap; to stamp; to excite by hopping about.
- 101 蹠 *p'u¹* the print of a horse's foot; the mark of a hoof.
- 102 蹠 *pi⁴ pih*, to warn persons off the road, and thus make way for the sovereign; an imperial journeying.

- 105 蹠 *têng⁴ lǎng³* to hurry but not get on, to lose one's strength; doubtful; to step, to tread; in *Cantonese*: to pity.
- 107 跛 *'po³* to walk awry, as when one foot is lame, or weak, or longer than the other; favoritism, unfair leaning to; partial; *'pi* halt, lame; to stand on one foot, considered to be rather indecorous.
- 109 踉 *lién¹* to stumble, to trip.
- 110 躑 *chio¹ kwók³*, a short quick step, deemed to be a respectful gait in the presence of superiors; to leap; to bend as if ready to kneel.
- 111 踖 *chū⁴ küh³*, lame in the feet; to run about wildly.
- 112 踔 *ch'ih³ sh'ih³* undecided; to step over.
- 114 踔 *chih³*, the sole of the foot, the foot of birds.
- 116 踔 *chū³ 'kū³* to walk alone, unsociable; a stately, undaunted gait; morose, sulky.
- 117 踔 *'wa³* to tread on the ground.
- 121 踔 *chung¹* to walk in a staggering way, head downwards, as if faint or tipsy; a shambling, uncertain gait; a toddling walk; to faint and halt as one goes, like a paralytic.
- 122 踔 *gyao²* to leap, to jump.
- 124 踔 *lo³* embarrassed; to miss one's footing.
- 126 踔 *diao³* to run, to get away, to escape danger; to cross the legs; in *Cantonese*: *mau* to sit on the heels; to perch, to roost; to thump.
- 128 踔 *'t'ah⁴ tah⁴* to tread heavily; to stamp; to make a noise in walking.
- 130 踔 *yo⁴ yoh⁴*, to leap for joy; to sport, to frisk and gambol.
- 133 踔 *ch'uai⁴ ts'ai³* 'ch'ai to stamp with the foot; the heel; to tread on; to stamp; to destroy.
- 134 踔 *nieh⁴* to tread or step on; to ascend; urgent, hasty.
- 137 踔 *chi⁴ tsih⁴*, a short and careful pace; a mincing walk; to step here and there.
- 138 踔 *chih⁴ ch'í²* to walk hastily; to come in abruptly.
- 139 踔 *chuang¹ ch'wang²* to tread on; to step on, as a stool.
- 140 踔 *tao⁶* to tread on, to put down the foot; to violate, to disregard; to tread in another's steps.
- 141 踔 *'p'an³* to sit cross-legged, to squat; to jump; to bend the feet under one.
- 142 踔 *kén¹ k'én¹* the heel; to follow, to accompany; a servant; to imitate, according to.
- 143 踔 *liang¹ lang¹* to jump; ready for start.
- 144 踔 *no⁴ noh⁴*, to step firmly, to tread down; 'jé to step.
- 145 踔 *ta¹ tah¹*, to jump or stride in walking, as when crossing a muddy or wet place; to lay hold of anything, to jump by.
- 146 踔 *'tun³* a whole number; wholesale; an overplus; a depot or store house; to store, to house; in *Cantonese*: to stop when it ought to go; to lie down.
- 147 踔 *sh'w²* to skip; irregular, undecided, as if one's feet were fettered.
- 148 踔 *hsüeh³ sieh³*, to walk awry, as a clubfooted man, or one who is lame.
- 149 踔 *lin⁶* the rut of a wheel; to run over one with a cart, to drive against one.
- 150 踔 same as 踔 157. 50.
- 151 踔 *chiu⁴ chu⁴*, to walk sedately; to limp or halt; a trace; to press on.
- 152 踔 *wei⁴ wei⁴* too much; to exaggerate.
- 153 踔 same as 踔 157. 126.
- 154 踔 *hsien¹ sien¹* to walk round and round; to amble or pace, as in a pantomime.
- 155 踔 *ch'an⁴ ch'en³* a horse travelling very fast; a rapid canter.
- 156 踔 *chi³ tsih³*, to bequeath; old; a trace, a foot-mark; vestiges, effects; examples or words of former great men.
- 157 踔 *'tsuan¹ tsuan¹* to jump with the feet together; to tread on.

- 躓 *chih³ chi²* to stumble at something tripping the feet; to put the foot on.
- 156 跣 *ʃ' u²* barefoot; to stand on one foot.
- 160 蹙 *pi⁴ pih*, lame; *p'ih*, upset, overturned.
- 162 蹣 *ʃ'a⁴ ʃ'ah*, the feet slipping; to stamp on.
- 蹣 *hsien¹ sien* to walk round and round; to amble or pace, as in a pantomime.
- 163 蹣 *ʃ'uo²* to slip down, as on ice.
- 蹣 *chih⁴*, embarrassed, bewildered.
- 蹣 *ʃ'chung³* the heel; to imitate, to do after another; to rule as a precedent; to reach; to visit.
- 166 蹣 *ʃ'an³*, to overpass, to step over; to creep, to twine around.
- 169 蹣 *tu⁴ tuh*, impeded; to make no progress; not advancing; to kneel.
- 171 蹣 *hs³ 'si* straw sandals or slippers, worn by mummers and singers; shoes that have no heel-backs, like a patten or slip-shoe.
- 198 蹣 *chi² ʃ'ai* to ascend, to rise, to climb; to go up, as stairs; a vapor or rosy clouds; to be ruined, to fall.
- 210 蹣 *lung²* walking.
- 212 躓
- 158 身 *shen¹ shün* the body; one's self; the trunk, the hull; one's character or duty; pregnant; the conduct.
- 8 躓 *chan³ ʃ'chen* naked, nude; without any covering; to strip.
- 10 躓 *ʃ'iao³* a tall man.
- 14 躓 *ʃ'an¹* to loiter, to delay; excessive; to look at a thing and yet be thinking of something distant; to obstruct, to prevent.
- 23 躓 *ch'ü¹ k'ü* the human body; the person; a body or substance.
- 29 躓 *hsia¹ chia* hunchbacked, the body bent over; to stoop.
- 30 躓 same as 躬 158. 57.
- 躓 *ʃ'o³* full and ample, as a dress where the skirts spread out.
- 32 躓 *ʃ'p'it³* pliant, limber, having no vigor; in *Cantonese*: to lean against; to crowd, to press upon.

- 38 躓 same as 躓 111. 38.
- 40 躓 *yü⁴ yuh*, the pearl of the body, the collected purity of the soul and virility.
- 42 躓 *ʃ'ang³* to lie down, to recline; to lie stretched out; unable to get up.
- 53 躓 *ʃ'ang¹* tall, above the usual stature.
- 57 躓 *kung¹* the body; one's self; personally.
- 62 躓 same as 躓 128. 62.
- 75 躓 { *ʃ'o³* the body; to avoid; to hide; to withdraw; to conceal one's self; to secrete; to slip away; to escape.
- 躓 *ʃ'o³* naked, unclothed, barebacked; to undress; to strip.
- 81 躓 *ʃ'p'it³* pliant, limber, having no vigor; in *Cantonese*: to lean against, to press upon, to crowd.
- 138 躓 *ʃ'ang³* tall.
- 151 躓 *ʃ'ai³* tall and thin.
- 166 躓 *chung¹* a woman with child.
- 169 躓 *ni¹* to hide away; in *Cantonese*: to keep quiet in a place, to keep secret; to secrete.
- 159 車 *ch'ê¹ ch'ê* a carriage, cart or wheelbarrow; to turn over; a frame work; *chü¹* the chariot in Chinese chess; a wheel in mechanics.
- 5 軋 *ya⁴ yah*, a punishment (pillory); the creaking roll of a wheel; a creaking, crushing sound.
- 軋 *kuei³ 'kwei* a rut, a trace; an orbit, a path; a vestige; a law; a rule; to imitate; to hatch treason; the hub of a wheel.
- 8 輦 *liang²* a kind of sleeping-car.
- 輦 *chiao⁴ kiao³* to compare, to wrangle, to argue; to measure strength; dissimilar; rather, somewhat more; in general; *kioh*, to butt, to contend.
- 9 輪 *lün¹ ʃ'ün* a wheel with spokes; a disk; a round face; a revolution; a circuit, a turn, to rotate, to roll around; great.
- 輶 *ʃ'u³ 'jung* to push a cart back and tip up the body, so as to occupy less room; to push, to thrust, to crowd.

- 軫 *chén² chǎn* to turn, to revolve; to move; to act in behalf of; a carriage; distressed, sorrowing; the last of the 28 constellation.
- 10 軌 *yǎh⁴ yueh*, the bar on the tongue of a carriage to which the horses are fastened.
 輓 *'ian²* to pull a wheeled barrow or an easy-chair carriage; to draw a hearse; ropes for it.
 輓 *u²* the centre of a yoke; a cross bar to which the animals are fastened when drawing the carriage.
- 11 輶 *liang⁴* a cart, a chariot; a wheel-barrow; a classifier of carriages.
 輶 *na² nah*, the inner ornamental reins of a team of four horses, used in olden times.
 輶 *ch'üan¹ ch'üen* a wagon with a mat or screen, and low solid wheels.
 輶 *shu¹* to lose; to ruin; taxes; to rotate; to send in, as revenue; an offering; to be beaten; over-turn; decayed.
- 12 輶 *chü² küh*, a great cart for carrying dirt, offal, or manure.
- 14 輶 *chün¹ chün* an army; 12,500 men; the head-quarters; an inclosure; warlike; military; awe inspiring.
- 18 輶 *hui¹ hui* brightness, splendour, dazzling; refulgent, glistening; glorious like the sun.
 輶 *jén⁴ jän²* to block a wheel, to chock a carriage; a catch, an impediment; a length of eight cubits; to embarrass.
- 21 輶 *pei⁴ pei²* a hundred chariots made a squadron; a company; a class, a sort, a generation, things, kinds; a sign of the plural.
- 26 輶 *'in²* a hearse; a large car used to carry the coffin.
- 27 輶 *o⁴ ngoh*, a yoke; a collar on a horse; a restraint, a conscientious principle.
- 29 輶 *pa² pah*, a sacrifice offered to the gods of the road at starting on a journey, where the roads cross.
 輶 *chü⁴ choh, wé¹* to rest, to hold up, to stop; a carriage which has been repaired; to mend or reunite, as a cart.
 same as 輶 159. 128.
- 輶 *'k'o¹* wheels on their axles; wheels connected with each other.
- 30 輶 *chi¹ ch'hi* the end of the axle; forked; bifurcate.
 輶 *gyao²* an open cart of light construction, from which a sight can be had all around.

- 輶 *chü¹ ken² kow¹* the ends of a yoke which press on the sides of the animal's neck; *ku* the projecting end of an axle.
 輶 *ku¹* a carriage; a wheel.
- 輶 *lu⁴* a chariot, a state carriage; the traces of a cart.
- 輶 *chiao⁴ kiao²* a sedan chair; a palanquin.
- 輶 *chow¹ cheu¹* a heavily laden cart; a wain overloaded in front; heavy; low.
 輶 *p'ei¹ p'ei²* the reins of a bridle.
- 輶 *chi¹ tsih*, to unite, to join; to compose; concord; to speak gently and cordially; to look pleasantly; to collect, to assemble, to compile.
- 35 輶 *ding²* a trace of; to run over; to accompany.
- 輶 *fu² fuh*, the cord or band which is tied around the projecting sticks that clasp the body of a cart on the axle to prevent its slipping.
- 37 輶 *ti⁴* the linch-pin in an axle; to put in the pin; a wheel; *tsa²* a district in Hupeh.
- 輶 *yi⁴ yih*, a number of carriages rushing out together; to rush on, as in battle; *tieh*, a succession.
- 輶 *nien² tien* imperial chariot; the sovereign; near the court; to transport; to take up; a barrow or hand carriage pushed by men.
- 輶 *ts'ou⁴ ts'eu²* near; to collect, to assemble, the centre of a wheel; a focus, where things centre; to bring together; concentrated.
- 輶 *pi⁴ puh, p'o⁴* the sticks under a cart that clasp the axle to prevent it moving; they are likened to a crouching rabbit.
- 輶 same as 輶 159. 37.
- 輶 *'i²* the sides of a war chariot where the soldiers plant their spears in the sockets; the sides of a carriage.
- 39 輶 same as 輶 159. 62.
- 40 輶 *hia² hiah*, to regulate, to govern; to turn; the linch-pin or iron ring on the nave, which keeps the wheel in its place.
- 輶 *kuan² k'ran* the iron band placed on the hub of a wheel to prevent it from splitting.

- 41 轉 *chuan*³ 'chwen to turn round; to transport; to revolve; to transmit; to carry; to comprehend; to go back; to interpret; to alter the condition of; *chw'en*³ a revolution, a turn; becoming more, still more; on the other hand, on the contrary; the carpet of a carriage.
- 42 輪 *l'ang*³ a time, a turn; an axle; a ruled line; a row, a classifier of a journey or trip; the iron covering an axle.
- 44 輾 *ch'en*³ 'chen to turn half round; to roll over one side; *nien*³ to roll on.
- 45 輓 *l'un*³ a war chariot, used in the Tsin dynasty.
- 47 輕 *ch'ing*¹ 'king light; levity; to treat lightly; to disregard; dissipated, frivolous; gently.
- 輓 *h'ao*² a turret or look out place on a war chariot, from which to observe the foe.
- 51 軒 *hsüan*¹ 'hien *hsien*¹ a pleasant comfortable room; a saloon; a side room; a balcony or railed terrace; a nobleman's carriage.
- 軒 *sp'ien*² a light carriage with screens for women to ride in.
- 56 軾 *shih*⁴ a stretcher before a carriage or in a sedan, to lean on when bowing to others.
- 61 軛 *hsin*¹ 'sin the axle of a wheel.
- 軛 *k'an*³ impeded; hard to get on; no luck; always losing.
- 軛 *'yin*³ the rattling of carts.
- 62 載 *'tsai*³ to fill; to effect; to load; laden; a year; it was so called in early times, because nature having made a revolution, began again; *tsai*³ to contain; to lade; to fill in; to convey; to adorn, to begin, acts, doings; to bear, to do; then, thereupon.
- 輓 *chan*² a carriage arranged for sleeping in, used by army officers.
- 66 輓 *ch'e*² *ch'eh*, a track, a foot print, a wheel-rut; precedent, example; to follow a precedent.
- 72 輓 *kun*⁴ 'kwun to roll, as a cylinder; the rapid turning of the spokes of a wheel; rolling; rotatory motion.
- 73 輓 *chuai*³ 'chwei to bump or jolt (as a cart on an uneven road).
- 輓 *ko*² *koh*, the appearance of spears and chariots drawn up in martial array.
- 75 輓 *li*² *lih*, the trace or rut of a wheel; the creaking of a cart; to crush under wheels.

- 輓 *kuo*³ 'kwo a pot hung at the axle to grease the wheels; the spot which is greased.
- 輓 *jou*² 'jieu the felly of a wheel; to tread out grain; to bend wood by fire.
- 76 輓 *juan*³ 'juan soft, flexible, delicate, weak, ductile, tender, limber, lithe; muffled wheels, such as are hung to go easily.
- 77 輓 *li*² *lih*, the path worn by carriages; to crush under a wheel.
- 79 輓 *ku*² *kuh*, an axle tree; a wheel, a carriage.
- 83 輓 *ch'i*² 'ch'i the long axle end which projects from the hub.
- 輓 *'ts'* rear of a cart.
- 94 輓 same as 輓 159. 37.
- 101 輓 *'fu*² to help, to assist; a cart; a rack on a cart; the jaw bone; to succeed and guide.
- 102 輓 *chou*² *chuh*, an axle tree; a roller; a pivot; a bolt, a spring; classifier of maps or pictures rolled up; the reed of a loom.
- 輓 *fu*⁴ *fuh*, the spoke of a wheel.
- 輓 *tang*³ the tail of a cart.
- 輓 *tsü*¹ *tsz'* *chih*² the end of the axle within the nave; baggage wagons with a boot to carry arms and spoils; large travelling wains.
- 輓 *fan*¹ a screen or hood for a cart, which keeps off the dust and mud.
- 108 輓 *hsien*³ 'hien the creaking of wagons; a carriage or van in which prisoners or wild beasts are carried.
- 輓 *shu*² a windlass, a block, a pulley.
- 109 輓 *ch'un*¹ a hearse used by great men in old time; a kind of mud shoe on which to slide over the ooze; also written 輓 75. 109.
- 輓 *huan*⁴ 'huon the punishment of pulling a criminal in pieces by chariots drawing him asunder.
- 115 輓 *ch'iu*¹ 'ts'iu the spokes of a wheel.
- 117 輓 *chuang*⁴ 'chwang a war chariot that rushes on the ranks of the enemy.
- 118 輓 *shuan*⁴ 'shwan to repair the axles and hubs of carriages.
- 119 輓 *gin*² the rumbling of wheels; a threshold; abundant.

159.160.161.162. 車 辛 辰 辵

- 121 輜 *gyao²* an open cart of light construction, from which a sight can be had all around.
- 122 輜 *'wang²* the tire of a wheel; the emperor's chariot had double tires.
- 124 輜 *chiao²* *kiao* something indistinctly seen in the distance; confused.
- 126 輜 *érh²* *'rh* a car for carrying a coffin, a hearse or funeral carriage.
- 輜 same as 輜 159. 76.
- 128 輜 *ché⁴* *chēh*, the sides of a chariot, where the arms are carried; unceremoniously, abruptly; directly; without permission; a disease of the feet.
- 133 輜 *chih⁴* *chi²* a carriage so built that the front is lower than the back, or turns down.
- 134 輜 *gyu²* the box or body of a cart or chariot; a carriage; to hold, to sustain, as the earth does its inhabitants; the earth; a foundation; a basis; many.
- 137 輜 *chou¹* *cheu* a square frame in front of a carriage supporting the driver's seat.
- 140 輜 same as 輜 159. 73.
- 145 輜 *yün²* *gyen* the thills of a carriage; the tongue or shaft; a whipple tree; the side-gates to the court of a yünun or general's marquee; the head quarters, office, or post of a general.
- 158 輜 *chien²* to caper or hop about from joy expressing both hilarity and health.
- 159 輜 *chung¹* roar, rattle; the rumbling of carriages, muttering of thunder or roaring of cannon; to blast; any stunning noise; in Pekingese: to whip up, to beat.
- 164 輜 *yu²* *gyu* a light carriage, like a curricule or chaise; light, trifling.
- 174 輜 *ch'ien⁴* *ts'ien²* a pall to cover a hearse; the adornments of a hearse.
- 175 輜 *pei⁴* *pei²* a generation; a sort, a series; a hundred chariots made a squadron; a company, a class, things, kinds, a sign of the plural.
- 198 輜 *lu⁴* *luh*, the rut of a wheel; a roller, a pulley, a wheel.
- 160 辛 *hsin¹* *sin* acrid, bitter; grievous; sharp, pungent; toilsome, suffering, sad; the eighth of the ten stems, which corresponds to metal.
- 29 辵 same as 辵 160. 87.

- 30 辜 *ku¹* fault, crime, guilt; to oppose; to hinder others so as to monopolize; to dissect or examine a sacrificial victim; necessary, must.
- 44 辟 *pi⁴* *p'ih*, *pi⁴* a prince or sovereign; a term for heaven and for a deceased husband; to rend or split open; quiet, secluded; law, example; to punish; clear; as; to open.
- 75 辣 *la¹* *lah*, sharp, hot, pungent, acrid, biting, as pepper; severe, grievous, as punishment; injurious; ungrateful.
- 87 辭 *ts'ü²* *ts'ü²* to refuse; to leave; an expression, word, or particle; evidence, orders, instructions; to decline respectfully; to resign; to leave; to go, to depart; an apology.
- 132 辜 same as 辜 122. 175.
- 135 辭 same as 辭 160. 87.
- 160 辨 *pien²* two criminals accusing each other; the passionate recrimination of angered men.
- 辨 *pien²* to distinguish; to dispute, to cut asunder; to inquire into; supporting frame work of a bell-stand.
- 辦 *pan²* to manage, to transact, to do; to exert one's self; to attend to; to prepare; to provide, in Cantonese: a sample, a muster.
- 辦 same as 120. 160.
- 辯 *pan⁴* *pien⁴* to dispute, to quarrel about, to argue opinions, to criticize; to insinuate; artful, specious, sophisticated.
- 辯 *ch'én²* *ch'én* the Chinese hour; 7 to 9 a.m.; to exite to action, to move; a day, a time; the elements.
- 161 辰 *juh⁴* to insult, to shame, to disgrace, to dishonor, to debase, to defile; used in the polite phrase: You have done me the honor, — but in so doing you have disgraced yourself.
- 41 辱 *gung²* a countryman; to plant, to sow; to cultivate the ground; to break up the soil; agriculture; earnestly; widely.
- 73 農
- 162 辵 *cho¹* *choh*, going on, and stopping; to run fast and stop.
- 辵 } same as 辵 162. 109.
- 1 还
- 4 追 *chui²* to escort, to follow, to pursue; to expel, to overtake, to trace out; to reflect on; to look back on; *lui* to engrave; a graver.

- 5 迤 *ch'²* to walk awkwardly; awry, crooked; adjoining, connected; conterminous.
si² the side, the border; to go at the side; to walk awkwardly; extending, reaching, as a road.
ch'² hsi² hih, finally, at last; to; till; to reach in time; to extend.
- 7 迂 *yii²* vague, vast, distant; not exact or clear; to misinterpret; to pervert; to distort; very; to avoid; to escape from; wide, spacious.
- 8 迹 *chi² tsih*, a foot-print, a track, a trace; vestiges, effects, consequences; the result of previous conduct; examples or words of previous great men.
shang² the foot-tracks of a hare or other animal; the rut of a wheel; the path made by animals.
chan², *chen* to turn around, to remove, to follow; to run; unable to advance.
- 9 途 *tu²* a road, way, or path; a pursuit, a way of doing things.
- 10 逃 *tu²* to run away, to abscond, to desert, to escape, to flee, to hide; a vagabond; fugitives.
² yih, ease, leisure, idle; to set free; to get away; to get off; to let loose; to retire; unambitious; kind; careless about.
- 11 逾 *yu²* to exceed, to overpass; distant; to pass over, to cross; to get over, as a wall; or beyond, as a time; to omit.
- 12 遂 *su²* to accompany, to follow, to accord with; not to oppose or hinder; then, next, presently, finally; to speak of; to complete; a moor.
 same as 遂 116. 162.
- 13 逖 *hsiung²* 'K'ing remote; waste, desert; void, as a wild; bright, lustrous, splendid; a superlative.
- 逖 *kou² keu²* to meet with, to happen; to come upon one suddenly; accidentally, unexpectedly.
 same as 逖 162. 132.
- 19 边 *chia²*, *kia* a word used for Sanscrit *ka*.
- 24 迂 *ch'ien²*, *ts'ien* to move, to remove; to put elsewhere; to ascend, to be promoted; to go up, to change, to improve; to deport, to dismiss.
wu² to meet in opposition, to run counter to; a rencontre; to resist; disobedient; disordered; contrary; confused.

- 迅 *hsin² sin²* speedy, sudden, quick, hasty; swift; to hurry like a wolf to its prey.
- 25 迫 *yu²* *yiiu* breathing fast, as when laughing; used for 攸 and for 由.
- 26 迎 *ying²* to meet, welcome; to occur; to go out and receive, as a guest; to calculate, as a lucky day; to acknowledge; a meeting, a reception, an interview; *ying²* to meet a bride.
 same as 迎 162. 141.
- 27 逖 *'fan²* to return, to revert to; to go or come back; but, on the other hand.
- 29 返 *hsia²* *chia* distant, remote, afar off; advanced in years; used for 何 why.
- 30 遣 *ch'ien²* 'K'ien to send, to commission; to depute, as a government agent; to let go; to chase.
 same as 沿 162. 141.
- 沿 *kwo² kwo²* to pass, past; fault, crime, to exceed; to transgress; beyond, further, more, too; excessive; to approach; to send; an imprudence; a sin of ignorance.
²iao² far off, remote; cut off from constant intercourse.
- 迢 *shih²*, to go to, to reach; just now; suddenly; to arrive at, to marry out, to follow, to occur, to happen, to accord, to suit; pleased; *ti²* used for 擣 the legitimate heir; superior; enemy; used for 膺.
- 迢 *hou² hen²* to meet; a pleasant and unexpected meeting.
- 迨 *tai²* till, to, even until; when, to reach, to come up with.
- 迨 *o² ngo²*, to encounter, to meet another when it is undesirable; an unwelcome meeting.
- 迨 *ch'eng²* 'ch'ing presumptuous, forward; presuming; to permeate; pleased with; irascible, hasty, to free from; to exhaust.
- 造 *tsao²* to make; to do; to act; to construct, to receive; to build; to create, to form; to begin; to seek for; to prosper, established; a party in a cause; *ts'ao²* to reach, to arrive, to go to, to advance; to contain.
- 週 *chou²* *cheu* to revolve, to circulate; to inform the people; a year.
- 31 迴 *hui²* *hwei²* to turn round; to return, to curve, revolving; intricate, involved, as a pattern or figure.

- 32 達 same as 徒 60. 156.
 遶 *çiao⁴* to go about, to surround, to wind around; to environ; to be entangled in.
 達 *k'uei³ t'au⁴ ei* a place where four roads and other bye-ways meet; a thoroughfare.
 34 逢 *feng² f'ung p'ang²* to meet, to occur; to oppose; to come across; to anticipate; to run against; wide, flowing, as a robe.
 35 遶 *chün¹ ts'ün* to retire, to recede; to act as if returning; to feel abashed, self-humiliated; a revolution of the moon.
 36 逃 *t'ao²* to abscond, to elude search; to desert, to flee, to escape, to hide; a vagabond; fugitives. same as 逃 115. 36.
 37 迭 *tieh²* satisfactorily; change; ease, lazy; for, instead of; rotation, alternate, reciprocal, suddenly.
 送 *sung⁰* to send; to present; to accompany; to wait on, especially a bride; to see a guest out; to give, a gift; in Cantonese: all on a table besides the rice.
 遶 *pén⁴ pán²* to walk or run quick.
 38 遶 *lou² deu* continuous.
 遶 *wei¹ wei¹* to walk deviously; to reel, to roll in walking; long and tortuous.
 39 遜 *hsün⁴ sun²* humble, respectful, yielding; complaisant, conciliatory; modest, docile, retiring; to deteriorate.
 40 遶 *huan⁴ huan²* to flee, to escape from; to avoid; *kuan⁴* to go, to reach; to revolve.
 41 過 *same as 過 162. 30.*
 遶 *tsun¹* to obey, to yield, to submit; to conform to; to act as required, as an officer carrying out instructions; to induce to follow; accordingly, consequently; to comply with.
 42 遶 *çiao²* remote, distant, far off.
 45 遶 *t'un² çhun* unable to progress; hard to get on; used for 遶 45. 1.
 逆 *ni⁴ nih, i⁴* disobedient, contrary to, rebellious, illegal, contumacious; to oppose; to receive, as an order; to reckon on; fatal.

- 47 巡 *hsün² çün* to cruise, to patrol; to go about from place to place in order to examine what is doing; to go on a circuit; a course at a feast, to fill up the glasses all around.
 逕 *ching² king²* to pass by, to approach; to flow by; to go up to; directly; also same as 徑 60. 47.
 逕 *la²⁻⁴ lah*, slovenly, untidy, dirty, to exceed, to pass by; to go ahead.
 49 選 *hsün² s'ien* to choose, to select; fine; to appoint good men to office; to dance in a ring; an instant, a moment; a myriad; apprehensive; timorous; *sien²* to number, to reckon.
 50 逕 *same as 徑 23. 50.*
 逕 *ti⁰* to go off, to migrate; to leave; a knife-case.
 51 逕 *péng⁴ p'ng²* to jump, to saunter; to be scattered; to expel, to drive off; to idle, to wander about; to open, to crack; to issue.
 53 遮 *chē² chē* to cover over; to screen; to stop; to shade; to intercept; to care for; an umbrella.
 58 遶 *lu² luh*, to go carefully.
 63 遍 *pien⁰* everywhere; all around; a time; a turn; entire; to make a circuit; to pervade; a visit or walk.
 64 遶 *same as 遶 162. 149.*
 遶 *shih⁴ shi²* to depart, to return to; to die, to pass away, to go to, approaching; lost to life, gone.
 66 遶 *ao² ngao* to ramble, to divert one's self; to travel for pleasure.
 遶 *gyan²* to invite, to request, to want; to interrupt when in the way; to intercept; to send for, to engage; to go with or in one service; to salute; to seek, to look for.
 67 遶 *same as 遶 163. 149.*
 69 近 *chin⁴ kin²* near (in time or place); recently; lately, soon; to approach, to touch, to like; to be familiar, according to; adjoining; next to; assisting, as a priest.
 70 遊 *yu² yiu* to roam, to stroll; to flow; to ramble; to float; to saunter idly; to travel for amusement or information; scattering, as troops on a march; friendly.
 72 遶 *hsün⁴ siün²* to go ahead, to begin a quarrel; a railing expression.

- 73 湯湯 *t'āng² t'āh*, to remove far away, to send off; far, remote.
t'ang² to pass by or miss; to fall, to miss a step and fall; a classifier of times, rows of characters, acts; a heat on a course; the narrow road in which horses race at the military trials.
 74 遇遭 *o⁴ ngoh*, to stop or bring to a stand still; to reach, to out off, to terminate; an unforeseen obstacle. *tsao¹* to encounter, to occur; to spoil; to meet, to endure, to happen; to cruise, to go about, to make a revolution, one complete performance; an occasion, a time.
 75 遡 *su²* to go against the stream, or with it; to go from; to meet one; to push up, as to a source, to revert to; to carry one's thoughts back; long ago.
 述 *su⁴ shu⁴ shu⁴*, to narrate, to relate; to tell particulars; to put into another idiom or publish; to compile a book; a memoir, an essay.
 速 *su² suh*, quick, haste, promptly, instantly; hurried; fleet; to call, to invite; to urge to do a thing; lowlive.
 76 遡 *su⁴ suh*, to step quickly into one's place, on seeing a superior; attentive; alert; to hurry.
 85 遡 *ch'iu² t'iu²* to join, to unite; to collect; to pair; to seek an alliance; pressing, urgent.
 89 遡 *ch'ih² t'rh* near to, close to, at hand; proximate, as a relationship.
 92 遡 *ya²* to go out to receive one; to descend and greet; to see with respect; used with 得 in the classic.
 93 遡 *ch'ih² gch'i* to delay, slow, dilatory, late; not urgent; to wait for; to walk leisurely.
 94 遡 *t'ā t'āh*, to remove far away, to send off; far, remote.
kuang⁴ ku'ang² to walk, to stroll; to ramble, to visit and see a place; to go to and fro.
 96 遡 *wang²* to go, to travel; to deceive, to treat badly; to be terrified; to be afraid of.
 101 遡 *t'ung²* to understand; to succeed; to perceive; current; to interchange, as two characters of the same meaning; to permeate, to go through; to see clearly; prosperous; current, uniform, general, complete; illicit, adulterous.
 102 遡 *pu¹* to flee, to abscond; to hand in suspense; to owe government; a defaulter, a speculator. same as 54. 102.

- 遡 *shiu²* to linger, to saunter; delay-ing; to lead.
 106 遡 *pi¹ pih*, to press, to compel, to oppress, to crowd, to approach too near, to constrain; to ill-use; to arbitrarily urge; imperious; to distend or fill.
 109 遡 *po⁴ pok*, extreme, urgent, pressing; to vex, to provoke to extremity.
 遡 *huang¹ huang* at leisure; pressed, urged; disengaged; indifferent to; to waste time in trifling.
 遡 *ta⁴ tah*, repeated; abundant.
 遡 *tun²* to sulk off; to conceal; to hide away; to vanish, to abscond, hidden.
 110 遡 *hai² hwan huan²* still, even, now, yet, more; and also, or; to return; to repay; to revert to, to recompense, to revolve, to regard, to look at, to give attention to; agile, light; *shien* to revolve.
 114 遡 *yu⁴ yuh*, to follow in another's work; to take up and carry on; to transmit; that, this very one.
 115 遡 *yu²* to meet; to happen, to occur; to come unexpectedly upon one; to intreat; to agree together.
 119 遡 *t'ou⁴ t'ou²* to pass through, as light does through glass; to penetrate thoroughly; to pass or leap over; to go from this to that; to comprehend; to discern; an alarmed or doubtful look.
 121 遡 *mi²* to puzzle; perturbed; to lose; to deceive, to delude; to bewitch, to fascinate; confused, perturbed, stupefied; blinded, as by vice; infatuated.
 122 遡 *lin²* to covet; to select carefully, to go or do with difficulty, to choose, to designate; grasping, covetous.
 123 遡 *gyao²* remote, distant, far.
 124 遡 *lo²* to cruise, to patrol; a patrol; to make a circuit; to spy; to inspect, as a guard does; to screen, as hills do a glen.
 126 遡 *ta² tah*, to know; to inform; successful; to make known; all; open, permeable, all around; to pervade; to promote; suitable; every; intelligible; a small sheep.
 130 遡 *t'ai¹ t'ah*, to spoil, to injure; hurried; careless; to walk carefully.
 遡 *ch'uan¹ chu'en* to hurry; to go to and fro; to hasten, to walk rapidly.
 遡 *hsiao¹ hsiao* to saunter, to stroll, to ramble; applied to the easy diversions of immortals.

- 132 邊 *pien¹* side, border, frontier, edge, margin, place; a bank between fields; in *Cantonese*: where, which.
- 135 适 *kua⁴* *kwah*, fleet, hasty; to hurry one.
- 138 退 *t'ui⁴* to withdraw; to decline; to return; to retract, to retire, to recede; to refuse, to excuse, to give up to; to yield.
- 140 邁 *mai⁴* to walk, to pass; to disregard; senile, old; aged; to surpass; to exceed, to go beyond; energetically, to travel far.
- 141 遞 *ti²* to hand to, to alter; for, instead; to transmit, to send on, to convey from hand to hand; to exchange, to alternate; *tsi²* to encompass around.
- 143 遯 *ch'ung⁴* leisure, or at ease, without pressing occupation; in retirement.
- 145 遠 *yüan²* 'yuen remote, distant, either in time or place; far off; to consider as distant; yuen' to keep at a distance; to remove, to send away. same as 乃 4. 6.
- 146 迺 *ch'ien¹* *ts'ien* to ascend; to remove; to change; to alter; to be removed; to dismiss; to be promoted, to change; used for *shien* 仙 a fairy.
- 148 邂逅 *hsieh⁴* *hia²* to meet one unexpectedly; a pleasant accidental meeting.
- 149 這 *ché⁴* *chei⁴* *ché²* this person, or thing, this, this one; the nearest; now; here; to meet; to receive.
- 151 逗 *tou⁴* *tau²* to stop, to delay, to remain without permission; to loiter; to detain; to avoid, as an enemy; to peer and peep, to skulk around in order to escape detection.
- 152 逐 *chu²* *chuh²*, to expel; to attend to each in turn; to exorcise; to press, to hurry up; in earnest; sincere; successively.
- 153 遯 *t'un⁴* to hide; to go into obscurity, invisible.
- 153 遽 *chü⁴* *kü²* hurried; rapid; agitated, trembling; suddenly; to dispatch; to forward; a courier.
- 153 邈 *mo³* *moh*, to look from afar off; to disregard; remote, high; 'miao to slight.
- 154 退 *pai⁴* to subvert, to destroy; to nullify; to ruin, to violate; defeated, broken; a rout.
- 遺 *ü²* to bequeath; a will, a bequest; to leave; to will, to forget, to lose, to neglect, plucked, as at an examination; escaped; a residue, a surplus; posthumous; *üéi²* to send a present.

- 159 連 *lien²* to connect; and; even; also; to continue, to join, to unite; to stick to; contiguous; annexed, following; together.
- 運 *yün⁴* *yun²* to convey; to move; to circulate; to revolve; to transport; a circuit; a period of five years; turn, chance; luck, lot; a run, times; calculations or a conjunction, as in a horoscope.
- 160 避 *pi⁴* to avoid, to shun, to withdraw, to flee from, to escape, to shirk, to retire, to stand aside, to abscond.
- 164 遁 *ch'iu¹* *tsiu hsin²* to urge, to constrain; to carry to the uttermost; a crowd, a throng; to exhaust, to end; firm, as a well governed state; to collect, to consolidate; to call in; concentrated; strong, unyielding; sudden.
- 171 逮 *tsi⁴* *tsai²* till, to, even until; when; to reach, to come up with.
- 172 進 *chin⁴* *tsin²* to enter; to ascend; to make progress; to go in, up, or on; to exert one's self; to adopt, as a religion; to come near; a promotion; an advance.
- 178 違 *wei²* *wei²* to oppose, to disobey; perverse; to go against; to disregard, to vacate, to leave, to be distant, seditious, intractable.
- 185 道 *tao²* a road, a path, a way, to speak; to converse; reason; doctrine, principle; a circuit, a zone, a region; to lead, to direct, to follow out.
- 198 邇 *ü²* to walk on the side, as of a road.
- 163 邑 *i⁴* *yh*, a town, a city; a fortified place of great concourse; a capital; the royal domain; the principality; a camp, a shortness of breathing.
- 1 邳 *p'ei²* *p'ei²* a place in the state of Lu (Kiangsu).
- 邱 *ch'iu¹* *kiu²* a place; a tumulus; to affect, to appear to have.
- 邳 *'ping²* a city in Kiangsu.
- 2 邦 *pang⁴* a country, state, or nation; a region, beyond the frontier, to confer the rule of a region.
- 7 邦 *syü²* a small fief in the present Hwai-ngan-fu, just south of the Yellow River.
- 8 邳 *gung²* name of a hill in Hunan where a great battle occurred A.D. 761.
- 郭 *kuo¹* *kuoh*, suburbs; a waste, a common; the second wall inclosing the gate of a large city to defend it and make an enceinte that is often protected by the temple to Kwantü.

- 7 郊 *chiao¹ kiao* the country, rural; waste or forest land near the frontier.
- 9 邾 *ch'ai²* an ancient city south of the Yellow River.
- 10 郛 *hou³ cheu* an ancient place in Honan.
- 11 郕 *érh²* is a tributary state of the Cheu emperors, in Shantung.
- 11 郕 *shu¹* an old name of a place in Shantung.
- 13 郛 *na³⁻⁴* what? how? where? that, which, then; see, here it is! oh! go to point, to transfer; to rest, to terminate; peaceful, much.
- 18 郛 *pin¹* a principality in Shensi.
- 21 郛 *pei⁴ pe²* a feudal city in Chihli.
- 23 郛 *'yen²* a region in Honan.
- 24 邾 *shih²* a small fief, 邾邾 in the present Sz'ch'uen, conferred on a general in the Han dynasty.
- 邾 *sp¹⁻³* an old town in Shansi.
- 28 邾 same as 邾 163. 150.
- 29 邾 *tsou¹ tseu* the birth place of Confucius in Shantung.
- 邾 *son³ shau* a tribe of northern people dwelling towards Liaotung.
- 30 邾 *wu²* an ancient place in Shantung.
- 邾 *'pi⁴* vulgar, low, bad; rustic; to despise; to disesteem; a frontier or county town; a border; a place of five hundred houses, and five such were reckoned to be a district.
- 邾 *ho⁴ koh*, name of a district in Shensi.
- 邾 *shan⁰* a city in the state of Ts'in, now Shansi.
- 邾 *hou⁴ cheu* name of a place in Shantung.
- 邾 *'fai²* a small ancient feudal state in Shensi.
- 邾 *ao⁴ ngo^h, o⁴* a boundary.
- 邾 *ts'ao⁰* the name of a town in Honan, where Duke Hi was murdered, B.C. 565.
- 邾 *'tan¹* an old region in the south of Chihli and Shantung; *to* a region in the valley of the River Han.

- 郛 *'ying⁰* the ancient capital of Tsu, in Hupeh.
- 郛 *chün⁴ kün²* a district; a populous place; a principedom.
- 郛 *kao⁰* an appanage conferred on Wän Wang's son in Shantung.
- X 郛 *pu⁴* tribe, class, list, category; the sum, the totality; the radicals or keys in the Chinese language; a tribunal, a department; a public court; the officer in a board; a classifier of books.
- 郛 *yün² gün* a small feudatory in the Cheu dynasty in Hupeh.
- 32 郛 *kuei¹ kwei¹* an ancient district in Kansuh.
- 郛 *yu² gyu* a post-house, an establishment for changing horses and sending on letters; a lodge for watching fields; very, much more; an error, mistake.
- 郛 *chüan⁴ kün²* an ancient place in Nganhwui.
- 郛 *gin²* the district in which Ningpo lies.
- 37 邾 *chia¹ kiah*, a district in Honan.
- 邾 *chéng⁴ ching²* a plain, a prairie.
- 38 邾 *ch'i¹ ts'i* an old town in Honan.
- 邾 *'fu¹* the outer purlieus of a city, especially the place where parades or trials of horse-manship are held; a border, a suburb.
- 39 邾 *ch'ung²* a small feudal state in Shensi.
- 40 邾 *shih¹ shi* a small fief in Shantung.
- 41 邾 *hsün² sin* a town in Honan.
- 邾 *chuan¹ chwen* an ancient place in Honan.
- 45 邾 *'ts'un¹* a village, or hamlet; the beginning of a town.
- 47 邾 same as 邾 172. 8.
- 邾 *ching¹ king* a village in Shantung.
- 邾 *chiung² k'üing* infirm, ailing, poorly, weary; troublesome; in distress; a mound.
- 48 邾 *ch'i¹ k'i* an old name of a district in Hupeh.
- 49 邾

- 50 郗 *hsi' chi* a city in Honan.
- 51 干 *chan*² name of an ancient place in Kiangsu.
- 邢 *hsing*² *ching* an ancient principality near Shansi.
- 邦 *ap'ing*² an ancient place in Shantung.
- 53 鄘 *yang*² a place among the southern tribes.
- 54 邲 *yen*² a place in Hupeh.
- 61 邶 *pi' pih*, a place in Shansi; *po* good.
- 邶 *yu' yiu* an ancient place in Honan.
- 息 *hsi' shih*, a place in the south of Tsi state.
- 62 成 *ch'eng*² *ch'ing* a feudal state in the west of Shantung.
- 70 邠 *fang*² name of a district in Ss'ch'uen.
- 72 晉 *chin*⁴ *tsin*² an old town in Chihli.
- 郇 *hsün*² *shün* a small and shortlived feudal state in Shansi.
- 73 鄆 *kuai*⁴ *kwai*² name of a city in Honan.
- 鄆 *ts'eng*¹ *ts'ung* a small state anciently situated in Shantung.
- 曼 *wan*² a town in Ss'ch'uen.
- 74 郁 *yü*⁴ *yuh*, elegant, adorned; variegated, as silks; in *Cantonese*: to move, to shake, to vibrate.
- 75 邾 *chu*⁴ a state which existed B. C. 700 to 469 in Shantung.
- 邾 *yeh*⁴ an unimportant principality in Honan.
- 邾 *ch'én*¹ *ch'én* a district in Hunan.
- 83 郕 *ti*² a hotel where feudatories lodged at the capital; a royal residence, where courtiers repair; a lodging house; the basis, the support of a thing; a screen, to arrive at; fundamental; going to the bottom of; a stand for a tablet.
- 86 鄆 *wu*⁴ a district in Chehkiang.
- 鄆 *'yen*¹ a district in Honan.

- 郕 *ti'an*² a small ancient principality in Shantung B. C. 2560.
- 92 邾 *hsieh*² *sié* deflected, bad, depraved; inclined; illegal, heretical, corrupting, radical; specious; *yé* a final particle; *yii* an excess, as of days; *sei* to delay.
- 99 邯 *chan*¹⁻² abundant; a district city in Chihli.
- 102 鄆 *p'o*² a district in Kiangsi.
- 105 鄆 *téng*⁴ *téng*² a small feudal state in Honan.
- 106 鄆 *hsiang*² *chiang* a village; the country; a province; a region; a great sound, as of rain; window opposite; rude; rustic, country-like; formerly, time past; towards.
- 109 鄆 *mo*² *mei* a district town in Shensi.
- 114 鄆 *'yü*² a small ancient state in Shantung, whence the descendants of Shin-ung, named 纣, came.
- 117 鄆 *chang*¹ ancient feudal state in Shantung.
- 119 鄆 *lin*² near to; neighbours; assistant, contiguous, connected with, supporting, a group of five families.
- 124 鄆 *'kiao*² the name of a small state in Honan.
- 125 鄆 *tsu*¹ all; altogether; in general; the capital; to dwell; abundant, fine, full; also, still, possibly, probably; in *Pekingese*: to grumble, to mutter, to be unreasonable and gruff.
- 128 鄆 *tsou*¹ *tsou* the birth place of Confucius in Shantung.
- 183 邾 *chi*⁴, to go up, as a hill; flourishing, as an age; very; superlative.
- 138 邾 *'ang*² complimentary term; a son; a man, a gentleman.
- 140 鄆 *tsou*¹ *tsou* the old name of a small state in Shantung in which Mencius was born B. C. 371.
- 150 鄆 *jo*⁴ *joh*, a small feudal state in Hupeh.
- 151 鄆 *ch'i*⁴ *k'ih*, to look up to; the intimacies of relatives, illustrated by the junction of bones and flesh.
- 154 鄆 *feng*² *fung* the old capital of Wán Wang in Shensi.
- 鄆 *ts'uan*² *ts'uan* a hamlet, a place where people assemble to reside; a few houses in a spot; *tsao* the ancient name of a district in Kiangsu.
- 鄆 *mo*⁴ *meu*² name of a city and region in the Han dynasty, now occupied by Ningpo prefecture.

- 155 郝 *ho⁴ ho⁴*, name of an ancient place in Shensi; *shih*, to plough.
- 159 鄆 *yün⁴ yün⁴* an ancient city in Shantung.
- 172 鄆 *hsi² shi²* an old town in Shantung.
- 173 鄆 *hu²* name of a district in Shensi.
- 189 鄆 *ling²* a district in Hunan.
- 198 鄆 *hao²* name of a place in Chihli.
- 205 鄆 *fu²* a small department in Shensi.
- 164 酩 *li²* a place in Shantung where a battle was fought B. C. 659.
- 酩 *mêng² mung²* an old name in the Han dynasty for a place in Honan.
- 164 酉 *yü² yü²* wine; 5 to 7 p.m.; evening; finished; ripe, matured; the tenth of the twelve branches.
- 1 酩 *'ting¹* drunk; stupefied with drink.
- 4 酩 *tsu⁴ tsu⁴*, to pledge a host, and return his health; to recompense; a pickle; a sour taste.
- 5 酩 *si²* arrack; sweet spirits, clear and pure; to drink; a sort of broth strained from congee.
- 8 酩 *ch'un² shun²* respectful; wine; semen; cordials; subtle, essential, clear, healthy, unmixed, generous, thick.
- 9 酩 *si²* rum or arrack that has not been strained; the mother in spirits.
- 11 酩 *chiu¹ tsu¹ hsiu²* liquor after the fermentation is over; spirits that have settled; to finish, to come to perfection; well-boiled; a chief butler; headman, a brave or chief of tribe of people; the season for gathering when things are ripe.
- 14 酩 *chen⁴ tan⁴* given to drink; fond of wine; also same as 醺.
- 17 酩 *hsi² hsi²* mad with drink; raving drunk.
- 18 酩 *hsi² hin²* to offer blood in sacrifice; a flaw, a crevice; an offence, a grievance, a pretext, a presage, an omen; to excite; to fumigate.
- 20 酩 *chu² choh²*, to pour out wine; to deliberate; to adopt, to imitate; to avail of; a glass; liquor; a feast, a party.
- 酩 *ti² ao²* drunken, tipsy.

- 24 醉 *tsui⁴* drunk, intoxicated; happy; a debauch; fascinated with, stupefied with, devoted to; unconscious, as a man of his danger; engrossed with
- 28 醅 *ch'en² ch'ên²* vinegar-like, sour; very drunk.
- 29 醅 same as 醅 184. 29.
- 30 酩 *ku⁴* to deal in spirits; liquor just made and kept over night; a wine shop.
- 酩 *yen²* vinegar or spirits of a strong, sharp taste.
- 酩 *ch'êng² ch'ing²* half sobered, and ashamed of being tipsy; stupid from drink; a sickness arising from drink.
- 酩 *lao⁴ loh⁴, lo⁴* cream; a liquor made from milk; dried milk; fat, unctuous.
- 酩 *'ming²* a strong kind of whisky made of rice and barley.
- 酩 *k'u² k'u²*, superior, mellow spirits; ripe, as grain; hard hearted, inhuman, tyrannical, said of officials; the bitter feeling arising from having suffered wrong.
- 酩 *p'ei² p'ei²* liquor not yet strained; must; eaten and drunken to satiety, surfeited.
- 33 醅 same as 醅 164. 47.
- 35 醅 *suau², suau²* sour; grieved, afflicted; acid; prickling, harsh to the skin, irritating, distressing; debilitated.
- 37 醅 *pu² pu²*, the mother on vinegar; a mold or efflorescence, as on leather or walls; scum on spirits.
- 醅 see 醅 164. 55.
- 醅 *yen²* brine; to preserve in brine; to pickle; to lay in salt, to salt down.
- 39 醅 *chiao⁴ kiao⁴* leaven, the residuum left after distilling arrack.
- 40 酩 *st'o²* face flushed with drink; rufescent.
- 酩 same as 醅 164. 47.
- 41 酩 *ch'ou⁴ chow⁴* new, ripe liquor; pure; strong spirits thrice distilled, and enjoined to be drunk by the sovereign in summer.
- 酩 *lai⁴ lai⁴* to pour out wine in sacrifice; to sprinkle; to pour out a libation on the earth.
- 酩 *chiang⁴ tsiang⁴* pickle, sauce, soy; relishes, condiments; salted preparations.

- 45 酤 *ch'un² shun²* generous, rich, as wine; thick, unmixed; liberal, healthy; subtle, essential, seminal.
- 47 酬 *ch'ou² ch'ew* to return the compliment; to repay; to pledge a guest; to urge him to drink, or toast him in return.
- 49 配 *p'ei⁴ p'ei²* to mate, to pair; a mate; an equal; a companion, as a wife; to accompany; to compare to; to copulate; conjointly; the color of liquor.
- 55 醅 *fan⁴* newly distilled spirits; ill-luck, as upon children.
- 58 醕 *lu⁴ luh*, a pleasant kind of spirit, made with water from lake Ling in Hunan.
- 62 醖 *'chan²* a wine goblet; 醖酒 turbid liquor not yet settled.
- 72 醋 *ts'u²* vinegar; pickle; pickled.
- 醒 *hsing²* 'sing to awake from intoxication; to be roused; to become sober; to rouse up; to incite, to startle.
- 醑 *ts'ü² hsu²* reddish, but pure clear liquor; the essential oil of milk or Elaine, a liquid refined from butter.
- 73 醴 *tsan²* the sediment, the dregs; remains of malt; the grains left after distilling spirits.
- 79 醅 *tou⁴ tes²* to distil again.
- 醫 *ü²* to cure, to threaten, a doctor; a physician; to heal; medical, to drink.
- 80 酶 *mei² mei²* the cakes of leaven, used in fermenting the grain before distilling.
- 82 酏 *mao²* drunk.
- 85 酒 *chiu² 'tsiu* any kind of fermented liquor; wine, beer, spirits; given to drink.
- 86 營 *yung²* to lose one's head by drinking, which foolish people soon do.
- 醺 *hsün¹ hün* intoxicated, drunk; smelling of liquor.
- 醺 *chiau⁴ tsiao²* to burn incense; to pray at an altar by a priest; a requiem, a sacrifice; to give a cup to a son at his marriage; completed; emptied, all used up, terminated.
- 87 醕 *chiau⁴ tsiao²* to drain a goblet; to finish the glass.
- 99 酣 *han¹* half intoxicated, elevated, jolly; tipsy, merry; riant, as a landscape; deep, as sleep; fearless, determined, as a soldier.
- 101 酺 *sp'u²* to drink largely; jolly, in high spirits, as from drink.
- 105 醴 *p'oi¹ p'oh²* grape juice, not yet settled or strained; must, newly made spirits.
- 108 醢 *hai¹ hā* sour, acid, vinegar-like; condiments, pickles.
- 醢 *'an²* salted mutton or pork deviled; the meat is fried and then minced and mixed with salted soy; the condiment is used with bread and soy.
- 醢 *hai²* minced and pickled meat, of crabs, fowls, fish, insects; to cut fine and put into brine with seasoning; to simmer.
- 醢 *yün⁴ yün²* fermented liquor; spirit made from fruit, or by allowing the must to ferment a hundred days.
- 113 醢 *'p'iao¹* clear, limpid spirits.
- 114 醢 *ti²* thin, poor spirits; weak liquor or the dregs of the still.
- 115 醢 *su¹* preparation of butter; no energy; flaky, crisp; short.
- 116 醢 *same as 75. 116.*
- 120 醢 *mi²* a liquor made from grain by distillation, and drank without straining.
- 124 醢 *dao²* spirits mixed with sediment.
- 130 醢 *shu²* the oily scum which floats on boiling butter; it is the quintessence of milk, or essential oil of butter.
- 醢 *yin²* to rinse the mouth with spirits, as the king auciently did after eating, or as a bridal pair when pledging each other in the marriage-cup.
- 醢 *hsü² 'sü* to strain spirits; fine, pure liquor.
- 134 醢 *same as 黃 140. 134.*
- 145 醢 *niang²* to excite, to ferment; to stuff, as a sausage; to mix condiments; to foment, as sedition; to breed disturbance; to make liquor from boiled glutinous rice with yeast cakes.
- 146 醢 *ts'an²* sour spirits which have lost their flavor; a rich taste, sweet; generous, like good wine; fine, as music.
- 151 醢 *'li²* sweet or newly distilled spirits; must, new wine; sweet, as a fountain.
- 152 醢 *ch'ü² k'ioh*, to contribute to a feast; to club together for a picnic or great dinner.

- 154 釐 *chai^o* a press for pressing the mash in making spirits; a strainer.
- 161 釐 *nung¹* thick, generous, rich, as spirits; liberal.
- 173 釐 *ling^o* a rich kind of liquor.
- 釐 *ju^o* *ju^o* generous, rich spirit.
- 180 醞 *yn¹* drunk; the noise of drunken fellows; a coarse, sour ragout or hash made by some Miao-ts²; to cover a vessel so closely that no smell shall escape.
- 194 醜 *ch'ou^o* *ch'eu* ugly, offensive; to abhor; abominable; ashamed; to dislike; to compare; a sort; a group.
- 198 醜 *shai¹* *shi* to warm, as wine; to purify; to decant and strain liquors, to pour out a libation; to divide, as streams.
- 165 采 *pien^o* to discriminate, to part, to sort out.
- 采 *ts'at¹* bright colours, elegant, brilliant; to pluck, to choose, to gather; variegated, adorned; a business, occupation; cities allotted for revenue to princes.
- 102 采 *yu⁴* *yu³* glossy, glazed.
- 109 釋 *shih⁴* to release; to dissipate; to explain; Buddhism; to unclose, to free, to open out the meaning; to leave.
- 166 里 *li³* Chinese mile; a village; a lane, an alley; a place of residence; mournful.
- 4 重 *chung^o* heavy; secluded, or peculiarly appropriated to government, or imperial use; trifling; severe; decorous; grave; to honor; very; crowded; *sch'ung* to double, to repeat, to do over; to add, a time; again; a classifier of thickness or layers.
- 6 野 *yeh³* *ye³* the country, wilderness, rustic; a waste, a moor; a neglected place outside of the city; a common, a wild; a desert; savage, uncultivated, rude.
- 27 釐 *li³* to regulate; copper coin (cash); to subject, to cause to submit; the thousandth part of a tael; a pair; twins; to give, to bestow.
- 72 量 *liang^o* a measure; to measure; to estimate, to judge; feelings; appetite, calibre, capacity, to deliberate; to think over.
- 167 金 *chin¹* *kin* gold, any metal.
- 1 釘 *ting¹* a nail, a pin, a bolt; to nail; a spike, a bolt; to work metals into bolts; *ting²* to nail together; to bind, as books.

- same as 釐 167. 19.
- 鈕 *niu³* a button; a knob on the top of a Chinese seal; a hilt or handle.
- 鈕 *chu^o* to inter valuables with dead; to temporarily place a thing; metals in their ores.
- 鈕 *same as 釐 167. 30.*
- 鈕 *tui^o* the brass or gilt butt of a spear; read *tun²* and *ghun* a spheric metallic bell intended to accompany a drum; to a catafalque over a coffin.
- 鈕 *ch'iu¹* *kiao²* a spade, a hoe, a hinge, scissors; to clip, to shear; to cut, as hair; to inlay metals; pivots on which a door turns; a hinge, a joint, a clamp, a hasp; *chiao³* a slender knife.
- 鈴 *ch'ien¹* *ch'ien* a large wooden plough; a kind of door-lock; axle of a wheel; to use a seal, an official stamp; a spear handle.
- 鈴 *ling²* a small bell, empty words; a round hollow ball, hung on horses or flags to announce approach.
- 鈴 *ch'iang²* *ts'iang* a musket; fire-arms; a spear; a gun; an opium pipe; a sort of wine boiler or still; the tinkling of bells; a jingling sound.
- 銕 *hu²* *ghu* the iron barb or head of an arrow or dart; a feathered shaft with a barb.
- 銕 *ch'iao¹* to burn, as in a kiln; a pan with a handle and spout; a warming ladle; a scythe; a spear; also read *gyao* and *gh'iao*.
- 銕 *chung^o* a small cannon, a gingal; a pistol; small arms; hollowed out by an ax, bored.
- 銕 *ju¹* *wei¹* *tui¹* pointed, sharp, keen, piercing; zealous, valiant, resolute; small, insignificant, as a spear's point or a peccadillo.
- 銕 *hsien¹* *sien* a shovel; to burnish; a small chisel; bright, as metal; ends of the rim of a rhomboidal bell; a metal ornament at the end of a bow; chilly, raw, as weather.
- 銕 *na⁴* *nah*, to sharpen wood, as for a helve; to hammer iron to a point; in *Cantonese*: to iron out, as clothes; to smooth, to press on.
- 銕 *ch'uan¹* *ts'uen* to estimate the quantity or quality; to weigh, to measure; to assort; to select, according to merit and capacity; to value aright; a carpenter's plane.
- 銕 *ts'ou¹* *ts'eu* an ore resembling pure copper; it attracts and forms an amalgam of quick silver.
- 銕 *chi¹* *ki* an iron implement of husbandry, which resembles a large hoe, with a long blade.

- same as 鎗 167. 30.
- 17 鈎 *lien³* a sickle; a reaping bill hook.
- 18 鐮 *han³* a press or closet; armor.
- 鐮 *chao¹* to pare; to trim an excrescence; bright, clear; a catch on a cross bow; to encourage; to visit, to wait on.
- 鋤 *hsing³* *ching* a jar resembling a tripod in which to cook the fragrant broth offered in sacrifice. same as 鑪 167. 100.
- 鋤 *cha³* *chah*, a heavy pair of shears working on a rivet as a fulcrum at the end; to slice or cut open.
- 鋤 *ts'ei³* *ts'eh*, a knife for chopping up straw.
- 19 鋤 *ch'u³* a hoe; to cultivate fields.
- 20 鈎 *tiao⁰* a hook; to hook; to fish; to take; to bait, to set a trap for; to use something as a means; to fish for, as praise; to seek.
- 鈎 *chün¹* *kiün* 30 catties; $\frac{1}{2}$ of a picul; large; to equalize; to classify; to methodize; important, just; a potter's lathe.
- 鈎 *ku¹* *keu* a hook; a sickle; to hook; to induce, to influence, to tempt, to consider, to search into.
- 鈎 *p'ao¹* *pao⁰* a plane; to plane off, to smooth; to level off; to deduct from; to grub up.
- 鈎 *t'ao³* dull, as a knife; in *Cantonese*: a saw, with a dull edge to cut metal.
- 21 鈎 *o³* *ngo* to pare away the corners of a thing and make it round; a ring.
- 24 針 *chén¹* *chăn* a needle; a pin; to prick; pine leaves; any sharp, thorny thing.
- 26 鏹 *chüan³* *kiên* to bend iron; pliable.
- 27 鉅 *o⁴* *ngoh*, a bracelet or bangle.
- 鉅 *chüeh³* *küeh*, a hoe; a pickax; to turn up the ground.
- 28 鈎 *chieh³* *kieh*, an iron hook or strap fastened to the girdle.
- 29 釵 *ch'ai¹* a large pin, a bodkin; hair pin; *met.* females.
- 釵 *sa¹* *sah*, a spear or javelin; to engrave; to inlay, to enchain on metal; to sprinkle, to scatter.

- 鈸 *pa⁴* *po⁴*, *po³⁻⁴* cymbal; a small bell, used by Buddhists in chanting or in music to respond.
- 鈸 *ch'in³* *ts'in* an awl; a graver; a point; *ts'ien* to engrave, to cut, to carve blocks.
- 鈸 *cho³* *choh*, a needle or awl; sharp; to offer, as a present.
- 鈸 *chien³* *kiên* to gild, to plate; to inlay silver in other metals, or in leather, as is done on housing or saddles.
- 鈸 *sou¹* *seu* to engrave on metal; ornaments on a horse's ears.
- 30 鈸 *k'ou⁴* *k'eu* a button; a gold or silver rim on a cup, enchain on the edge; to engrave.
- 鈸 *gou³* fine iron from the hill 鑛 鑛; *yü* a hoe or its handle.
- 鈸 *ch'ien³* *gyen* *yüan³* *yen³* lead, black lead; to countenance, to protect.
- 鈸 *si'un⁰* copper, brass; brazen, coppery.
- 鈸 *kuo¹* *k'uo* a cooking-pan; a vessel to hold fat; the iron ring inside of the nave to protect it from the axle.
- 鈸 *chao¹* a sickle, a hook.
- 鈸 same as 鈎 167. 20.
- 鈸 *ku¹* a short javelin, made light to use as a spear.
- 鈸 *tei¹* *tih*, a point; tweezers; the barb of an arrow; the head of a javelin.
- 鈸 *ss'ei⁴* *sz'* the handle of a bill-hook or sickle; a sort of spear.
- 鈸 *o⁴* *ngoh*, the sharp point of a spear, edge of a sword.
- 鈸 *sno⁰* hardened iron or good steel; the scoria of iron or other ores; a spade; broken steel.
- 鈸 same as 鑪 112. 168.
- 鈸 *ming³* to engrave, to write, to publish; to carve; a book of precepts.
- 鈸 *shu³* a trowel; a tool to plaster walls; to daub; *kwa³* a double edged hoe; two swords so made as to go into one scabbard.
- 鈸 same as 鈎 167. 24.
- 31 鈸 *ku⁰* to run metal into cracks; to close or stop securely; to interfere and prevent.
- 32 鈸 *ts'o⁰* a file, a rasp; an iron pan or boiler; to file, to trim; to make small.

- 33 鐃 *guan²* cymbals; small hand bells, which were used in the army to stop the music of drums.
 鑒 *yün²* *yun* gold; it is used in proper names.
 錘 *ch'ui²* heavy; a hammer; the weight on a steelyard or in a clock.
 鎗 *t'ang¹* noise of gongs and drums; to bore through.
 鏗 *k'eng¹* *k'äng* the ringing of metals; a hacking sound, as in coughing; to knock on.
 鑄 *chu²* to cast metals; used for 觀 113. 10.
 鋒 *feng¹* *fung* point of a weapon; a lance; the van of an army; turbulent.
 35 鏤 *tsung²* a bridle or head-stall ornamented with metal and set off with a plume of feathers between the horse's ears.
 same as 鑄 167. 172.
 37 鈇 *ti²* fetters of iron; to fetter.
 鈇 *fu¹* an ax used to decapitate high officers and princes.
 鈇 *t'ieh³⁻⁴* *t'ieh*, iron; firm, decided; without doubt; really.
 鈇 *po⁴* *puh*, a kind of light dart.
 鈇 *chia¹⁻⁴* *chieh¹⁻⁴* *kiah*, *hsieh²* a pair of pincers or prongs to hold a crucible over the fire; to take up with tongs; a double edged sword.
 鈇 *ch'ieh⁴* *k'ieh*, a sickle, a bill-hook; to cut off, to amputate, to carve, to exterminate.
 鈇 *pén¹* *p'ín* an adze; the helve is in the middle like a pick.
 鈇 *'p* a spider or iron frying-pan having three legs; a boiler or pan; a pick to dig out holes; a chisel; a stand for bows in an armory.
 鈇 *t'ieh³⁻⁴* iron; firm, decided, really.
 38 鏤 *lou²* *leu²* *lū²* hard, pure iron; a graver to cut iron with; to engrave, to cut characters; to inlay; a frying-pan, a boiler.
 40 鏽 *hsiu⁴* *siu²* the rust of iron, steel, tin, or other metals; an oxide.
 鈇 *q'o²* the weight on a steelyard; a pilot's lead; a stone roller; a weight or ball on the end of cords; *q'he* a short spear.

- same as 鑄 159. 40.
 鐃 *ting²* a silver ingot (about 10 taels); a platter or trencher with feet, used in sacrifices; an alloy of tin or spelter; an anchor; the needle of a spinning wheel.
 鎗 *jung²* *gyung²* a mold in which to pour castings; a die for coins; to smelt, to fuse metals; to forge; to influence, as doctrine.
 41 鈇 *lé⁴* *lêh*, an ancient weight now differently estimated; 20 taels.
 鈇 *ch'iang¹* *ts'iang* the ringing of bells; jingling of stones; a tinkling noise; harmony; musical.
 鈇 *po⁴* *poh*, a bell.
 42 鈇 *'tsun¹* *tsuan²* the copper ferrule, or place to grasp, on the handle of a spear.
 鈇 *ch'ao²* government money-orders; notes; a document; a receipt; a passport, warrant; to copy; a little.
 44 鈇 *giao²* fetters, irons; silver of the purest kind; a furnace with a flue to it; to fetter, to secure.
 鈇 *chi²* *küh*, to bind or hoop a thing with iron.
 鈇 *chü⁴* *kü²* a saw; to saw; to divide; to mend crockery by joining the edges of the pieces with copper clamps; to reduce; serrated, toothed.
 45 鈍 *tun²* blunt, dull, stupid; obtuse, superannuated; rude because uneducated; half-witted.
 46 鋼 *kang¹* steel; hard, as steel; strong, able; to sharpen.
 47 釧 *ch'uan²* *chw'en²* an armlet, a bracelet.
 鈇 *la⁴* *lah*, tin; pewter..
 48 釧 *kang¹* the iron band on the nave of a wheel, through which the spokes pass; ornaments on the beam which ran around the hall, and resembled golden hub-rings; the barb of an arrow; a lamp-jar, a sconce.
 鈇 *chü⁴* *kü²* great; hard, as iron; fierce, implacable; obdurate.
 鈇 *ch'iang²* *ch'iang* the eye of an ax or hammer; the lower blade of a halberd.
 49 鈇 *p'a³* *pa³* a drag, a harrow; a war chariot, or the guard in front of it; a clamp used in mending crockery.
 50 錦 *chin³* *'kin* figured, or flowered silk, embroidered; elegant, diversified.

- 51 钐 *han*^o greaves; something to protect the arms of archers; to solder metals; hasty, too quick.
钐 *'ping*^o thin plates of gold or silver employed in offerings to the Five Emperors; a badge of office; an iron boiler.
- 52 鐵 *chi*¹ *tsi* a barb on a hook, a fluke.
- 53 鐮 *lien*² a hook, a sickle; a reaping bill-hook.
鍍 *tu*^o to gild, to adorn with gold; to plate.
鑪 *gung*^o a large bell.
鑛 *'tung*^o the ore of iron, lead, gold, or other metals; the lode of metals; a mine; the bed or vein in it.
錠 *'ling*^o a bolt or rod of iron or copper; the hollow barb or bolt of an arrow; finished, exhausted; to hasten.
- 54 鍵 *chien*⁴ *kien*² the bolt of a Chinese lock; a door-bolt.
- 56 鈺 *yi*⁴ *yih*, the ears or side ornaments of a tripod.
- 57 鈔 *chiang*³ *'kiang* money, coin; the cord which runs through a number of cash; a string of a 1,000 cash.
- 58 鈔 *lu*⁴ *luh*, to copy; a record; an index; to transcribe; annals; lectures; summary of a doctrine; a series, an order; a metallic lustre or color, veins in stone.
- 59 鈔 *shan*^o a large bill-hook or sickle.
- 60 鏃 *'ts'ung*¹ a small spear or javelin; to stab with a spear, as an assassin.
- 61 鏃 *same as 鏃 167. 109.*
鏃 *nien*^o a small hair pin; a nail with a small head.
鏃 *chih*⁴ *chi*² to record; to remember.
鏃 *ts'o* a file, a rasp; a polishing tool; to burnish, to give lustre to; to refrain, to restrain one's self.
鏃 *ch'i*² *ts'ih*, a kind of pole-axe, used with spears in war; an ornamental sort of halberd carried in procession.
鏃 *yueh*⁴ *yueh*, a hatchet, an axe whose blade is crescent shape.
鐵 *'ieh*² iron; firm, decided; without doubt, really.

- 錢 *ch'ien*² *'sien* copper coin; cash; money; a mace; the tenth part of a tael; wealth, property; *'sien* a mattock.
- 66 鍬 *tui*^o a spear with a brass ferrule which guard^o the butt; this end must be put forward when presenting the weapon; a beater; a mallet.
- 鏊 *ao*⁴ *ngao*^o a round, iron cooking utensil, flat and shallow; a griddle.
- 鏊 *chiao*³ *'kiao* a metal handle or ear of a vessel; to cut cloth with shears.
- 鏊 *hien*⁴ *'sien*² to castrate a fowl; *san*² the trigger of a cross-bow; a cross-bow.
- 鏊 *mou*² *'metu* an iron pan or boiler; a plating inside of a cap to protect the head.
- 69 釵 *chin*¹ *'kin* to smooth; to chip; to carefully remove the marks of an axe, as with a shave or draw-knife; the point of a tool.
- 鑿 *'tsan*^o a chisel; to carve; to chisel; to pierce, as a thorn; to cut out; as characters on stone; to cut in.
- 70 鈐 *'fang*¹ a square bell, worn by camels; a sort of boiler or shallow kettle.
- 鏟 *'p'ang*^o to scrape off, to level; a water-level.
- 鏟 *hsuan*⁴ *'sien*² a metallic heater for keeping spirits warm; a copper or pewter tray; a pulley or windlass; to cut things round in a lathe.
- 鏃 *tsu*⁴ *'tsuh*, the head or barb of an arrow or javelin; the point of a dart.
- 72 鐃 *huang*⁴ *'huang*² the sound of bells.
- 鐃 *same as 鐃 167. 20.*
- 鉤 *hsi*² *'sih*, tin; to confer; a gift; to grant; to receive; a fine kind of asbestos cloth; pewter.
- 錫 *'tang*⁴ *'yang*² ornaments on a bride near the forehead which jingle as the horse moves; bells.
- 錫 *ts'o*^o to mistake; wrong, mistaken; in disorder, confused, to err; mixed, perverse, offensive; excepting; then; to polish; *ts'oh*, to wash or plate with gold; veins, strim; to tattoo; a lapidary stone, to file or polish.
- 錯 *same as 錯 167. 51.*
- 鐓 *kun*¹ *'koun* a kind of red steel; the swords made of it could cleave gems; a ring on a wheel.
- 鐓 *hsing*² *'sing* the rust of iron; verdigris.

- 73 錐 *shih⁴ ghi* the hook or catch on the end of a Chinese key; *gi²* point of a spear; a vessel used in smearing blood when taking an oath.
tséng¹ tsing the noise or ring of metal or gems.
man² a trowel.
- 74 鏑 *so⁴ shoh*, a great spear, eighteen feet.
- 75 鉢 *po¹ poh*, a sacrificial vessel; an open earthenware basin to cook in; a globular, narrow-mouthed disk used by priests for their alms-bowl.
shu³ a small ancient silver coin; an old weight; blunt, dull; farthings; trifles.
yeh⁴, a thin plate of iron, such as are used in the scales of armor; *hiéh*, the plate of metal on the shaft of an arrow; a ring.
lien² to melt; to refine; matured, experienced, practised; a chain; to forge; wrought, as iron; to discipline, to mortify one's desires.
shuo⁴ shoh, to melt a metal; to fuse it for founding; to urge; impelled, as by another's influence; lustrous, shining, burnished.
k'o⁴ two small silver ingots; bullion; paper-money; a grease-pot for carts; an ornamental appendage to a girdle.
- 76 鍬 } *Kuan⁴ kw'an²* a branding iron; a kind of gridiron, to solder.
- 77 鉦 *chéng¹ ching* small gongs, used to sound a halt to troops; a brass tambourine used by priests; the place outside of a bell where it is struck.
- 79 鍛 *tuán⁴ tuán²* to forge metal; to heat and hammer it; to work upon, to practise, to make perfect; mature, practiced.
sha¹ shah, a spear with a guard; to clip the wings of birds.
ts'o¹ ts'oh, tsao³ a chisel; to dig; to cut; a punch; a cold chisel for cutting stones; to bore into, as a well; to commence; to do; to open out, as a road; to brand, to mark, to tattoo; solid, secure; to cleanse rice.
- 80 鉤 *mei³ méi* a door-ring having two locks bolting the door in it; a dog-chain.
same as 鑰 167. 81.
- 81 鉗

- 鑿 *ch'an¹* a chisel; to cut out, to engrave deeply.
- 85 鏢 *pi²* the colter of a plow; barb of an arrow; a probe used by surgeons; a skewer used in a head dress; a lever; a comb.
ch'iu³ k'iu a single headed pick or axe; a description of stone chisel.
- 鏤 *liu¹* pure gold; pendent gems on a crown.
- 鏤 *wu⁴ wuh*, to wash or plate inferior metal with silver or gold; to overlay with finer metal, as the ornaments of a harness.
t'ang² a carpenter's plane; to smooth.
- 錫 *ta⁴ tah*, to cover a thing with iron to protect it; to shield the heel with an iron plate.
chiao¹ tsiao a soldier's brass kettle or skillet, holding about a peck.
same as 鑊 167. 109.
- 86 鐃 *ch'iang¹ chéng chéng¹* the clanging jangle of metals struck together; a small cymbal or gong.
- 87 鐃 *fu³* a cooking-pan; a caldron or hemispherical boiler; a pot without feet; an old measure holding 6 斗 and 4 升 or half pecul.
- 88 釜 *yeh³ yé* a celebrated two-edged claymore.
- 92 鈺 *hsüan³ hsen²* ears or rings on the side of a tripod by which it can be carried.
- 95 鉉 *tsü¹ tsz²* a hoe for opening the soil; a mattock with a long narrow blade.
- 96 鉉 *yü³ yuh*, pure hard gold; precious, valuable.
- 99 鉗 *ch'ien³ k'ien* pincers, tongs; ear-rings; a ring on children's necks; collar put on prisoners; to clasp, to pinch; to pin; to injure; to hate; to rail at; a term of abuse.
hsing¹ sing the rust of iron; ver-degris.
- 100 銑 *ch'an³* a thin iron plate; a shovel, a spade; a plane or shaving tool; to smooth.
- 101 鏞 *pu⁴* a shop; to spread, to arrange; a door-knocker; to lay in order; to make known, to pervade; to marshal, as forces; universal; tired, worn out; to sleep with; used for 鋪 a shop.
- 102 鈿 *tien⁴ tien* ornaments for a head-dress; metallic flowered or inlaid work made into head-dresses; *tsien²* used for 鈿 inlaid shell-work.

- 鐃** *lang¹* sound of a drum or gong; a lock or clasp; a tripod for warming wine; a small gong struck by peddlers; the twang of the instrument.
- 鐃** *tsi¹ tsz¹ chi¹* an ancient weight about the fourth part of a tael; trifling, petty.
- 105 **鐃** *p'o¹ p'oh¹* a sickle or scythe to cut grass.
- 鐃** *tsung¹ tsung¹* stirrup irons; a stirrup; a candlestick.
- 106 **鐃** *po³ poh¹* a thin sheet of metal; mock metal.
- 鐃** *ch'ieh¹ 'k'ia¹* a local name in Kiangsi for pure white iron; strong, firm.
- 鐃** *huang¹ huang¹* clamor; a sort of triquetrous blade fastened at the end of a lance, and covered with tiger's skin when sheathed.
- 107 **鐃** *p'i¹* a large needle or bodkin; a knife like a poniard or bowie-knife.
- 鐃** *chien¹ 'kien¹* a shuttlecock.
- 108 **鐃** *yi¹ yih¹* a piece of gold of 20 taels weight in the Chou dynasty; it was sometime used to weigh rice. same as 鐃 167. 131.
- 鐃** *ku¹* a vessel to warm spirits; a censer; a copper brazier; a furnace.
- 109 **鐃** *chen¹ ch'ien¹* to repress, to rule; a mart; to keep in subjection; to guard, as a pass; to protect.
- 鐃** *to¹ toh¹* a square-mouthed oblong bell, like a cow-bell, with a long clapper; a priest; a kind of jingle or rattle used in the army to convey orders; a limit.
- 鐃** *kuo¹ kwoh¹* a large hoe or pick used by farmers; a sort of bill-hook or partisan used by soldiers to clear away abattis or thickets; to cut down.
- 鐃** *huan¹ huan¹* an iron or gold ring; a finger-ring; a link; an ancient weight of 6½ taels.
- 110 **鐃** *chi¹ k'ieh¹* the tongue of a ring or a buckle; the clasp or latch which fastens a trunk; a ring with a tongue to secure a strap.
- 113 **鐃** *ch'iao¹* point of a weapon; the ornamented mouth of a scabbard, covered with copper; the point of a sword.
- 鐃** *'lai¹* to tie a cord to a hook to fish with; to angle for.
- 114 **鐃** *yu¹* a saw; a fine awl, with which the ears of women are bored.
- 115 **鐃** *hsiu¹ siu¹* rust; the rust of iron, steel, tin, or other metal; an oxide.
- 鐃** *ch'iao¹ 's'iao¹* a shovel, spade, or hoe; to dig up; used with 鐃 *ao¹* iron.
- 117 **鐃** *ching¹ king¹* a looking glass, a mirror; any reflecting surface, as the sea or moon; books which reflect knowledge; bright; to illustrate.
- 鐃** *chung¹* a bell; a clock.
- 120 **鐃** *so¹ shoh¹* iron thread; iron wire; small chains.
- 122 **鐃** *do¹* a gong; a brass drum used to announce approach or give alarm; soldiers use them for wash-basins.
- 124 **鐃** *siu¹* pure gold; the bridge of a cross-bow.
- 126 **鐃** *juan¹ juan¹* soft, ductile silver.
- 128 **鐃** *nieh¹* tweezers, tongs, snuffers, forceps, pincers; to pull out, to nip on; a kind of hair-pin; a fish-snare.
- 129 **鐃** *hsiu¹ siu¹* the rust of iron, steel, tin, or other metals; an oxide.
- 130 **鐃** *hsiao¹ siao¹* to expend, to melt; to destroy; to spend, as time; deficient; to cancel, as a check; to fuse metals, to dissolve; to finish; to exhaust; to spade up.
- 131 **鐃** *chien¹ k'ien¹* a mirror; to reflect light, an example, a precedent; historic events; a precept, an admonition; to revise; to survey.
- 133 **鐃** *chi¹* a small sickle or toothed bill-hook; the grain which it reaps.
- 134 **鐃** *ch'a¹ ch'ah¹* a spade or pick for turning up the ground; a flat hair-pin, ornamented with feathers; a crow-bar.
- 135 **鐃** *hsien¹ sien¹* a kind of hoe; sharp; acute, fine pointed; a fish barb; 'tien to take a thing, to cut, as with an axe.
- 138 **鐃** *yin¹* silver, money; cash, wealth.
- 鐃** *lang¹* a kind of locket or clasp.
- 140 **鐃** *hua¹ hwa¹* a spade used in making ditches; to open the ground, as a ploughshare does; a ploughshare.
- 鐃** *smang¹* the edge of a sword; a smooth, easy style.
- 鐃** *ying¹* the sound of jingling bells, referring to the round ones worn by mules.
- 鐃** *mo¹ moh¹* a marvelous two-edged sword, like King Arthur's Excalibur.

- 141 鑄 *po⁴ poh*, a large bell used to mark stops in music, or at the end of the twelve Chinese hours; a kind of hoe.
 錨 *mao³* an anchor; a grappling iron.
 鑊 *huo⁴ huoh, ho⁴* a flat boiler shaped like the segment of a sphere, and generally without feet; a caldron, an iron pan, a graver; to bore or cut in.
 鑪 *lu²* a vessel used in making spirits, a sort of boiler.
 same as 鑪 121. 141.
 142 鉤 *ch'en³ 'ch'en ch'an³* to pull or extend anything, to attempt steadily and persistently.
 鐃 *cho³ choh*, bracelets, bangles; cymbals, or small plates for stopping the drums in an army; a small brazier, a hand stove.
 銜 *hsien³ hien* a bit, or bridoon; to hold in the mouth; to contain; brevet-rank; affected by, moved, indignant; acting as.
 144 銕 *hsiang¹ siang* a border; to inlay; to inchose, to insert or set, as a jewel; to coat or plate, to rivet.
 鐔 *hsün³ sin* the knob at the end of the guard of a sword, called its nose; the edge of a sword; a sort of dirk.
 145 鉞 *hsien⁴ hien³* a small chisel to cut holes; a term applied to a sort of javelin or spear.
 146 鉤 *hêng¹ häng* the combined sound of bells and drums mingled, as when a great mass is performed.
 147 鐃 *luan³ luan* an imperial carriage; bells; a term of respect; little bells formerly hung from the phoenix that marked the royal cars.
 149 鐃 *yü⁴ yuh*, a poker or pincers to stir coals in a furnace or remove them; to sweat money in order to get the filing; also the copper dust thus obtained.
 150 鐃 *k'ai³* armor; mailed armor, as a cuirass, a hauberk; a defense; same as 鐃 64. 12.
 151 鐃 *chü⁴ kü²* a padded stick to beat a bell or drum; *k'ü* an ancient table utensil of silver or gold; ear-jewel or ring.
 152 鐃 *same as 鐃 75. 22.*
 154 鐃 } *tsuan¹ tsuan tsan* to bore; a gimlet, an auger; a pin; to pierce, to nail; to make a hole through a thing; to worm one's self into, as one who pries into secrets; to control the mental powers, as a master passion does; to employ intrigue; *tsuan³* a bit, a gimlet.

- 鑊 *pin¹* a fine steel which makes very sharp swords.
 鎖 *'so³* a lock; a clasp; to lock; to fetter; to frown, to contract the brow; to detain; to envelop; rings or chains for locking.
 鎖 *chih⁴*, an axe or hatchet; an iron block or anvil used by smiths or artisans.
 157 鉗 *cho¹ choh*, to bind the feet with gyves; fetters; a hoe.
 鉗 *lu²* to plug or stop up, as the holes in an iron boiler.
 160 鉗 *pi⁴ pih*, the handle of a plow.
 161 鐮 *nou⁴ neu³* a hoe for weeding; to weed; to clear ground of grass; to study.
 162 鎚 *sch'ui³* a hammer; to pound; to beat; to strike; a club; a mallet; *tsui* to work gems.
 鎚 *chien³* a chain; connected; unrefined lead or tin ore.
 163 鉞 *pang¹* in Cantonese: a broad hoe or mattock.
 鉞 *yeh³ yé* a celebrated two-edged claymore.
 166 鍾 *chung¹* a cup; to like; to bring together; to bestow, to confer; gifted, endowed with, as a talent; heavy; weeping; to repeat, an ancient measure.
 same as 鍾 167. 61.
 169 鐃 *chien³ kien³* a mace; iron of an axletree; an iron inside the hub to prevent the axle fretting it; a kind of triangular truncheon or heavy rapier.
 鐃 *lan²* the lustre of burnished metal, especially of gold.
 170 鐃 *sui²* a speculum or burning mirror; lens for drawing the sun's heat.
 172 鐃 *chui¹* an awl, a point, a trifle; the apex or tip; to bore, to pierce; unimportant.
 鐃 *kuan⁴ kwan³* a water jar, a bucket to hold fluids.
 鐃 *hsi² chi* a kind of tripod or boiler, a large basin; a large bell; the rays of the sun; *kwai* an awl.
 鐃 *chien¹ tsien* to engrave; a style, or chisel; to cut, as an epitaph on stone; to carve blocks for printing or ornamental works; to censure; to degrade.
 173 鐃 *lei³ léi* a pot or jar; in the Indian Archipelago denotes the small copper coins in circulation, as doit, pice, fanams.

- 179 鑄鐵 *ch'ien¹ ch'ien* an iron instrument, sharpened like an awl; to cut or sharpen.
 189 鎬 *hao² kao³* a warming stove; a hand-brazier; bright.
 198 鑒 *ao¹ ngao* to slaughter, to exterminate; to fight and give no quarter; a copper pan.
 鑣 *pio²* an ornamental bit; the trappings on a bridle.
 214 鑰 *yao⁴ yoh*, a key; a lock, a bolt; to enter, to get in at.
 168 長 *'chang²* to grow, to extend; old; superior; greater; to prosper; too heavy; to swell; *sch'ang³* long, length; senior; constantly; regularly; always; skilled; direct, straight; to excel; to make profit.
 42 瞭 *'liao²* tall.
 129 肆 *sei⁴ sz²* four; profligate; excess; to arrange; same as 129. 168.
 169 門 *mên² mên* a gate, a door; a class; a profession; an entrance, an opening; a harbor; an occupation; a family; a classifier of cannon and affairs.
 1 門 *shuan¹ shuan* the bolt and beam which is used to bar doors; a cross-pin or key bar; to bolt a door.
 閨 *same as 閨 169. 134.*
 8 閨 *ai⁴ ngai³* to shut a door to keep others out; shut off by a wall; stopped by, headed off.
 閨 *K'ang²* a high gate like that at the entrance of a palace.
 9 閃 *shan³ 'shen* a flash; momentarily; to shun, to evade; glittering; transient, iridescent, adulatory; to put one's head out of doors.
 閨 *ch'u² ch'uh*, a crowd standing in the doorway.
 閨 *fa² fah*, the left side door in a great palace gateway, or the left side of a gate.
 10 閨 *yüeh⁴ yueh*, to survey; to review, to inspect; to examine, to pass in review; to compare; to read carefully; to abate, as a price; to allow.
 11 閨 *yii²* to spy and peep; to get aside, so as to see a person.
 12 閨 *hung²* a road through a village; a narrow street in a city.

- 22 閨 *k'uang¹ ku'ang* the frame of a door or window which is set into the wall.
- 25 問 *ch'an⁴ ch'en²* to open a door a little in order to peep; to obtain.
- 28 閤 *chung²* the gate across the entrance of a lane or its bar, applied to the gates of heaven; wide, vast; vacant, as a garden.
- 29 閤 *wen² wu²* to look down and stoop as one sees a thing; to look closely at.
- 30 問 *hia² hia* to throw wide open as a door and see a vacancy within; empty, vast; a large cup.
- 問 *ko² koh*, a door by the side of the great gate, or a small door leading through a side passage into the court-yard.
- 問 *shü²* the gate of a village; a hamlet of twenty-five houses; a habitation.
- 闡 *ch'an⁴ 'ch'en shan⁴* to open; to spread out, to enlarge from the original condition; manifest, plain.
- 閣 *ko² koh*, an upper room; a council-chamber; a door screen which prevents passers-by looking in; a balcony; a corridor; female apartments; the court; a cupboard; a safe for eatables.
- 31 閨 *k'un² ku'un* door-posts; ladies apartments; a threshold; the door leading to the harem, feminine, females.
- 32 閨 *kuei² kuéi* ladies' private apartments; unmarried girls; still at home; female; ladylike, feminine; the door which separates the public rooms of a house from the private.
- 闔 *yin¹* the circular wall which incloses the gates of cities, sometimes within, and sometimes outside of the main wall; to stop; to shut off or to hem in.
- 37 閹 *yen¹* testicles; to castrate; to geld; eunuchs; door-keepers in the harem; persons who stand as guard.
- 41 開 *shih² shi²* a eunuch; a chamberlain, an officer in waiting; a court or official hall.
- 49 閤 *hiang² hiang²* a raised path between fields; to prepare, to make ready.
- 50 鬧 *nao²* the noisy wrangling and confusion of a market; bustle, hum, tumult; to scold, to rail.
- 51 開 *han² han²* the gate of a village; a ward or street gate; a neighborhood; a wall, or what it incloses; to shut.
- 開 *p'ing¹* the noise of shutting or opening a door; a creaking sound, as when a door turns in its socket.

- 開 *k'ai*¹ to open; to begin; to boil; to unfold; to clear, as land, to dig out; to write out, to particularize; digression; hot.
- 52 關 *kuan*¹ *kwau* to bar the door, to fasten, to shut, to stop-up; a frontier pass; a ford; a post-house; custom or excise house; governmental; a limit, to effect, to allude; involving.
- 61 闕 *pi*⁶ a closed door; to shut; to skulk, to hide; hidden, close, secret; spiritual.
- 62 闕 *yü*⁴ *yuh*, the sill or threshold of the door, which Confucius said should not be trodden when walking through it.
- 64 閉 *pi*⁶ to close, to shut, to stop-up, as a hole; to exclude, to bar out; to screen; to store; obstructed; the case of a Chinese lock.
- 66 闕 *'han*¹ loud angry voices; an angry growl of a beast, such as an irritated tiger makes; *k'an*⁶ to peep through; to look down or towards with expectation; to come to; a pavilion.
- 67 闕 *'min*² to feel for, to mourn with; indisposed, ailing; heartsick, grieved; to urge on, to encourage.
- 70 闕 *o*² *ngoh*, to shut, to stop; to obstruct; to prevent superiors knowing; to hoodwink; at ease.
- 72 間 *chien*¹ *kien* a space; to diminish; to separate; to make room for; between, during, while, among, an interval, a crevice; a classifier of rooms, gardens, houses, etc.; *kien*² to divide; to interfere; mixed.
- 闕 *ch'ang*¹ the gate of heaven; the emperor's palace gate; the west wind, which is a cold wind.
- 闕 *hun*¹ *hurun* to shut the door at eventide; a porter of the palace.
- 74 閒 *hien*² *chien* leisure, idle, loitering; empty; vacant, a low tone of voice; private; repose.
- 75 閑 *hien*² *chien* to defend, to guard; leisure; large; practised; accustomed; a bar, a fence.
- 闕 *jan*² a door-screen; to shut in or off; to seclude; to separate; late, evening; failing, ruined; exhausted; rare, few; moderate.
- 76 闕 *ch'ieh*¹ *k'ieh*, empty; deficient; a gate; a fault; lost; to miss, to err, to dig; to erase, to expunge; disrespectful, wanting in; to blame one's self.
- 85 闊 *k'uo*⁴ *kw'oh*, *k'o*⁴ open, wide, broad; distant; sundered; liberal, lavish; diligent; a separation; perverse; to enlarge.
- 87 闕 *wei*¹ *wei* a door half open, as when a woman stands within the threshold and talks with a man outside; a door ajar.

- 92 開 *hsia*¹ *hia* to close a door, and yet leave a crack.
- 94 闕 *ch'ü*⁴ *k'ü*, to live alone, unoccupied; still, quiet.
- 96 闕 *jun*⁶ intercalary; an extra one.
- 102 開 *cha*² *chah*, a gate, a pass, a canal lock, a barricade or post; to shut a gate; a dam; a barrier.
- 闕 *tang*² to run across a door-way; the sound of a drum; full.
- 105 闕 *ch'ieh*¹ *k'ieh*, to shut the door, to close the office, as when a case is judged or quashed; to stop, to rest, done; terminated; to prohibit; pacified.
- 108 闕 *ho*² *hoh*, a door; to shut; all; a family; why not?
- 109 闕 *chien*² to fill up, to stuff; the noise of drums; full, ample; *tien*² the name of a country.
- 闕 *wen*² *wen* to look down and stoop; to look closely at.
- 闕 *huan*² *huan* a wall around a market place; the gate to it.
- 120 闕 same as 闕 169. 52.
- 124 闕 *hai*⁴ *hih*, spears; to contain; to stand in a menacing attitude; to shut a door; *t'ah*, soft hair near the skin.
- 闕 *t'ai*¹ *t'ah*, a door in an upper storey opening on a terrace; a window in a loft.
- 125 闕 *shē*² *shē* adopted for the sound of a Sanscrit word, meaning a re-cluse; *tu* a tower or look-out turret.
- 闕 same as 128. 169.
- 128 聞 *nich*⁴ *yeh*, the threshold, which is often so high as to obstruct the entrance; a small door cut in the large gateway for convenience; a side door; a post in a gateway; an impediment.
- 132 闕 *ch'ü*⁴ *k'ü*, *hai*⁴ to live alone; unoccupied, still, silent.
- 134 闕 *gyen*² the gate in the village, or at its border; a hamlet; a lane.
- 138 闕 *hai*⁴ *hien*² a threshold.
- 闕 *lang*¹ a high door; vacant, unoccupied; wide, as a desert.
- 142 闕 *gin*² a kind of snake; the Fuh-kien province.
- 147 闕 *k'nei*² *kw'ei* to peep from behind a door; to observe, to glance at, to view stealthily.

- 151 闔 *k'ai*² to open; to unloose; to desire, an archer's thumb-ring.
- 154 闔 *hu⁴ hu²* the outer gate of a market; the street leading to a bazaar.
- 160 闔 *p'i⁴ p'ih*, to burst forth, to disclose; to develop, as nature does; to open up; to set in order; to retire; to shun.
- 162 闔 *t'a⁴ t'ah*, an inner door, a small door in a palace; a screen.
- 178 闔 *wei³ gwéi* door of a harem, palace, or temple; side doors of the palace, where candidates once underwent their examination.
- 180 闔 *an⁴ ngan*² to shut the door and withdraw from society; retired, dark, like a recess; undiscernible; evening; eclipsed.
- 186 闔 *hang²* to open a door; fragrance.
- 187 闔 *ch'uang³ ch'án³ ch'én⁴* precipitately; to rush suddenly out or in; forcibly to push ahead and against etiquette; to appear; to bolt out or in; rudely, suddenly.
- 170 阜 *fu⁴ fe²* a mound or tumulus of earth only; fertile, abundant; fat; to make rich, to increase in size; great.
- 1 陋 same as 170. 23.
- 阻 *ts'u⁴ chu³ tsou³ chi²* to hinder, to prevent, to stop; to oppose; to cause delay; to suspect; to grieve; a sign of the past tense.
- 4 阼 *tsu⁴ tso⁴* the steps leading to the eastern door by which the guest entered; the landing place, where the host stood to receive him.
- 5 阼 *ch'ih³ ch'i³* a slope or bank; a cliff; to loosen, to destroy; a breaking away, the earth tumbling down.
- 阼 *st'o⁴* steep and rugged paths; dangerous acclivities; used for 阼.
- 7 阱 *ching³ tsing³* a pit-fall, a hole; a pit to catch beasts in; to fall into a hole.
- 8 陔 *k'ai⁴* a step, a terrace; a gradation or succession, as in steps; a kind of music used in the Hia dynasty, to denote that the feast was over.
- 阬 *k'eng³ k'äng* a valley, a pool; a tumulus; an opening; to beguile in order to destroy.
- 9 陰 *yin⁴* shady; dark; female; the moon; obscure, somber; the shades; underhand, secret, the back; privately; concealed; cloudy, opaque; *ngan* the hut or house erected in olden time over the emperor's tomb; *yung³* an ice-house; *yin³* to benefit indirectly.

- 險 *hsien³* 'hsien danger, difficult; insecure; an abyss, a precipice, a cliff, an obstruction.
- 附 *fu⁴* near; an appendix; an enclosure; a supplement; to be next to; to lean on; to follow, as a satellite; about; to join; annexed, tributary.
- 除 *sch'u²* to exclude, to except, to remove; to divide or subtract; to replace; to open; to vacate; the steps going into a palace; the vestibule.
- 陰 same as 陰 170. 9.
- 10 阮 *yüan² 'yuen* *juan³* name of a mountain.
- 12 隄 *hsien³* 'hsien a stony path at the foot of a steep hill.
- 隊 *tui²* an army; a group; a company; to fall or slide from a higher place; a dangerous place through the mountains; a multitude, a rank, a file, a squad; also same as 隄 32. 170.
- 19 防 *lieh⁴ leh*, a sewer obstructed, and its waters forcing a passage; geomantic veins; the diameter of a circle; a fraction of; a third.
- 20 陶 *st'ao³* a furnace; to melt; earthenware; a hill like a kiln; mournful thoughts; to please; correct, straight.
- 23 陋 *lou⁴ leu³* ugly; low, mean; uninformed, a narrow dirty residence; a strait; rude, rustic; sordid; ignorant.
- 24 阡 *ch'ien³ ts'ien* a road or way leading north and south through a grove or forest; a path leading up to the grave.
- 陴 *st'p³* a parapet with embrasures; to add a breastwork, or build a wall higher.
- 25 陴 *gyen³* a wall just ready to fall; imminent, dangerous; to fall.
- 27 阨 *o⁴ ngoh*, a dangerous obstruction; a defile or pass; a limit, a hindrance; to distress, to impede; hazardous, urgent; in *Cantonese*: to deceive, to impose upon.
- 28 陴 *ch'ü³ k'ü* to inclose a pen or yard for keeping the cattle and fowls, especially one near the hills.
- 29 陴 *chi³ kih*, steps or stages.
- 陴 *fan³* a bank, a dike; the steep rocky descent of hills.
- 陴 *tsau³ stseu* the angle or corner of a city wall, where it is retired or cut off; a corner; to live together; abashed.

- 30 阿 *a¹ a¹* affirmative particle; a high ridge, the bank of a stream, distorted, prejudiced, near; a beam; to assent; an exclamation; alas! who? *a³ ya³* interrogative particle; final sound; deformed, ugly, inferior, second; beautiful, as trees. *chao⁶* to spade the ground in order to get out bad soil; a bank; a boundary. *p'o¹* uneven, as a road; the side of a road.
- 隆 *p'e¹ p'di* to bear company; to second, to assist, to fellowship; to double; to match; to fill; attached to, subordinate; to add earth to plants.
- 32 陸 *yün³* 'yun to roll down, to fall with a crash; to fall from a height, or from the sky. *liu⁴ lu⁴ luh, six*; high dry land, terra firma; land, in distinction from water. *shéng¹ shing* to rise, to ascend, to be promoted; to go up to. *sch'ui⁴* a frontier, a boundary; a dangerous place, like the edge of a cliff. *pi⁶* steps; the sides; to ascend high places; the steps of the throne. *nieh¹* dangerous, unsettled; whatever causes dread. same as 陞 32. 146.
- 陞 *p'i³* a place for confining prisoners; a lock-up.
- 34 降 *chiang⁴ kiang² hsiang³* to descend, to submit; to obey; to come to, to degrade, to subject, to spare; to fall, as rain; to reduce to terms. *lung⁴* imperial; high, eminent; high; opulent, glorious; rich; to magnify; the irritation of great heat.
- 35 陵 *ling³* imperial tombs; a mound, a hillock; to aspire, to aim high; to usurp; to desecrate, to insult. *t'o³ 'tu³* to fall down, to come to pieces, to tumble down or be carried away.
- 36 陟 *shan³ 'shen* the province of Shensi; to be distinguished from 陝 *hsia³ hiah*, a narrow defile. *ao⁴ ngao⁴* a piece of ground for building a house; an even, flat, and open plat, like a terrace; to retire into winter quarters; the inner apartments; in the water.
- 陟 *ci³* projecting, as a headland.

- 40 院 *yüan⁴ yuen⁴* a court, a palace; a courtyard; a public establishment; a hall, a college, an asylum, a hospital, a monastery; a museum; a collectanea.
- 陀 *to⁶* steep; a Buddhist temple; steep and rugged paths; dangerous acclivities.
- 42 隙 *ch'i⁴ k'ih*, a fissure in a wall, a crack; an interval, leisure time; a pretext; an occasion or cause of dislike; discord, suspicion; a quarrel.
- 47 陉 *hsing³ shing* a declivity in hills, an abrupt descent; a defile, a gorge, a pass.
- 61 隱 *'yin³* dull, gloomy; to avoid; to conceal; retired, private; small, minute; screened, covered, obscured; in private life, not in office; to withdraw; fixed, tranquil. same as 阨 170. 27.
- 63 阨 *tou⁴ 'teu* the slope of a hill; a sluice or drain for irrigation; to stand; suddenly.
- 68 阨 *fang⁴* a bank; to guard, to defend; to protect from; to repress; to forbid.
- 70 防 *gyang⁴* the male principle; the sun, lofty; openly; subtle parts of matter, out of which gods and souls are made; clear, manifest; the superior of the dual powers.
- 72 陽 *ti¹* an embankment, a shore; a causeway, a bank; a fence; to dike, to guard, to prepare against; to oppose a barrier; a defence; to stop or fill a levée.
- 隄 *hsi¹ shih*, low, marshy land; a morass or wet grounds whence streams take their raise; what grows in swampy spots.
- 隄 *ch'én² ch'án* to state to; a long time, old, stale; to arrange; to reply; many, all; also same as 陳.
- 75 陳 *chih³ 'chi* the base of a wall.
- 77 陟 *chih³* to ascend, to enter on a higher office; to mount, to go up to; advanced, promoted; to proceed.
- 陟 *'wu⁴* a bank, a low wall thrown up for defence; barracks; intrenchments; winding roads among cultivated fields.
- 86 隄 same as 陳 170. 75.
- 102 陟 *wei¹ wei¹* a bend or cove in a shore; the winding of a shore; a corner or bluff; the curve of a bow.

- 106 陌 *mo⁶ meh, mai⁴* a raised path going east and west which divides fields; a street going through a market-place; a road.
- 階 *chieh⁴ kiai* stairs; a step, a degree, a grade, a rank.
- 隍 *huang² huang* a dry moat or fosse under a city wall; a dry ditch.
- 107 陂 *pei¹ p'o* uneven, not level, inclined; falling down, dilapidated; a bank, a side, a dam, a pool.
- 108 隘 *ai⁶ yai⁴* narrow, as a pass; confined, distressed, illiberal, urgent.
- 113 際 *chi⁴ tsai²* time, period, crisis, opportunity; a border, a region; a medium or average; a limit; the line of junction or division, as the horizon; then, since, now; between; to begin, to join.
- 114 隅 *yü²* a corner; a secluded spot; a little; rigid, precise; a cove, inlet, or small bay; a part.
- 117 障 *chang⁴* to divide off; to shut up inside; a barricade, trench, or dyke; a screen; a terminus.
- 119 隣 *same as 鄰 163, 119.*
- 125 階 *same as 階 85, 125.*
- 126 陌 *erh² c'rh* a place south of the Yellow River.
- 隕 *jéng² jüng* the pattering sound made by pestles and beaters when rearing an adobe wall.
- 130 隕 *ch'iao⁴ ts'iao²* a steep, abrupt hill, a cliff that obstructs the way or separates places; quick; dangerous; strict, vehement.
- 隕 *çui²* the name of a short but famous dynasty from A. D. 581. 618; *t'uo¹* flesh torn to pieces; idle; to fall; conical.
- 隕 *hus¹ huui* to break or tear in pieces; to destroy, to overthrow; to raze, to dismantle.
- 134 陷 *hsien⁴ hshien⁴ hien²* to fall into; to sink; to drop into or descend; to capture, to pillage, to take a city from the emperor; betrayed, ruined; to involve; to lead into sin.
- 138 限 *hsien⁴ hien²* limit, limited, a boundary; a restriction; an impediment, to assign, to moderate, to appoint, to adjust.
- 141 隕 *same as 隕 121, 141.*
- 142 隕 *chung²* the name of a mountain in Yünnan which furnishes copper.
- 154 隕 *c'ui²* to fall in ruins, decayed; lost, to overthrow; to cause to fall or descend; to push over.
- 156 陡 *tou² teu* sudden; to stop, to desist; steep; to stand; a sluice or drain for irrigation; the slope of a hill.
- 159 陣 *chén⁴ ch'ün²* to arrange; the army; a rank or file of soldiers; a battle; a classifier of gusts, blasts, times, showers; also same as 陣 170. 75.
- 162 隧 *sui⁶* a path leading down to a tomb, an underground passage to the vault; a bye-path; a tunnel, a mine; to revolve; to return.
- 隨 *suai²* to yield; following; immediately; presently; obsequious; to accord, to comply with; to let, to permit; like.
- 180 陪 *an⁴ ngan²* obscure, dark.
- 187 隕 *ma⁶* advantageous, useful; profitable, clever, skilled; to pile up, to lay in regular piles, as bales or books.
- 193 隔 *chieh⁴ ko³ koh*, to separate; apart from; to obstruct, to interpose; to strain or filter; next to; neighboring; a partition, a bulk-head.
- 194 隕 *wei²* lofty and grand.
- 210 隕 *same as 隕 157, 210.*
- 212 隕 *lung²* a bank, a dike, a ridge; a classifier of rows of tiles and growing grain.
- 171 隕 *tai⁶* to reach to, to overtake; a surplus.
- 113 隕 *li⁶* attendants in public offices, underlings; menial, ignoble, subject; vile; attached to; belonging or joined to.
- 168 隕 *ssü² sz²* to expand or exert to the utmost; greatly, excessive; ruinous, dissolute; to arrauge, to exhibit; abruptly; now.
- 172 隕 *chui²* short tailed birds, as pigeons, fowls, sparrows, &c.; see also 9. 32 隕.
- 1 隕 *chü² tsü* a gull, which, like the mandarin duck, is said to observe conjugal fidelity in its pairings.
- 8 雍 *yung¹* to assist; to collect; harmony; a four-square city with a moat around it; well protected; union; concord, living at peace, as a well governed people; to collect together, to stop, as a water-course.
- 9 雁 *yen⁴* the wild goose; in a series, in order; a marriage ceremony.
- 隕 *han⁶* a pheasant.
- 隕 *c'ui²* a chicken just fledged; out of the shell.

- 14 雀 *ho⁴ hoh*, a bird flying high, as the crane does; *kioh*, an aspiring, ambitious mind.
- 24 隼 *shun² 'sün chun² hsin³* a falcon, kestrel, or harrier; a common bird of prey; it flies swiftly, and is fabled to be transformed from the pie.
- 28 雄 *hiung² 'hiung* male; brave, heroic; the best; a hero, martial; a cock bird.
- 29 隻 *chik³* single, alone; not a pair; a bird; a classifier of ships, gems, birds, &c.
- 難 *abbreviation of 難 172. 177.*
- 難 *huo⁴ hwoh*, the vermilion measure, a kind of vermilion paint, probably prepared from cinnabar ore.
- 30 雉 *kou⁴ keu²* the crowing of a pheasant.
- 翟 *kuan⁴ kwan²* a small mug or cup; the heron; a creeping plant.
- 雒 *lo⁴ loh*, a kind of bird.
- 雕 *tiao²* to carve wood, to grave; to cut figures on; to polish, as when finishing off a composition; synonym of 雕.
- 37 雉 *kui² kwei²* a species of blackcap with white on its shoulders; it resembles a miniature pie. same as 鷄 196. 37.
- 雉 *ch'iao² tsioh*, sparrow, any small bird; a bird; a variety of wheat.
- 42 雀 *hai² chi* a sort of bird classed among the swallows; a revolution; see also 46. 172.
- 46 舊 *chien² 'tsien* fat, fleshy, as a bird in good season; *met.* racy, pleasant discourse; *tsun²* valiant, heroic.
- 57 雉 *ku²* to hire for a price; to call or procure for temporary use, to borrow on time.
- 63 雇 *chi² tsih*, to collect, to assemble; to flock together, as birds; accomplished; to mix properly; to compile, to make a collection, as of writings; a miscellany; a market or fair.
- 75 集 *tsa² tsah*, mixed, miscellaneous, confused; variegated, part-colored, streaked; unasorted, heterogeneous, not alike; to bore through; to pervade.
- 雜 *ts'ü² 'ts'z'* female of animals; weak, inferior.
- 77 雌 *'ya²* elegant, refined; learned; plain; genteel, correct; unadorned; continual, decorous; to rectify; the music of wind instruments; a cup for wine.
- 92 雅

- 111 雉 *chih² chi²* a pheasant; to hunt pheasants; an embrasure on a wall; a sort of curtain-wall; to rule, to arrange.
- 114 離 *li²* to leave; distant from, or to; to dismiss, to part, absent, scattered, to arrange or divide off; to cut in two; *vis-à-vis*, paired; a yellow bird of brilliant plumage.
- 115 翟 *ch'iu¹ tsis* a pullet; a chicken.
- 134 翟 *yii²* a bird of the crow family, with a white belly and breast, which assembles in flocks; the black bird; the crow.
- 140 雛 *same as 鷄 196. 140.*
- 142 雛 *sui²* though, although, supposing; even if; to repel, to run away; a species of ground lizard; an old name for the proboscis monkey.
- 163 雛 *yung²* the singing of birds; to obscure; a marsh or pool.
- 172 雛 *ch'ou² 'cheu* a brace of birds; the altercation of birds; to wrangle; a silkworm.
- 雙 *shuang² 'shuang* a pair; a brace; double; a couple, an equal, a mate, to go with; anciently a plat of four *meu*.
- 177 難 *nan²* difficult; hard; grievous; to distress, to harass, to be careful; *nan²* adversity, trouble, to reprove, to reprimand.
- 173 雨 *'yii²* rain, to rain; a shower; to come fast and furious, like rain; *yü²* to rain, to fall from the sky.
- 7 雩 *yü²* the summer sacrifice for rain; distant; in Honan, the rainbow.
- 雲 *yün² 'yun* clouds, vapour, fog; shaded; numerous, gathering; a fructifying principle.
- 雲 *hsi⁴ hi²* cloudy; interchanged with 雩 like.
- 雲 *'ai²* obscure; sky covered with clouds.
- 雲 *tai²* cloudy.
- 9 零 *ling²* fractional; old numbers; a cypher; a residue, a remainder; the last drops of a shower.
- 10 霓 *ii²* colored clouds shaped like a dragon; *i.e.*, the rainbow, specially the secondary one, called the female; variegated, colored.
- 17 雷 *'p'u⁴ p'uh*, cloudy, but breaking away.
- 18 雩 *fén¹ 'fün* misty, foggy; snowy.
- 19 霧 *uu²* mist, fog, vapour.

- 20 雹 *pao² poh, po⁴ hail.*
- 29 霞 *hia² hia² a halo, vapour; red sky; flushed; bright.*
- 30 霖 *ling² drops of rain; to fall in drops; to fall down; used for the next.*
 靈 *ling² spiritual; intelligent; the soul; ethereal, effective, powerful, mysterious; unseen, obscure; divine; astute.*
- 33 霖 *same 靈 173. 90.*
- 37 霽 *si² the clouds breaking and the rain ceasing; fair weather.*
- 38 雲 *ch'i² ts'i clouds driving along the sky and clearing up after a storm.*
- 雲 *sha⁴ shah, fine rain, a slight shower; a passing rain; an instant, the moment of action.*
- 41 霽 *wei² wei² clouds rising.*
- 54 霆 *ting² thunder; the first clap; the noise of many animals.*
- 58 雪 *hueh² s'ueh, snow; to whiten; to revenge; to wash clean; to wipe out, as an injury.*
- 59 雪 *shan² a slight rain.*
- 雲 *pin² the brilliancy of a gem, especially of the most precious.*
- 62 霰 *ch'i² ts'ih, the noise of a driving rain; a dash of hard rain; applied to the din and clangor of musical instruments.*
- 66 霰 *hsien² sien² sleet; snow and sleet falling; freezing rain.*
- 67 雲 *uen² uen² the coloring in the clouds.*
- 70 霽 *p'ang² an abundant fall of snow or sleet; the noise of a driving storm; sang sleet.*
- 74 霸 *pa² to domineer, to usurp; an usurper; one who defies legal control; to be chief among feudatories; p'oh, the moon just appearing.*
- 75 霖 *lin² abundant genial rain; the rainy season.*
- 77 霖 *li² li², noise of thunder, a clap of thunder.*
- 80 霖 *mei² mei² summer rains, humid weather; damp, moldy, mildewed; to mildew.*
- 85 霖 *chu² a seasonable rain, which fills the channels, and starts the vegetation.*
- 霖 *ch'en² ch'en² long continued, rainy dark weather.*

- 霽 *chan¹ chen drizzling rain, to wet; to soak; to bestow favours.*
- 霽 *p'ei² p'ei² copious rain.*
- 霽 *p'ang² an abundant fall of snow or sleet; the noise of a driving storm; sang sleet.*
- 霖 *mu² mu², fine rain.*
- 霖 *lan² a long continued rain.*
- 霖 *gin² rain for more than ten days without ceasing; a long and drenching rain.*
- 霖 *la⁴ lah, the sound of rain.*
- 霖 *cho² choh, a heavy rain.*
- 90 霖 *ch'uang² ch'uang a great rain, sudden and heavy.*
- 99 霖 *tan² hoar-frost; dew.*
- 102 霖 *lei² lei² thunder; to echo, to reiterate; to imitate, to do like.*
- 霖 *tien² lightning; electricity; to glance at; to regard with attention, as a superior is asked to do; to telegraph.*
- 霖 *liu² water dripping from the eaves; the eaves of a house.*
- 霖 *si² ping² the sound of thunder; a thundering racket, like a salute or cannonading.*
- 105 霖 *t'eng² t'eng² a heavy rain.*
- 109 霖 *shuang¹ shuang frost, cold, frigid, grave; stern, severe; frozen dew; shuang² to kill plants by frost.*
- 110 霖 *yü² yuh, part-colored clouds which are regarded as felicitous, having three colors in them.*
- 124 霖 *hsi² sih, a great and continuous rain.*
- 126 霖 *hsü² sü to use, to employ; necessary; what is required, needful, legal, usual, or forced; stopped by the rain; compelled to stop; to doubt; to hesitate; fixed.*
- 霖 *nou¹ nou a rabbit or hare.*
- 130 霖 *hsiao¹ siao vapour, clouds, a halo or parhelion; heaven; misty snow or sleet; the empyrean; the highest region of the air.*
- 霖 *mo⁴ meh, mai⁴ small rain; misty dew that soaks everything.*

雨青非面革 173.174.175.176.177.

- 140 霏 *méng² mung* small, drizzling rain; foggy; thunder.
- 147 霏 *ying¹* rain and sleet falling together; the crystals of snow, which fall in flowery flakes when the weather is not very cold.
- 149 霏 *hien⁴ sien¹* sleet; snow and sleet falling; freezing rain.
- 149 霏 *chu³ chah*, pattering of rain or flashes of lightning; a multitude of voices; *suh*, suddenly.
- 153 霏 *ai²* a cloudy but bright sky; obscured.
- 153 霏 *mai²* sand or dust storms, common in northern China; a misty, foggy sky, arising from dust or fog.
- 157 露 *lou⁴ lu²* dew; to disclose, to discover, to manifest; mist that forms in drops of rain; to bless; to expose, to exhibit, apparent, naked.
- 160 霹 *p'i² p'ih*, shock and noise of thunder; a clap; a sudden, loud noise.
- 161 震 *chén⁴ chǎn²* to shake; to agitate; a shock; to strike with lightning; terrible; to intimidate; marvelous.
- 163 震 *gun²* a heavy dew; in *Pekingese*: *nǎng²* soft, wiry ground, where water has settled.
- 163 霏 *k'uo⁴ kw'oh*, the clouds breaking away and the rain ceasing; the snow melting.
- 164 霏 *suán²* *swan* a slight shower.
- 170 隆 *lung²* abundant, plentiful.
- 172 霍 *ho⁴ huoh*, speed, celerity; fleet, agile; the cholera.
- 175 霏 *fei¹ féi* rain and snow driving along, filling the air.
- 210 霏 *chi⁴ tsí²* the rain holding up; the clouds clearing away and blue sky appearing.
- 174 青 *ch'ing¹ ts'ing* blue; azure; pale, wan; green; young; fading away; black.
- 40 靛 *tien²* indigo; blue color.
- 84 靛 *same as 天 87. 1.*
- 87 靜 *ching⁴ ts'ing²* silence, stillness, calm, quiet, still, as a pleasant solitude; retiring; imperturbable, impassible; mild; pure, at rest, no bustle; to think carefully on; to judge or examine; to desist.
- 117 靖 *same as 117. 174.*

- 137 靛 *ch'ing¹ ts'ing* a dark color; black.
- 147 靛 *ching⁴ ts'ing²* to ornament; to paint the face; to allure; to summon, to call.
- 175 非 *fei¹ féi* not, wrong, false; low, vicious; unreal, shameless, bad; to reproach; to blame; to turn the back on.
- 30⁺ 靠 *k'ao²* to lean against, to depend on; connected with; to mutually oppose; used for *kuh*, 拮 fetters.
- 37 乖 *tsa² tsah*, sordid, vile; evil; irreverent.
- 200 靡 *mi²* extravagant, wasteful, destitute; laid out, spread abroad; dispersed, defeated; not, without; profuse; petty, selfish, small.
- 176 面 *mien²* the face; the front; towards; the visage, the countenance; the top; the surface; a side; a classifier of drums, mirrors, and gongs.
- 27 靛 *yeh⁴*, a dimpled cheek; a pretty, plump cheek; *yen* a spot or pimple on the face; a mole or black mark; a freckle.
- 51 面 *han²* black spots on the face or head, thought to be caused by bad blood.
- 86 靛 *chiao¹ tsiao* a faded face, not plump or fresh.
- 147 靛 *'t'ien²* to show one's face; to feel ashamed; mortified because of one's plain features.
- 154 靛 *hui⁴ huui*, to wash the face; one adds, when dying.
- 177 革 *ku² koh*, to flay; to degrade; to reject; hide; a skin; a defensive armor, a wing; rein of a bridle; to change, to renew, to skin; a drum.
- 1 鞞 *ting²* to mend shoes; to patch, to put on a patch.
- 鞞 *to give a paper saddle for burning at a funeral; sieh* the saddle flaps made of leather; a saddle cloth; a strip of leather near the bit to lend the horse.
- 8 鞞 *k'uo⁴ kw'oh*, skin from which the hair has been taken; soft, well curried leather; chamois leather.
- 9 鞞 *same as 鞋 177. 32.*
- 鞞 *pien¹* a whip; to whip; a lash; a cut or stroke of a whip; to flog; an iron cudgel; penis of a horse.
- 10 鞞 *st'ao²* a hand-drum or tambour, furnished with buttons tied to strings on each side and twirled by pecklers as a cry.
- 鞞 *guan²* an empty shoe; a bridle thong; troubled; in *Pekingese*: to cover with skin, as a drum.

- 13 韠 *kou¹ k'ou* a leathern vambrace or vambrace used by archers to strengthen the arm.
- 18 勒 *jén⁴ ján¹ níng⁴* soft but tough, like catgut.
- 20 韉 *ti¹ tih*, reins; a bridle.
- 韉 *sp'ao²* to work over hides or skins, and make them soft; like wash leather.
- 韉 *chü² küh*, a ball; an awl; to nourish; to bear, to bring up; to rule; being, life; to investigate, to exhaust, to inform, to address; full, much.
- 21 靴 *hüeh¹ hüd* boots, made of silk or leather.
- 24 絆 *pan⁴* ropes or traces to restrain oxen drawing a cart.
- 絆 *'ping³* a scabbard.
- 29 鞞 *ch'at¹* a quiver, called usually 箭袋 or arrow bag.
- 鞞 *so¹⁻⁴ sah*, children's shoes; a shoe with a high instep, a half boot.
- 30 鞞 *chia¹ kiah*, a close cuirass or breast plate of hide; an under-shirt plated with metal. same as 鞞 75. 82.
- 31 鞞 *same as 鞞 145. 31.*
- 32 鞋 *hsieh² chiai* shoes, slippers; a pump; a gaiter; a band or string; in Cantonese: rough, harsh, hispid, stingy.
- 37 鞞 *'yang¹⁻⁴* a martingale on a bridle; the trappings and tassels attached to it; a halter; traces to draw a cart; to tie, to halter.
- 鞞 *hsi¹ shi hsieh²* shoes made of raw hide, or with hide soles; the sole.
- 40 鞍 *an¹ ngan* a saddle.
- 鞞 *shih⁴*, a leather sheath for a sword.
- 41 鞞 *'pang¹* the leather heel-band of a shoe sewed in to strengthen the back when putting it on.
- 42 鞞 *'chang³* the piece of leather used for soles on Chinese shoes; a part of a saddle; a patch.
- 48 鞞 *'kung³* to bind with thongs; to strengthen, to bind securely; a thong; firm, strong, rigid; stiffened; well guarded against attack.
- 49 鞞 *pu⁴* the part of the reins or bridle held in the hand; the dash-board; a target.

- 52 鞞 *yan⁴* the upper part or leg of a boot.
- 鞞 *chi² ki* the bit on the bridle; to restrain or check a horse.
- 53 鞞 *chien¹ tsien* a saddle-cloth or housings.
- 54 鞞 *'ping¹* the straps of hide which fasten and strengthen the top of the trunk after it is locked.
- 鞞 *chien¹ kien* a case for bows used by cavalry.
- 57 鞞 *yin³* a collar or pottrel which goes around the breast of the leading horses to draw the cart and holds the traces which are fastened to the axle.
- 鞞 *chung²* a movable board placed in front of a carriage for the rider to lean on as he stood.
- 64 鞞 *ché² cheh²*, a scabbard; soft leather.
- 66 鞞 *st'iao³* the reins of a bridle.
- 69 鞞 *chin⁴ kin³* a sort of martingale; firm, strong; parsimonious; to restrain; to take; to ridicule, to put to shame.
- 72 鞞 *ta³ tah*, soft leather; well dressed leather.
- 鞞 *ti¹* skin shoes; plain shoes; a single thickness without ornament.
- 73 鞞 *ho¹ hoh*, a stocking or shoe.
- 鞞 *ying⁴* hard; not soft but solid; stiff, not pliable; unbending; obstinate, perverse, sharp; to harden.
- 鞞 *'pang¹* the lining of a shoe; the vamp or upper part of a shoe or boot.
- 75 鞞 *mo⁴ moh*, a name for red socks.
- 鞞 *jou² j'ou* soft, well dressed leather, like chamois or wash-leather.
- 鞞 *same as 鞞 177. 149.*
- 81 鞞 *ta⁴ tah*, shoes made of leather.
- 85 鞞 *hsia³ hiah*, a saddle-cloth.
- 102 鞞 *chiang¹ kiang* a bridle; the reins of a bridle, made of silk or leather.
- 115 鞞 *ch'iu¹ ts'iu* harness of a horse, mule, &c.; the traces of a carriage; a crupper; a breast-strap.

- 116 韁 *k'ung*^o a bridle, or the reins to hold a horse.
- 117 韁 *chang*¹ the housing of a saddle.
- 120 韁 *chou*⁴ *chew* the crupper of a harness; a stick across the rump, fastened to the saddle by the ends.
- 124 韁 *weng*¹ *weng* the upper part of a boot or stocking.
- 130 韁 *t'a*¹ *tah*, a coat of skin or fur, a sheep-skin made into a coat.
- 130 韁 *ch'ian*¹ *k'uen* the traces of a harness; a scabbard; a crupper; long-looking; the reins.
- 韁 *chu*² a quiver made of hide.
- 韁 *ch'iao*⁴ *siao shao*¹ a sheath, a scabbard; a case for a knife.
- 137 韁 *p'an*² a wide sash of leather made hollow to hold things; a purse.
- 140 韁 *hsueh*¹ *h'ue* boots.
- 韁 *chou*⁴ *'ts'eu* to bind with thongs of hide; *tseu*² to wrinkle; creases in leather.
- 韁 *pi*^o to harness a horse, to make him ready to carry his load.
- 韁 *t'a*¹ *t'ah*, *chia*¹ *ho*⁴ a leather ouirase; the clamor of drums and tambourines.
- 韁 *wa*⁴ *wah*, stockings; hose, socks; whatever covers the feet.
- 149 韁 same as 韁 149. 20.
- 韁 *ch'ian*⁴ *ch'en*² saddle-flaps, to protect the horse from mud; spatter-dashes; a skirt to cover the dress.
- 159 韁 *yün*⁴ *yun*² a worker in leather; one who makes saddles or boots, and drums.
- 162 韁 *ch'ien*⁴ *k'ien*² a leathern girdle, a belt.
- 韁 *ta*¹ *tah*, a nomadic tribe dwelling on the north-west, in the ninth century.
- 韁 *ch'ien*⁴ *ts'ien*² a swing; to swing to and fro.
- 163 韁 *ko*⁴ *ku'oh*, skin from which the hair has been taken; soft, well curried leather; chamois-leather.
- 172 韁 *'yung*² the upper leather or leg of a boot.
- 173 韁 *ju*² *jü* shoes.
- 212 韁 *lung*² a bridle; a halter.

- 178 韁 *wei*² *wei*² dressed leather; tanned, soft; refractory, insubordinate.
- 3 韁 *'chu*⁴ a sort of overalls or leathern gaiters for the knees.
- 13 韁 *kou*¹ *keu* a kind of leathern vambrace, or vambrace, used by archers to strengthen the arm.
- 18 韁 *jén*⁴ *ján*² *ning*⁴ soft but tough, like catgut.
- 29 韁 *fu*² *fu*², a knee-pad of leather; a cap or crown used in worship.
- 30 韁 *chia*¹ *kiah*, a knee-pad of leather; a white narrow sash or girdle, worn by mourners.
- 61 韁 *pi*^o a frame for keeping a bow in its right tension; a catch or bridge at the ends of the bow to retain the string, so that it cannot fly off.
- 72 韁 *chan*² a fence or wall around a lot.
- 韁 *wei*² *'wei* right, proper; what is correct, like the five virtues.
- 75 韁 *mei*⁴ *mei*² a kind of leather buskin of soldiers; a plant used to dye purple.
- 韁 *shé*⁴ *shéh*, an archer's thumb-ring; a thimble for archers.
- 79 韁 *luan*⁴ *luan*² the heel of a shoe, or the stiffening put in to strengthen the heel, and line the shoe.
- 85 韁 *ta*¹ *tah*, a thimble used in sewing; a skin cover for the fingers when playing a guitar.
- 101 韁 *pai*^o a leather tube used to blow and urge a fire, such as is appended to a bellows.
- 102 韁 *pi*⁴ *pih*, a knee pad made of leather worn when making prostrations; a kind of fringed apron, wide at the bottom.
- 108 韁 *yün*⁴ *yun*² an orange color; a lining or inside of anything; a bow-case; to guard carefully, to lay up; to keep quiet; to conceal; to contain, as a lode or ore.
- 130 韁 *hsiao*⁴ *siao* a sheath; the scabbard of a sword; a case for a knife.
- 134 韁 *t'ao*¹ a quiver, a sheath; wide, broad; just, liberal.
- 140 韁 *wei*⁴ *wei*² full, gorgeous, as the flowers of the crab-apple.
- 142 韁 *tu*² *tuh*, the covering or case for a bow.
- 159 韁 *yün*⁴ *yun*² a worker in leather; one who makes saddles or boots, and drums.
- 168 韁 *ch'ang*^o a case for a bow; to put up a bow in the cover.

- 179 韭 same as 韭 179. 140.
- 37 韭 *sa¹ sah*, bad, wicked; *tsak, tsu²* sordid, vile, evil, irreverent; also same as 韭.
- 62 鐵 *t'ien¹ sien* wild onions, and leeks; *ch'ien¹ ts'ien* a species of wild garlic or onion.
- 78 韭 *hsieh⁴ hia²* courageous, bold, energetic; mean; hasty, urgent.
- 140 韭 *chiu² 'kiu* leeks, scallions, onions.

180 音 *yin²* sound, tone, notes, news; a reply; an intimation or order; in the Chinese way of spelling, the initial sound or letter.

12 韻 same as 韻 30. 48.

20 韻 same as 韻 180. 30.

30 韶 *shao²* an ancient musical instrument; the music of *Shun*; captivating harmony; to continue, as *Shun* did the virtues of *Yao*; voices in harmony; excellent.

韻 *yün⁴ yun³* air, tune; to rhyme; final sound; sounds which rhyme in their tone as well as termination; in the native mode of spelling, the initial character; sweet.

34 降 *p'eng³ p'äng* the noise of drums.

61 訖 *nich¹* to stop a sound; cessation of a note or strain.

116 腔 same as 腔 130. 116.

163 響 *hsiang³ 'hiang* sound, noise; a signal; a call; an echo; a clamor.

181 頁 *yeh⁴ hieh*, the head; leaf of a book; a sheet, a folio.

1 頂 *'ting²* crown of the head; the top; a classifier of hats, caps, sedans, etc.; peak, summit; a knob or button worn on official caps to indicate rank; very, superior; opposing; contradictory; to substitute.

預 *yü²* beforehand, prepared; easy; same as 預 152. 30.

8 頰 *k'o¹ 'hai²* the chin; under the chin.

頰 *chang³* to fly down; *chang* the neck.

顫 *ch'an⁴ chen²* to tremble with cold; to shiver; the head awry; shivering; unsteady, as the hand.

9 領 *'ling²* a collar; to direct; to receive; the throat; to manage, to take; to record; to clear goods at a custom house.

10 頰 *t'iao²* high officers sent to court from feudal princes; to have an audience; also same as 頰.

頰 *guan²* to play; obstinate; stupid; inconsiderate, immovable, passive, mulish; to push or butt with the head.

12 頌 *sung²* to praise, to extol; to eulogize, to laud; panegyric; ballads to explain moral teachings; *gung* and used for 容, the countenance, the face; free, easy.

13 顛 *man¹* dwdling; effrontery, a large, full, round face.

顛 *jang² 'jan* the whiskers.

14 頰 *chen³ 'chên* the occiput, that bone of the head on which one rests in sleeping; to drop the head; *'tan* filthy; *'tan* silly.

17 頤 *chan²* the chin, or the space directly under the mouth.

頤 *cho⁴ choh*, the cheek-bones; the aspect of the face, as a physiognomist looks at it.

18 頌 *span¹* to disperse, to spread, to confer; to distribute, to publish abroad; *'fan* numerous.

21 頃 *ch'ing² 'k'ing* cautious; a moment, a glance, just now, an instant, presently; to incline; a land measure, 100 *mu*; shallow; respectful, trembling.

穎 } *'ying²* a full head or spike of grain, which then bends over; a sharp point, as of a pencil or an awl; a ring on a scabbard; a fine critical taste.

24 頰 *ts'ui²* wearied; sad, worn out; decrepit; *tsuh*, a short face.

頰 *p'an²* to manage.

same as 頰 181. 172.

27 頤 *yüan⁴ yuen²* to wish, to desire; each, every; a preference; a vow; a sincere promise; a short face.

30 頤 *ho⁴ hoh*, the bone under the ear; the end of the jaw, the jaw.

頤 *'han²* to hold in the mouth, as a plum; the jaws; to contain.

頤 *chieh³ hieh*, to fly or soar up; a stiff or straight neck; to force to take less; rut of a wheel; to rob by violence; to diminish, to exclude.

- 額 same as 額 181. 40.
- 31 頤 *hŋŋ⁴ sin¹* the sinciput; the calvaria; the crown of the head.
- 33 頤 same as 頤 181. 96.
- 37 頤 *chia³ kiah, chieh⁴* the jaws, the side of the face, the cheeks; utterance, articulation; a side.
- 40 額 *o³ ngoh, 𠵿* the forehead; the front; a fixed number or quantity; what ought to be or is settled by law; incessant.
- 頤 *o⁴ ngoh*, the root of the nose, the frontal sinus; a saddle.
- 頤 *'ning³* the top of the head; to bow the head, to prostrate, to fall before.
- 45 頤 *tun⁴* a time, a turn; to stamp; sudden; to salute, to grieve for; an inn, a meal, a spell, a period; to injure; to part with; to let go.
- 46 頤 *ts'ən³ 'ch'ən* ugly, deformed; interchanged with 頤.
- 47 順 *shun⁰* obedient; prosperous; to comply; to accord with, to follow, to obey; docile; easy; graceful, as penmanship; agreeable, fair; in *Pekingese*: a sort, said of people.
- 48 頸 *kēng³ 'king* the neck; the throat; an isthmus; the temper.
- 頤 *hiang⁴ hiang³ hang⁴* the neck; kind, sort; item, thing; the effects from a cause; funds; deposits; great.
- 51 頤 *han³* slow, tardy, dilatory; a large face.
- 54 頤 *'ting³* a narrow head or forehead; straight.
- 55 頤 *hui⁴ huiw³* to wash the face; one adds, when dying.
- 59 頤 *hsū³ sū* necessary, must; a moment; ought, should be; good for use, serviceable; slow, dilatory; to wait for, to expect; the hair on the chin.
- 頤 *yen³* the countenance, colour; hue; the visage; the space between the eyebrow and eye; a fine forehead.
- 61 頤 } *hŋŋ⁴ sin¹* the crown of the head; the sinciput; the calvaria.
- 頤 } *sai³* the jaws, the side of the face; the jaw, the chops, that which moves when eating; the gills of fish; the lower part at the face.
- 62 頤 *tsu¹ tsuh³*, to frown, to wrinkle the forehead.

- 65 頤 *kuei³ kwei¹* to raise the head; a strap of silk which retains the cap on the head; it is put under the chin, or hangs down behind.
- 69 頤 *ch'i¹ k'i¹* tall; personable, elegant; erect.
- 72 頤 same as 頤 181. 72.
- 頤 same as 頤 106. 30.
- 頤 *ti¹* a theme, a subject; to praise, the title or argument of a book; a proposition; an inscription; to compose, to write; to notice, to discuss; to subscribe; to do or attempt; to look at; the forehead; the front or head; conspicuous.
- 顯 *hsien³ 'hien* apparent, visible; manifest; light; conspicuous, clear; illustrious, effulgent; to be held in regard; as if, like as.
- 73 頤 *chén³ 'chán* to hang the head, as when weak or sleepy; a peaked head.
- 75 頤 *'sang³* the front; middle of the forehead; the forehead, the part which strikes the ground in bowing.
- 頤 same as 頤 154. 20.
- 頤 *k'o⁴* a bead; classifier of beads, grain, and small round things; a little kernel or clod.
- 77 頤 *sp'in³ pin¹* urgent, pressing, like one waiting at a ford; hurried, precipitate; incessant, continually; imminent; a shore.
- 頤 *pin³ pin¹* to knit the brows; to grin, as when one fords a stream; to smile; to simmer.
- 86 頤 *ch'iao³ ts'iao³* the heart distressed and pining; mind depressed and body growing thin.
- 96 頤 *hsū³ sūh*, confiding; to walk carefully and erect; the vexed air of one who has failed in his object.
- 101 頤 *'hung³* a ringing in the head regarded as a sign of a cold or fever; a heaviness in the head.
- 107 頤 *'po⁴* very, extremely; rather; leaning, uneven; somewhat, a degree, a little; an excess; perverse, one sided; the head inclined one side.
- 108 頤 *ku³* the head, the skull, the forehead; bones of the head.
- 109 頤 *tien¹* to upset; the top, the head, to fall over, to overthrow, to subvert, the apex, the summit; the forehead; the beginning of; to die, to be ruined.
- 113 頤 *chin⁴ kin³* to gnash the teeth in rage; debilitated, exhausted, all energy gone.

- 114 顛 *gung²* a large head; a dignified, serene presence; portly and imposing, but benign and agreeable.
- 115 頰 *lei⁴ lei²* the jaw or under the chin; a rapid gust of wind; submissive, flowing, yielding; to view kindly; to fall; broken down, ruined.
- 119 類 *lei⁴ lei²* class, species, kind, sort; good, unselfish, excellent; a blessing; to assimilate; to discriminate between things; an ancient sacrifice to heaven; *lei²* an animal resembling a fox in shape; those who eat its flesh will be cured of jealousy.
- 124 頰 *weng¹ weng¹* the ruff or neck feathers on a bird.
- 126 顛 *chuan¹ chuen¹* to carry the head high; respectful, sedate; obscure, dull; only, alone.
- 131 頰 *q²* the chin, the jaw, the chops; deep; to feed.
- 140 顛 *k'ai²* the top of the skull.
- 151 顛 *t'ou² t'eu²* the head, the top, the chief; the front; a classifier of affairs or acts; in *Shanghai*: about.
- 顛 *q²* a stiff and respectful manner; decorous, joyous; pleased and quietly happy.
- 172 顛 *ch'uan² ch'uen²* the cheek-bones.
- 顛 *ku²* to look, a protesting look; to lead; to attend to, to care for, to regard; to consider; consonant to; to assist, to patronize; but; on the contrary.
- 200 顛 *ma²* an obstruction in speech.
- 182 風 *feng¹ fung¹* the wind; usage, custom, influence; instruction; example; to scatter.
- 8 颶 *chiang²* a cold north wind.
- 11 颶 *gy²* a sudden tempest, like a tornado.
- 12 颶 *chū⁴ k'ū²* a furious cyclone, a whirlwind; a typhoon, common along the northern coasts of China.
- 18 颶 *lieh⁴*, a violent gust of wind.
- 颶 *li⁴ li⁴*, wind and rain driving on furiously.
- 20 颶 *piao¹* a strong whirlwind; *p'oh*, a crowd of things.
- 25 颶 *chan² chen²* anything moved off by the wind, especially the water when raised in waves.

- 29 颶 *sou¹ sheu¹* the chilling sound of wind; noise of rain and wind.
- 32 颶 *ch'u²* the wind blowing things over nearly to the ground.
- 37 颶 *fu¹* a storm.
- 57 颶 *fu¹ fuh¹*, a light breeze.
- 59 颶 *tiu¹* to fan; to move with the wind, as the trees.
- 61 颶 *hu¹ huwuh¹*, a stiff breeze; a gale.
- 颶 *ssai⁴ ssai⁴* the first cool breeze of autumn; a south-west wind.
- 72 颶 *yū² yuh²*, a high gale.
- 颶 *yang²* to let off; to escape; to winnow; driven to and fro by the wind; tossed, whirled, vagrant, at large; sailing; to set forth, to publish; to fly.
- 92 颶 *hsia¹ hia¹* to open the mouth and breathe slowly, as when eating peppermint or ginger; to pant.
- 94 颶 *piao¹* a strong whirlwind *p'oh*, a crowd of things; also same as 颶.
- 102 颶 *liu²* the sighing of the wind.
- 103 颶 *hsuan⁴ sūen⁴* a whirlwind.
- 113 颶 *p'iao¹* to whirl round; swagger, strut; a spiral gust of wind; noise of the wind; graceful, easy manner, like a fairy; projecting as eaves.
- 116 颶 *sou¹ sheu¹* the chilling sound of wind; noise of rain and wind.
- 117 颶 *sa¹ sah¹, li⁴* the sound of the wind; a gust, a sudden blast, suddenly, for a moment.
- 121 颶 *gyao²* whirling round with the wind; floating in the air, as down; waving in the wind, floated by the wind.
- 124 颶 *liu²* a steady monsoon wind; a breeze; name of an ancient state.
- 130 颶 *sao⁴ shao⁴* a drying wind; sound of the wind.
- 135 颶 *kua¹ kwah¹*, to blow; a strong wind; a gust; to drive on or sweep up, as a whirlwind does.
- 142 颶 *sao¹* the sound of the wind.
- 151 颶 *k'ai²* balmy, as the wind.

- 178 飈 *wei⁴ wei⁴* a fresh breeze.
- 180 飈 *an⁴ ngan⁴* a gust; a hurricane.
- 183 飛 *fei¹ fēi¹* to fly, to go swiftly; to act with dispatch; sudden, quick, airy, high up; clever.
- 125 飛 *same as 飈 124. 125.*
- 184 食 *shih²*, to eat, to drink; food; a meal, viands; emoluments, revenues; to feed, to rear; provisions.
- 1 飮 *ting⁶* to set out a table handsomely; plates arranged for show, like the six offered to ancestors.
- 4 飮 *t'oi² t'oh²*, a bun or cake made of wheaten flour; in some places, a cake of any kind.
- 8 飮 *chan¹ chen* congee or gruel; thick and rich.
- 飮 *chiao² biao²* a mince pie; a meat dumpling.
- 9 飮 *su¹ sz¹* to feed, to nourish; to set food before; provisions, food; provender.
- 飮 *hou² sheu* dry provisions.
- 飮 *yu² gū* overplus, remainder, to spare; superabundant; moreover, as well as; after a period.
- 12 飮 *ch'ien² k'ien²* to eat insufficiently; unsatisfied; k'ien a dessert, a lunch; something brought on after the meal; the meat in a dumpling.
- 15 飮 *ts'an¹* to swallow, to eat; a meal; a cake; to gather and choose.
- 16 飮 *same as 飮 184. 52.*
- 16 飮 *ch'ih⁴* to command, to adjust; compact; reverent; careful, respectful; to direct; to make ready; diligent; prepared.
- 19 飮 *'pao²* to eat to fullness, satiated, satisfied, gratified, flattered, happy.
- 20 飮 *same as 飮 184. 37.*
- 23 飮 *chüan² k'uen²* a kind of pancake; wafers, thin cakes in which meat is rolled.
- 26 飮 *yen⁶* eaten to repletion; satiated, even to loathing; to satisfy desires.
- 27 飮 *fan⁶* boiled rice, food in general; a meal; the bottom of the thumb.
- 29 飮 *cho² choh²*, the wine or spirits used in libations; to worship by pouring out libations to the lares, or gods.

- 餽 *sou¹ sheu* spoiled, tainted; meat or vegetables spoiled from heat.
- 30 餽 *su¹ sz¹* to feed, to nourish; to set food before; provisions, food; provender.
- 餽 *chia¹ kiah¹*, a kind of cake or bait.
- 餽 *hsiang²* 'hsiang soldier's pay, duties, taxes; rations; to give or send food.
- 餽 *g¹* sweet cakes made of rice and fried; clarified sugar, comfits like barley sugar; a delicacy; to feed.
- 餽 *ch'ih⁴ ch'ih⁴* food, victuals; meat and drink; wine and bread; to boil or dress food; sacrificial millet.
- 餽 *g'ang²* sugar; honey; candy; sweet.
- 餽 *shan⁴ shen²* provisions dressed for the table; viands savory food; delicacies; the richest fare; a meal.
- 32 餽 *giao²* overplus; to forgive, to spare, abundant, satisfied; indulgent; to excuse, to forbear.
- 餽 *chin² kin²* scarcity of vegetables, a dearth; three years without a crop.
- 33 餽 *jén² ján²* to season and cook meats very thoroughly.
- 餽 *'i²* cooked rice or other food which has become damp and moldy; a sour, harsh taste, such as spoiled food has; to gag with food; a sobbing; to catch the breath.
- 餽 *p'o⁴ p'uh⁴*, to eat much.
- 餽 *chün⁴ tsun²* the remains of a sacrifice; the fragments left after a meal; to eat the remnants; dressed food.
- 35 餽 *ts'an¹* an evening meal; dressed food; see also 184. 78.
- 36 餽 *yu⁶* to eat much, to fill one's belly; to confer, to give; filled, surfeited; gluttonous, glutted.
- 37 餽 *same as 餽 184. 154.*
- 38 餽 *nei² néi²* hungry, half famished; to expose to starvation; putrid fish.
- 餽 *wei⁴ wei⁴* to feed animals, to rear; 'néi hungry, half famished, to expose to starvation; putrid fish.
- 39 餽 *po¹ poh¹*, cakes, comfits; confectionary.
- 40 餽 *kuan² 'kuan²* a tea, or eating house, an inn, a caravansary, a lodging-place or club house; a hall; an exchange; a school room.

- 餽** *ning² gūng* to stuff the inside; to eat to repletion.
- 45 **餇** *t'un²* a kind of cake; a ball, rolled in flour and fried in fat.
- 49 **饌** *chuan⁴ chuen²* provisions, victuals; to feed persons; dressed animal food; a meal; a relish, a delicacy; *shen²* an ancient weight or piece of silver of six taels.
- 50 **飾** *shih¹* to gloss over; ornaments; weapons; to adorn, to paint, to pretend, to excuse; to wipe, to brighten.
- 51 **餮** same as 饌 184. 8.
- 餅** *'ping²* a cake, pastry; a biscuit, fritters, dumplings.
- 52 **饑** *chi² ki* scarcity, famine, want, hunger; necessitous; to starve.
- 61 **餽** *pi² pih*, the fragrance of food just cooked, which the spirits will smell and accept.
- 餽** *hsi² shih*, to draw the breath; to eat.
- 62 **餽** *chien⁴ tsien²* to salt rice; a fare-well meal; to present food to one about starting on a journey; a parting present of money or food; comfits.
- 餓** *o² ngo²* hungry, hunger, famine, starved, faint for want of sustenance; to fast; death, famine.
- 63 **餓** *o² ngoh*, straitened for food; famished; to hicough or belch.
- 64 **餸** *ch'ih² ch'v²* a noisome smell, such as is made by burnt hair, putrid meat, or noxious gas.
- 66 **餹** *'san²* well boiled rice; flour cakes fried crisp.
- 72 **餹** *hsing¹⁻² 'ing* these two forms are considered identical but the second sounds: *'ang²* a preparation of sugar molded into forms; cakes with sugar in them.
- 餹** *hun² ch'uen* a kind of meat pudding; flat or round balls of pork which are fried in a gravy of fat, soy, and onions, then rolled in flour and steamed; to present a sheep to one.
- 73 **餹** *ai²* cooked rice which has turned sour; a kind of cake.
- 餹** *man²* cakes, bread, a dumpling.
- 75 **餹** *su⁴ suh*, the contents of a boiler or kettle; boiled rice; pot-luck.

- 餹** *kuo²* 'two cakes made of wheat flour; confectionary, biscuits.
- 76 **飲** *'yin²* to drink; to rinse the mouth; to receive; to cherish; concealed, secret; *'yin²* to give to drink.
- 78 **殮** *'sun²* an evening meal, tea, supper; to dine, to eat; the food in the dishes; cooked millet; to soak or separate rice, in cold water; see also 184. 36.
- 饕** *t'ieh⁴* gluttonous.
- 餐** *ts'an¹* to eat; to swallow; a meal; a cake; to gather and choose.
- 81 **饕** *ch'an²* greedy, gluttonous; to love good eating.
- 84 **餼** *hsi⁴ hi²* living cattle anciently offered to the gods or presented to princes; to give a banquet; provisions, food, grain, fruit.
- 86 **饌** *ts'an²* to serve up food; to enter; to eat; cakes done up with meat inside, a sort of sandwich or ecroutet; to allure; to bait.
- 92 **饌** *ch'ung¹ ch'ang²* to eat much.
- 99 **餽** *tan¹* a bait; a sweet cake or dumpling.
- 101 **餽** *p'u⁴ pu²* to eat; an afternoon lunch; a cake; gruel.
- 102 **餽** *lin²* rice well steamed; the steam of boiling rice or other dishes.
- 餽** *pi² pih*, a delicate wheaten dumpling with meat inside, called 饌饌 because two persons called 饌 and 饌 were fond of them.
- 105 **餽** *teng² ting²* food offered to the gods or ancestors; to hiccup.
- 106 **餽** *huang² ch'uang* dried pastry, cakes made of wheat flour and sugar, but having no meat or fruit.
- 108 **餽** *ye⁴* to carry food to field laborers; provisions for workmen; to supply with food.
- 112 **餽** same as 饌 184. 200.
- 117 **餽** *ch'uang² ch'ue'ang* to eat immoderately, to stuff.
- 118 **餽** same as 饌 184. 49.
- 120 **餽** *su²* to fast, i. e., to eat vegetables.
- 餽** *'mi²* to feed an infant by hand; to give it congee.
- 122 **餽** *lo²* a baked wheaten cake having fruit inside.

- 123 養 *'yang³* to rear, to support, to nourish; to bring up, to provide for; to pay regard to; to tame, to improve, as a breed; to raise, as plants; to educate; to develop; aliments; a cook; to itch; *'yang³* to attend on one's parents.
- 饒 *hau¹ siu* dainty viands; to nourish; to feed; to present savory food to another; delicacies.
- 饒 *kao¹* a kind of pudding; a bait; a bit; a nice morsel; steamed cakes.
- 126 饒 *nuan³* 'nuan to send a present of food to make a feast.
- 128 餌 *érh³* 'rh a kind of cake; a bait; to eat; *ni³* a temptation, an allure-ment.
- 130 餚 *yao³ chiao* prepared food, victuals; meats; rich food; to taste; a feast.
- 餚 *chu³* food, subsistence; to seek a living; congee, porridge.
- 餚 *'sui³* cakes made of broken pulse mixed with sugar.
- 132 饌 *ch'iu³* 't'iu food broken and spoiled, which consequently is offensive.
- 134 餚 *hien⁴ hien³* stuffing; to stuff; the fruit, meat, or sugar put in pastry; a secret, a hidden thing.
- 135 餚 *'t'ien³* to lick; to touch; to hook; to taste, to catch; to try with the tongue; a synonym of 甜 sweet.
- 140 餚 *ai⁴ nga³* food which has become tainted.
- 餚 *méng³ smung* a dish filled with food; a plentiful table.
- 餚 *huo⁴ woh*, insipid, tasteless.
- 141 饕 *'ao³* gluttonous, gormandizing; rapacious, covetous.
- 145 饕 *hiang³* 'hiang to prepare food and take it out to the laborers in the fields.
- 151 餚 *lou⁴ teu³* to set out food.
- 152 餚 *'shang³* the meal at noontide, and that when the sun is setting.
- 154 餚 *k'uei⁴ kw'ei³* food, victuals; to offer up; a present of food; viands, provisions; *tui³* a sort of cake made of broken rice and honey steamed.
- 餚 *fén¹ fán* to cook or steam rice, and throw water on it when half done, so that the grains will separate; then steam it again.
- 159 餚 *hun³ hwun* provisions for soldiers on a march; also same as 餚 184. 72.

- 161 饒 *nang³ nung* to eat, to force to, to gorge.
- 162 饒 *tui¹* dumpling made of flour and steamed; bait made of flour.
- 163 饒 *hiang³* 'hiang a sacrifice; to banquet; offerings.
- 168 饒 *'chang¹* cakes made of flour.
- 172 饒 *'jung¹* breakfast, the first meal; to dress food.
- 194 饒 *k'uei⁴ kw'ei³* a sacrifice; presents of food.
- 200 饒 *'mo³* 'mi to feed an infant by hand; to give it congee.
- 185 首 *shou³* 'shou the head; foremost; origin; to shew; a chief, a leader; the heads of a matter; the beginning; to manifest, to display; sorts, kinds; a classifier of flags, stanzas, and corpses, *shew³* to acknowledge, to confess guilt; to go first.
- 1 首 same as 頂 181. 1.
- 5 首 *k'uei⁴ kw'ei³* the cheek bones; side of the face; high; a centre of travel.
- 62 首 same as 驢 128. 62.
- 186 香 *hiang³ hiang* fragrant, incense, scent; odoriferous, sweet; reputable; effluvia.
- 18 香 *fén¹ fán* aromatic; a perfume from opening flowers.
- 29 香 *po⁴ poh*, fragrant.
- 35 香 *fu⁴ fuh*, fragrant smell; odors diffused around; the whirl of an arrow.
- 37 香 *p'eng³ 'p'eng* fragrant.
- 44 香 *'ni³* very fragrant.
- 79 香 *hiang³ hing* odors perceived a long distance; the sweet incense of sacrifice.
- 154 香 same as 香 186. 18.
- 175 香 *fei¹ f'ei* aromatic.
- 194 香 *wei⁴ wéi³* assafetida brought from Cashmere, and used for plasters; it is also burnt as a deodorizer.

- 187 馬 *'ma'* the horse; enraged; martial, spirited; warlike.
- 1 駮 *p'ei², p'ei⁴* a white and yellow speckled horse.
- 駮 駮 *'tsang'* a strong horse; a stallion; dirty, ordinary; *'tsau* a peculiar insignia of office made of stone, and held before the face.
- 2 駮 *chih⁴* to fetter a horse; a foot-rope; a restraint, a bond.
- 3 駐 *'chu'* cantonments; to garrison; to stop, to sojourn, a hostelry; a stopping-place.
- 4 駮 *tsé⁴ tséh*, a hybrid, the offspring of an ass and a cow, or of an ass and a mare; *loh*, a camel.
- 駮 駮 *shu'* a post-house keeper.
- 駮 *ch'eng⁴ shing²* to geld a stallion.
- 5 馳 *ch'ih¹ ch'i* to gallop, to ride on horseback; to go quick; far, spread abroad, fast, fleet, a courier.
- 8 駮 *hsieh¹ hai¹* *'hai* startled, terrified; to disperse; to change color for fear; to beat the tattoo and arouse the army.
- 駮 *chan¹ chen* a heavily laden horse; a unicorn.
- 駮 *po² poh*, diverse, mixed; to contradict; to dispute; to remove, contradictory; to tranship, to insert, to continue; suddenly; a piebald horse.
- 9 驗 *yen²* to inspect; to witness; proof; to verify, to examine officially for the purposes of verification; evidence.
- 駮 *dai³* a mare seven cubits high; a powerful draught horse, fit for the farmer's use.
- 駮 *fu⁴* a subsidiary horse, harnessed by the wheel horse, to make the cart go quicker; to approach; near; rapid.
- 駮 *hui¹ hui* a fine war-steed; a charger.
- 駮 *t'ü* a famous palfrey; a wild animal like a horse.
- 10 駮 *t'ao'* a horse four years old.
- 駮 *tui²* a horse marching out at a rapid pace.
- 駮 *shén¹ shén* men and horses in company; a large crowd of people.
- 駮 *érh³ 'rh* a small horse.

- 12 駮 *ch'ü² t'ü* a dappled horse, marked like a chess-board; a fine looking horse, of a deep black color; spotted like the skin of the axia.
- 13 駮 *'kung'* a large horse in good condition; a paddock for horses.
- 15 馮 *'feng'* *'fung* a horse running swiftly; *g'ing* to mount, to ascend, to boast, to rely on, to trust; evidence; proof; dissatisfied; to get over a stream without a boat.
- 19 駕 *chia⁴ kia'* a carriage; a term of respect; a horse in harness; to yoke; to ride; to ascend; to go in, as a ship; to embrace, to avail of; sir.
- 20 駮 *t'ü t'ü*, a bay horse with a white spot in his forehead, regarded as an unlucky sign.
- 23 驅 *ch'ü² t'ü* to gallop, to lash, or flog, to drive on; to urge, to animate, to exhort; fleet, racing; the length of the road.
- 24 駮 *huan² huan* a colt one year old, or in its first year.
- 26 駮 *'gang'* startled and prancing; an angry horse; *shu* a horse with a white belly.
- 27 駮 *yüan² yüan* a bay horse with a white belly.
- 28 駮 *t'üan¹* the horses outside of the thills, which thus make three abreast.
- 駮 same as 駮 187. 23.
- 29 駮 *yü²* to oversee; a charioteer; same as 駮.
- 駮 *sa¹ sah*, horses going irregularly, without any order; swift.
- 駮 *ch'ün¹ t'ün* a fleet horse.
- 駮 *hsia² shia* a horse of a light rust color, likened to a topaze, or the hue of prawns.
- 30 駮 *kua¹ kua* a yellowish, cream-colored horse with a black mouth.
- 駮 *chü² kü* a colt, a young horse; strong, spirited; a small horse, like a Shetland pony.
- 駮 *t'as¹* *'we* a tired or worn-out hack of a horse freed of his bits; jaded, useless.
- 駮 *shih³ 'shi* fast, fleet, to hasten, speedy, prompt; strong, as the wind; a horse running swiftly; to sail a vessel.
- 駮 *t'ü²* a sort of wild horse; a horse of a dark color with marks causing the whole to resemble fish's scales.

- 駱 *lo⁴ loh*, the camel; a white or cream-colored horse with a black mane.
- 駟 *chiao¹ kiao* proud, haughty; arrogant; ungovernable; self-confident; to glory in; to be proud of.
- 31 駟 *ssü⁴ sz²* a team of four horses.
- 駟 *yin¹* a cream-colored mare, but having gray spots mixing the colors.
- 32 驍 *hiao¹ hiao* bold, enterprising, daring; strong, brave; a gentle, good horse.
- 驍 *chih⁴ chi²* a heavy laden horse; a horse with crooked legs, caused by overloading.
- 35 駿 *tsung¹* a mane; the bristles on a hog's nape; long, disheveled hair.
- 駿 *chün² tsun²* a fine looking horse; a noble steed; dignified; reserved without being proud; excelling; great; lofty; swift; rapid.
- 37 馱 *to⁴ t'o²* an animal that carries burdens; to lade on, to back a load; in Cantonese: to suspend, as from the neck or girdle; to hang upon.
- 馱 *k'uai¹ kw'ai²* a sprightly colt that in a week can beat its dam at running; swift as the wind.
- 騄 *same as 騄 187. 74.*
- 騄 *pén¹ pán* to run, to hurry off.
- 騄 *ch'i² k'i²* to ride any animal astride; cavalry, horsemen; a rider.
- 38 騄 *lou² leu* a large horse; an ass.
- 騄 *su²* a weak old horse, a broken down steed.
- 40 騄 *ch'ien¹ k'ien hsién¹* a belly band, a girth; a horse diseased in the belly; to fail, as in business; to be disgraced.
- 駝 *t'o²* the camel; to load a beast; to carry.
- 駝 *tsung¹* a mane; the bristles on a hog's nape; long, disheveled hair.
- 43 駝 *man¹* a horse with a white face; mixed, as a dog's color.
- 44 駝 *chan⁴ chen¹* a horse rolling himself in the dust.
- 駝 *hün² siün* a tame, docile well-bred horse; yielding, mild, amiable, mellow.
- 47 駝 *chü⁴ kü²* offspring of a stallion and she-mule.
- 48 駝

- 51 駝 *p'ien²* a span of horses; to associate; to arrive simultaneously; to join or clan together; anything redundant.
- 55 駝 *chu²* a horse having white knees; to ease one leg, as a horse does.
- 58 駝 *lu⁴ luh*, a famous steed, one of eight belonging to the emperor Muh Wang B. C. 1000.
- 61 駝 *pi⁴ pih*, a strong and well fed horse, fat and sleek.
- 駝 *same as 駝 187. 9.*
- 駝 *ts'ung¹* a piebald, black and white horse; a dapple black; a fine steed.
- 62 駝 *tsung²* a horse described as eight *chih* in height; martial like a war-horse; valiant; *tsung* fine fur.
- 駝 *t'ich²* an iron-gray horse.
- 63 駝 *gü²* an ass; its skin furnishes a highly prized glue.
- 駝 *p'ien²* to defraud; to swindle; to take advantage of, to cheat, to delude; to deceive, to lie to; to mount a horse; to vault into the saddle.
- 駝 *shan⁴ shen¹* to geld a horse or ass.
- 66 駝 *tsun¹* to castrate animals; 鐵 is also used for this.
- 駝 *ao² ngao* a vicious; spirited horse; stubborn, plucky; indomitable and wilful.
- 駝 *wu²* to prance and race a horse, to gallop furiously; boisterous, violent.
- 駝 *ching¹ king* to startle, to alarm; to terrify, to fear; apprehensive; astonished; a shy horse.
- 72 駝 *érh⁴ yih*, a post-horse, a fleet steed for carrying dispatches; a courier sent with letters.
- 駝 *han²* a vicious horse that bolts and shies; a horse six feet high.
- 駝 *g'i²* a friking, fine horse.
- 74 駝 *t'eng² t'äng* to ascend; to lift; to transfer; to leap on, to mount, to run, to communicate, to inform; to move and give place to another.
- 75 駝 *k'o²* a mare.
- 駝 *t'o² t'oh*, the camel; (obsolete).

- 82 駢 *mao³* a kind of feather screen or flabellum on a carriage, anciently used to protect riders from the wind and dust; a horse with long hair.
- 89 駮 *same as 駮 187. 8.*
- 94 駮 *to⁴ q'o³* an animal that carries burdens; to lade on, to back a load; a beast's load; in *Cantonese*: to suspend, as from the neck or girdle; to hang upon.
- 102 騁 *ch'eng³ ch'ing* to gallop a horse; to haste on, to press forward, as when defeated; animated, excited.
- 騏 *chi² ki²* a steed of noble blood, great speed and good points, perfect in all respects.
- 騮 *liu³* a bay horse with a black mane and tail.
- 105 騮 *k'uei³ ku'ei* a majestic horse; the stately gait of a thorough-bred; strong, untiring.
- 106 駟 *mo⁴ meh*, the offspring of an ass and a cow.
- 108 驢 *lü³* the donkey; an ass; its skin furnishes a highly prized glue.
- 109 驢 *tien¹* a horse with a white spot in his forehead.
- 驢 *i⁴ yi⁴ yih*, to post; a stage; post-horses; a fixed station where couriers rest or exchange; a courier or express; to praise; uninterrupted, incessant.
- 110 驢 *lū⁴ lūh*, a black horse with white hind quarters.
- 113 驢 *p'iao³* a fleet and brave horse; a white tailed horse or cream colored.
- 116 驢 *ts'uan¹⁻⁴ tsu'an³ ch'uan⁴* to leap, to jump; to prance; to eject; to spurt out; (unauthorized.)
- 119 驢 *lin²* a piebald horse; a horse with black lips.
- 120 驢 *lo³* a mule, the offspring of an ass and a mare.
- 123 驢 *ch'an³* to ride a horse barebacked.
- 128 驢 *erh³ rh* a famous steed belonging to Muh Wang of the Chen dynasty B. C. 1000.
- 驢 *tsou¹⁻⁴ tsou³* a horse going swiftly; a racer; quick, urgent; rapidly, suddenly; frequently.
- 驢 *neh⁴*, a horse with a quick trot or amble.
- 129 驢 *su⁴ suh*, a thoroughbred horse.

- 130 驢 *same as 驢 187. 120.*
- 驢 *hsūan⁴ hsen²* a horse with a dark or iron gray mane.
- 驢 *wei⁴ wei²* an ass; (unauthorized).
- 135 驢 *shé⁴ shé²* a mare.
- 140 驢 *hua² hwa* a fine, shapely, chestnut colored steed.
- 驢 *tsou¹ tseu* a groom or an officer who calls in the horses on a hunt; quick as an arrow or a fleet horse; to go; *ts'ü* to run.
- 驢 *ts'ao³* a female of equine animals; female of the ass.
- 驢 *mo⁴ meh, mai⁴* to get on a horse; to leap on a horse's back.
- 141 驢 *same as 驢 141. 30.*
- 142 驢 *sao¹* to rub down a horse, to disquiet, to fidget, fidgety, agitated, perturbed; mournful, sad, eccentric; clever; sorrows, griefs; to sweep.
- 145 驢 *haiang¹ siang* a horse with a white hind leg; to hold the head proudly; remote.
- 146 驢 *yuo³* a fleet or divine steed, fabled to go a myriad li in a day.
- 驢 *tan¹* a blackish horse with yellow or white flanks and forelegs.
- 154 驢 *pén¹ pán* to run, to hurry off.
- 157 驢 *chien³ kien* a lame mule or ass.
- 160 驢 *hsing¹ sing* a red or chestnut color; a brown, loam color; lusty; fat, strong.
- 170 驢 *chi³*, to attain, to succeed; to go up, as a hill; to cause to progress; to promote, to raise; to fix, to determine; a stallion.
- 172 驢 *chui³* a black horse with white and dark gray spots.
- 驢 *huan¹ huan* the frisking of a horse (fresh); a gentle tractable horse.
- 173 驢 *shuang¹ shuang* a famous Bucephalus A.D. 280.
- 175 驢 *fei³ fei* the outer horses of a team of four; an extra horse fastened to the axle with long traces; a colt three years old.

- 182 颿 *f'an³* a horse racing; a boat sailing swiftly.
- 187 騫 *ai³ ngeu³* to gallop wildly; in Cantonese: stupid.
- 198 驪 *li²* a fleet horse; a charger; a black horse; to drive a span of horses.
- 188 骨 *ku³ kuh*, a bone, a kernel; the figure, the person; hard, resisting, difficult.
- 3 骹 *wei³ 'uēi* a distorted bone; to crook, to bend; to intertwine, as branches: to bend or agree with. same as 駱 130. 30.
- 5 骹
- 8 骸 *hai³ kai* the shin-bone or tibia; the bones of the body.
- 骯 *ang¹ 'hang* dirty; fat; stiff, straight.
- 20 髀 *p'o⁴ p'oh*, an arrow-head of bone; arrows tipped with blunt bone, so as not to wound.
- 24 髀 *'pi⁴* the pelvic bones of the thigh; the rump.
- 27 骯 *ch'ueh³ k'ueh*, the end of the back bone; the bones of the tail.
- 29 骯 *po⁴ poh*, the shoulder-blade; the scapula.
- 30 骷 *k'u¹* a skeleton; the shoulder blade; the bones of the body.
- 骷 *ko³ koh*, the skeleton of a man or beast; dried bones lying on the ground; the tibia or shank bones of quadrupeds; lean.
- 37 髀 *k'ua³ 'ku'a* the bones of the pelvis.
- 38 髀 *lou³ 'leu* the skull; a skull without skin or flesh.
- 髀 *same as 駱 130. 162.*
- 40 髀 *huan⁴ huan³* the knee-joint.
- 髀 *ch'ueh¹ k'ie¹* a malformation of the joints causing a contraction or stiffness of the limb; a congenital halt, a limping leg.
- 髀 *hai²* bones.
- 髀 *ch'ia⁴ k'ia⁴* the pelvis bone; the haunch bone.
- 髀 *wan²* the knee-pan or knee-joint.
- 髀 *k'uan¹ 'ku'an* the hind quarters of an ox.

- 41 膊 *po⁴ poh*, the shoulder-blade; the scapula.
- 44 骯 *k'ao²* the end bone of the spine; the sacral extremity; the rump of an animal.
- 48 骯 *same as 駱 188. 77.*
- 49 肥 *pa²* the handle of a knife or hilt of a sword made of horn or wood; authority.
- 51 骯 *kan²* the tibia or shin bone; the sides of the body on the ribs; any bone in the body.
- 骯 *'pien³* the flank; it is also applied to the back of a chair.
- 54 骯 *'ling¹* the high bone or femur; but is also applied to other long bones.
- 70 骯 *'pang³* the shoulder, hips, or thighs, the arm-bone; the humerus; the hip-bone, the pelvis.
- 73 骯 *k'eng³ 'k'eng* fish-bones; bones or other things sticking in the throat; stiff, brusque, blunt, plain spoken.
- 75 骯 *k'o²* the pelvis or hip bones; the acetabulum.
- 77 骯 *ts'ui² ts'ui²* the bones of animals or human beings lying exposed, with putrid flesh still attached to them; to make things out of bone or teeth.
- 79 骯 *shai³ 's'eu t'ou³* dice; it is sometimes used for 'ku 股 a part.
- 83 骯 *'si³* the sacral extremity or the end of the spinal marrow, by which it communicates with the brain; the os coccygis.
- 107 骯 *'pi³* distorted and twisted; said of a limb.
- 108 骯 *lu³* the skull of a man, the forehead; bones of the head.
- 114 骯 *yu²* the clavicle or collar-bone.
- 116 骯 *ch'iang¹ 'k'iang* the end bone of the spine.
- 140 骯 *tsang³* dirty, large, obese; to deface, to dirty.
- 142 骯 *tu³ tuh*, the skull; the bones on the top of the head; relics.
- 144 骯 *hsing¹ shing* the backbone of an ox near the rump; the femur of a bird, good for pipes or horns.
- 151 骯 *'t'ui³* the body; real; decent; to realize; the whole person; a solid, a cube; a class, a body of officers; completeness; substance, related to; capacity, respectable, to receive courteously; decorous; to partition.

- 154 髕 *pin^o* the knee pan; to cut off the knee.
- 162 髓 *same as 髕* 181. 172.
- 189 髕 *'sui³* marrow; the marrow in a bone.
- 30 髕 *kao¹* high, lofty, eminent, noble, old, advanced; tall.
- 190 髕 *sao^o* high, prominent, as a hill; imposing, lofty, as a house.
- 髕 *piao¹* locks hanging down; bushy hair.
- 1 髕 *p'ei¹ p'ei¹* going out with the hair disheveled; *fu³* the hair on the hand.
- 5 髕 *ti^o* hair falling over the shoulders, disheveled or unbound; women's false hair; to shave.
- 12 髕 *pin^o* the hair on the temples; tresses, curls; whiskers.
- 13 髕 *sjan²* the beard, hair of the face near the ears; the whiskers.
- 14 髕 *'t'an³* tresses or curls on children; a fringe of hair on the crown left by the barber; the hair falling on the forehead.
- 16 髕 *k'un¹ k'u^o un* to shave the head, a punishment anciently substituted in the palace for castration; a leafless tree.
- 18 髕 *chien³* 'tsien the hair hanging in tresses on the sides of a woman's face; to dress or cut the hair.
- 26 髕 *ch'üan² k'üan* a fine head of hair; frizzled or curly hair.
- 28 髕 *san¹* the hair in confusion.
- 29 髕 *fa³ fah*, the hair of the head, numerous; grass, reeds, moss, vegetation.
- 30 髕 *g'ian³* the tuft of hair on children's heads; ringlets.
- 髕 *g'ai³* a woman's head-dress of false hair; it is sometimes fancifully arranged.
- 髕 *ch'i³⁻⁴ k²* the tuft or coiffure of a Chinese woman's hair.
- 32 髕 *chua¹ chwa* mode of braiding a girl's hair; an ancient funeral coiffure.
- 髕 *sch'ui²* the front tresses of a maiden which are parted on the forehead, and fall down the temples.
- 34 髕 *p'êng³ sp'êng* disheveled, uncombed hair; it is also applied to the unbound hair of girls.

- 40 髕 *kuan¹ kuan* tressure of a Taoist priest.
- 髕 *ning³ g'ang* hair in confusion; thickets, brambles.
- 髕 *tsung¹* a mane, a high head-dress; a wig, peruke; a cue; the back tippet of a Chinese lady's head-dress, sometime likened to a rudder.
- 47 髕 *lieh⁴* stiff hair; a mane; bristles, dorsal fins.
- 57 髕 *ti^o* to shave.
- 髕 *fu³ fuh*, like, resembling, seeming as if; nearly; disheveled hair; ornaments on a head-dress; also read *fai*.
- 61 髕 *'sai¹* little hair on the head.
- 62 髕 *'sung¹* fine hair on the head.
- 髕 *chi³ kih*, the moustache; because it is divided into two parts like a halberd's head.
- 70 髕 *'jang³* like, similar, seeming as if; resembling; equivocal; uncertain.
- 72 髕 *ti^o* hair falling over the shoulders, disheveled or unbound; woman's false hair; to shave.
- 73 髕 *seng¹ s'ang* short hair.
- 髕 *gman²* beautiful hair; garments; wreath or frontlets; fringe on caps, like that on official hats.
- 74 髕 *p'êng³ sp'êng* loose hair when it hangs down the back.
- 75 髕 *hiu¹ hiu* a varnish of a red or mauve color, approaching purple.
- 髕 *sung¹* loose, easy, slack; not urgent, unimportant; spongy, soft; disheveled hair; confused, disordered, to relax, to let go.
- 髕 *tung¹* hairy.
- 77 髕 *tsü¹⁻³ ts'z* the moustaches; used for 姿 beautiful, engaging.
- 82 髕 *gman²* the hair on the head or forehead; tufts on an infant's head; eminent, excelling in force; long hairs which excel the rest.
- 85 髕 *'sha¹* long fine hair.
- 髕 *ta⁴ tah*, the hair on an infant's head when born.
- 87 髕 *ch'êng¹ ch'êng* the hair in disorder and standing up.

- 99 髻 *ch'ien² k'ien* to remove a criminal hair and make a wig of it; a dull purplish or dun color, which may have been given to artificially dressed hair.
- 108 鬃 *lan²* a horse's mane; long hair.
- 109 鬘 *ch'en⁴ 'chün* bushy, thick and black hair.
- 鬘 *huan² shuan* a female slave, or servant; to dress the hair in a knot on the top of the head, as ancient Chinese did, securing it with rings to the pin; a tuft, a knot, like a Tao priest; hill tops.
- 110 髻 *mou² meu* an old name for Ting-yuen-hien in Yunnan.
- 125 髻 *ch'i² k'i* a horse's foretop or mane, the dorsal fin of a fish.
- 126 鬚 *érh² s'rh* the whiskers; hairy.
- 130 鬚 *shu²* the beard, the whiskers.
- 髻 *shao¹* end of the hair; tuft on end of a tail; a comet's tail; long hair appended to banners.
- 髻 *to²* hair which has been cut from the head; the hair left on children's heads when they are first shaven.
- 135 髻 *kua⁴ kwah*, the hair unpinned and disheveled, as when mourning.
- 137 髻 *sp'an²* grisly hair, that which is turning gray.
- 140 鬘 *měng² smung* a long flowing mane of a horse; the hairs falling along the neck.
- 鬘 *sjung²* disheveled, unkempt hair; applied to the lank, slovenly hair of Manila men.
- 145 鬘 *sjang²* the hair disheveled and uncombed.
- 154 髻 *k'uei⁴ kw'ei* the fillet or ribbon for securing the hair in a knot; curly hair.
- 鬘 *tsan²* black glossy hair; much hair; a woman's chignon or coil of hair; also read *'tsuan*.
- 鬘 *pin²* the hair on the temples, or side of the cheeks; tresses, curls; whiskers.
- 164 髻 *chiu¹ 'tsiu* a false cue or wig, a chignon; the hair especially of girls, done up in a coil on the side; the cue coiled on the back of the head.
- 165 髻 *'ts'ai²* slings for carrying presents, made by four long cords fastened to a ring.

- 181 鬚 *hsü¹ sū* the moustache; the beard on the chin; cirri of fishes; whiskers of animals; long awns of grasses; silk of maize; bearded; hairy.
- 191 鬘 *ton⁴ teu²* to fight; to wrangle, to contest; to strive, to excel; to play at; to discuss sharply. same as 鬘 191. 213.
- 5 鬘 *hai⁴ hih*, domestic quarrels, litigations; mutual contention, animosities, resentments, incessant recriminations.
- 10 鬘 *hung²* to squabble, to quarrel; to excite; wrangling; ories of a mob; to fight; the yells of men entering battle; in Pekingese: *chung* to brush flies from a horse with a chowry or fly switch; to push aside.
- 12 鬘 same as 鬘 191.
- 41 鬘 *nan²* bustle, noise, confusion, uproar, tumult; to scold, to rail.
- 50 鬘 same as 鬘 169. 66.
- 66 鬘 } same as 鬘 191.
- 68 鬘 }
- 69 鬘 }
- 213 鬘 *chiu¹ kiu* a lottery, a kind of ballot, a lot, a ticket; to draw, as lots.
- 192 鬘 *ch'ang²* sacrificial spirits made by fermenting millet and fragrant herbs.
- 59 鬘 *yü⁴ yuh*, melancholy, vexation, anxiety; vexed, careworn, irritated; snarled, as a tangled string, putrid; bent, as a stick; bushy, thicket-like; a wild plum or cherry.
- 193 鬘 *li⁴ lih*, a handful; an incense caldron; *ko² keh*, to sunder; an earthen pot; to close; to grasp.
- 35 鬘 *tsung¹* a caldron or boiler; a run or hank, as of hempen threads; to reckon these hanks.
- 57 鬘 same as 炒 86. 42.
- 71 鬘 *hsün² sin* an iron boiler which supports a wooden tub like a barrel with short feet; quick, speedy.
- 101 鬘 *'fu²* a large ancient measure holding about a kilderkin or 6 斗 or pecks; a boiler for dressing food; a meal.
- 119 鬘 *yü⁴ yuh*, nature's food; to sell; to nourish, to rear; *chuh*, rice gruel.

- 194 鬼 *kuei³ 'kwei* a ghost, spirit, demon or devil; manes; an apparition, a specter.
- 7 魂 *hun³ 'hūn* spirit, ghost, or soul; the shade, the manes; the mind, the wits, the faculties.
- 11 魍 *'liang² '3* a naiad which inhabits fountains; it is described as a purple child three years old.
- 12 魎 *ch'ī³ 'ch'i* a demon of an ugly shape, which has two heads and four eyes; in olden time it was personated by men to drive off pestilence.
- 27 魇 *'yen³ yō¹* disturbed in sleep by horrid dreams, and to cry out in distress; to have the night mare.
- 29 魃 *pa³ pah, po⁴* the demon of drought, represented as a naked or matted pigmy, having one eye and fleet as the wind.
- 33 魍 *ch'ou⁴ ch'eu¹* to discard, to reject; bad, disagreeable.
- 38 魏 *wei⁴ wei²* high, lofty, elevated; sublime, as a towering peak.
- 40 魑 *ch'a³ ch'ah*, the name of demons 羅魑 which bring pestilence.
- 52 魍 *chi² 'ki* a ghost or demon which bewilders men; devilish.
- 59 魍 *mei⁴ mei¹* the manes of a thing; a gnome which beguiles people into danger.
- 62 魍 *huo³ huoh*, the ghost of an infant.
- 68 魑 *k'uei³ 'ku'ei* great; eminent; the head, the chief, the highest; first of a class; best of a sort; monstrous.
- 75 魑 *mei⁴ mei¹* an ogre or demon brute of the woods; a brownie, with a man face and four legs.
- 85 魑 *chi² taih*, the death of the ghost of a man; this character with others are pasted over doors in time of pestilence under the notion that the devil of this name will drive off sickness.
- 101 魑 *'ju³* stars in Ursa Major.
- 106 魄 *p'o⁴ p'oh*, a spirit; form, figure; the animal soul; the faculties, especially the senses; the dark disk of the moon, that which cannot be seen.
- 113 魑 *p'iao¹* name of a god who dwells in one of the stars of Ursa Major.
- 114 魑 *ch'ih¹ ch'i* a mountain elf; an evil monster, with a man face and a beast's body.
- 122 魑 *'wang³* an undine or nyx.

- 130 魑 *hsiao¹ 'siao* a brownie with one leg sticking out behind, found in thickets; it tries to injure people, but desist on calling its name; the demon which produces malaria, or ague.
- 172 魑 *'hui¹* a supernatural animal, described as like a small bear.
- 200 魑 *'mo³* a spirit, demon, or devil; a malignant spirit.
- 195 魚 *'yü³* fish.
- 1 魷 *péng⁴ pǎng³* a kind of bivalve which furnishes a long narrow shell used as ladle.
- 4 魷 *'cho³* a condiment of fish, prepared by finely hashing it with rice and salt.
- 5 魷 *ya⁴ yah*, a scaleless, slimy fish, having a yellow belly, blackish back, two cirri, and two plates joining the pectoral fins; the goby.
- 8 鯨 *ch'ing³ 'king ch'iang³* the whale; enormous, vast, overwhelming.
- 鯢 *chan¹ 'chen* a large sea-monster, the sturgeon, weighing a thousand catties.
- 鯢 *chiao¹ 'kiao* dog fish, shark.
- 9 鮫 *jén³ 'jén* a sort of fish resembling a human being in its head; the dugong.
- 鮫 *'ts'ang¹* the pomfret, and similar shaped fishes; a species of herring.
- 鮫 *chieh⁴ 'kiai¹* the sole fish or plaice; the flounder.
- 鮫 *slai³* a fish belonging to the eel family, probably akin to the conger eel.
- 鮫 *fu⁴* a fresh water fish resembling a perch; also a sort of goby, which can crawl on land.
- 鮫 *hou¹ 'shau* a sort of Tetraodon, regarded as poisonous.
- 10 鮫 *'mien³* a yellow fish, brought from the sea and Korean isles; the sound is fit for making glue.
- 鮫 *si²* a hairy marine animal, a species of dugong or lamantin, which the Chinese say can climb trees.
- 11 鮫 *na⁴ nah*, the seal or dugong which is considered to be a turtle without a shell.
- 12 鮫 *same as 鮫 195. 48.*
- 鮫 *chien¹ 'kien* the sole fish, said by the Chinese to swim in pairs, clasped to each other as each has only one eye.
- 14 魷 *ch'én³ 'ch'én* the roe of fish.

- 18 魴 *t'ao*³ a fish of the herring family
- 劍 *chiek*³ *kieh*, to split and prepare fish for drying; to open; to cut apart; to dissect, as the faults of people.
- 鰻 *chih*⁴ *chi*² a fish whose head is esteemed a delicacy, and prepared by pickling.
- 鰓 *tsé*² *tsch*, the cuttle fish (*Sepia*).
- 20 鮑 *pao*⁰ stinking fish; awabi; dried oysters; pickled fish; putrid or salted fish; frozen fish.
- 23 鰻 *'yen*⁴ a cat-fish, mud-fish, or silure, which lies flat on the ground; it has a white head.
- 25 鮎 *chien*³ a general name for the mud-fish.
- 26 鮓 *wei*³ *wei* a fish allied to the silures; a member of the sturgeon family.
- 鰱 *chi*³ *tsih*, the bream; a common fish belonging to the carp family.
- 27 鰻 *kuei*⁴ *kuei*² *chi*⁴ a marbled perch with a broad belly, large mouth, small scales, thick skin, flesh firm and sweet.
- 28 鮎 *ch'ü*² *k'ü* the flounder, whiff, or sole fish; a seal or dugong.
- 29 蝦 *hoia*¹ *hia* crabs, shrimps, lobsters.
- 鰕 *tsou*¹ *tsou* minnows, little white fish that skip over the water; *met.* an artful man.
- 30 鰻 *ho*¹ a sort of sea-blubber.
- 鰻 *g'ung*² a kind of perch, small and resembling a labrus; *chen*² name of an ancient district in Honan.
- 鰻 *g'ai*² a globular fish, which can inflate itself; it has a white belly and greenish back, wrinkled and swallow.
- 鰻 } *o*⁴ *ngoh*, *é* the crocodile; rapacious, cruel.
- 鰻 *shan*⁴ *shen*² the eel.
- 鰻 *chiao*⁰ *'kiao* a fish in fresh, clear water; it is sometimes four feet long.
- 鰻 *chang*¹ *shang* a large fish, having a yellow body with horns, and able to fly.
- 鰻 *'kan*³ a kind of mud-fish.

- 鰻 *g'iao*² a general name for hard, spinous fishes like the perch; the sturgeon's nose, with its india-rubber like flesh.
- 鰻 *shan*⁴ *shen*² the eel, the Chinese suppose that eels, as well as snakes, are transformed from the roots of plants and hair.
- 31 鰻 *chiu*³ *chiu* a long, thin fish of the pike family which delights to gambol on the water; *tsiu* a fish with spines on its head.
- 鰻 *hui*³ *hwui* a fish belonging to the salmon tribe; a sturgeon.
- 鰻 *ku*⁰ the maw and entrails of fish; a freshwater fish, about a foot long; it is much used for sauces.
- 32 鰻 *kuei*¹ *kuei* one name for the fresh water white porpoise; its liver is reckoned to be unhealthy; *wa* a Taoist god, represented as a child two feet high holding a sword.
- 鰻 *chien*³ *kien* a fish of the mullet family; the bonito.
- 35 鰻 *tsung*¹ a large fish which comes from the sea and returns at proper times; the sturgeon.
- 鰻 *ding*² a fresh water fish, the dace, or tench.
- 鰻 *fu*² *fu*, the *halotis* or ear-shell; the name is applied to a sort of shark.
- 37 鰻 *hsiang*³ *'siang* dried salt fish.
- 鰻 *yang*¹ a small fish; the long goby, which can jump on dry land, and is also said to make a noise.
- 鰻 *ao*⁴ *ngao*² a large and coarse kind of perch, weighing sometimes a hundred pounds; a species of eel.
- 鰻 *g'i*² the mud-fish or silure.
- 38 鰻 *nei*³ *'nei* putrid fish; also same as 鰻
- 39 鰻 *chi*⁴ *ki*² a delicate fish, about a foot long, with a pointed nose and small scales; beautifully marbled like the garoupa.
- 40 鰻 *huan*³ *'huan* a species of tench, with dark green fins, and stout ventral and dorsal fins.
- 鰻 *g'o*² the snake-fish; a species of bull head which burrows in the sand, and spurs it out.
- 鰻 *syung*² a dace or tench.
- 41 鰻 *hsün*³ *sin* the sturgeon.
- 鰻 *chuan*¹ *chwen* a sort of large fish sent as presents; a salmon-trout?
- 鰻 *g'wan* a kind of grunting-fish.

- 42 鯽 *'is'un⁴* a fish like the rudd, with red eyes, round and long body; a kind of roach; the salmon.
- 43 鮡 *'sha¹* the shark family, including some ray and skates.
- 45 魷 *yu² yiu* cuttle fish; (unauthorized.)
- 47 鮠 *'t'un²* a scaleless fish shaped like a tadpole, white belly, and striped red and yellow back.
- 48 鰱 *'lieh⁴* a general name for fish with spinous fins like the perch, wrasse, gilt-head, etc.
- 50 魷 *'kunq¹* a stingray; a name of two or three large species of skate.
- 52 鱉 *'t'²* a newt or water lizard; an eft; a large carp.
- 53 魷 *yn³ 'yiu* a yellowish black fish four inches long, which has the habit of burying itself in the mud.
- 54 鰱 *'lien³* a species of silure or mud-fish common at Canton, of a dull green color.
- 55 鰱 *'yung²* a dace or tench.
- 61 魷 *'pi⁴ pih*, a species of trout.
- 62 魷 *'kan³* a fish three feet long, having a large mouth; no other fish can live peaceably in the same stream with it.
- 63 鰱 *'sai¹* the gills of a fish, or the bones supporting them.
- 64 魷 *'kwo³ hwoh*, a species of lizard which frequents the bamboo.
- 65 魷 *'pien¹* the bream (*Abramis brama*) of which one or two species are much reared at Canton.
- 66 魷 *'yü²* to fish; to catch fish.
- 魷 *'t'iao³* small white fish, like dace; *'yiu* a dark color.
- 魷 *'pieh³*, a turtle.
- 魷 *'ao³ 'ngao* a huge sea fish.
- 魷 *'min³* a perch-like fish of a spotted dark brown color, two feet long.
- 67 魷 *'wén³ 'gáan* a fish beautifully striped with blue and having a white head; it is remarkable for its large pectoral fins which enable it to fly.
- 70 魷 *'fang²* a freshwater fish; a kind of bream, about a foot long.

- 72 魯 *'lu³* slow of speech; not intelligent; stupid, dull, blunt; untaught; Shantung.
- 魷 *'shan⁴ 'shen⁴* also read *'tan⁴* the eel.
- 魷 *to⁴ 'ch'io⁴ ('i'ioh*, a species of shark allied to the saw-fish; the skin is good for scabbards.
- 魷 *'ch'un¹* a salt water fish with cirri, probably a species of mullet.
- 魷 *'shih² 'shi* the shad (*Alosa rochei*) enters the rivers in May, and returns to the ocean in September; it is known at Canton as 三 脊.
- 魷 *'t'iang¹* the pomfret, and similar shaped fishes.
- 魷 *kun¹ 'k'wun* the young of fishes just hatched; a sea-monster, like a kraken or sea-serpent.
- 魷 *'hsing¹ 'ying* putrid, bad fish.
- 魷 *'t'²* the mud-fish or silure.
- 73 魷 *kuei⁴ 'kwéi²* flesh or fish hashed fine; living fish are often thus hashed up; a meat salad; to mince fine; to mix up, as a hash. same as 製 188. 73.
- 魷 *'man³* a salt water eel.
- 魷 *'chiu³ 'tsiu* a herring, which the Chinese fable to be transformed from a bird, and therefore it has a gizzard in its body.
- 74 魷 *'wer³ 'wéi* the porpoise; the sturgeon.
- 魷 *'t'eng³ 't'ang* a kind of mailed fish; also a fish resembling a crab, with red marks.
- 75 魷 *'ch'í³ 't'ieh³* a flounder, a plaice, whose peculiar conformation leads to the belief that two fish are required to clasp each other in order to swim.
- 魷 *'t'iao³* small white fish, like dace.
- 76 魷 *'tsa³ 'tsah*, the motion of a fish's mouth and gills; *'Ao³*, a kind of reptile.
- 77 魷 *'ch'í³ 'ts'í* a thin fish with a silvery belly and sharp back, having barbels and spines; a mullet; the mackerel.
- 78 魷 *'ts'an¹* the hair-tail or girdle fish.
- 83 魷 *'ch'í¹ 'ch'í* the mackerel.

- 85 鯊 *sha¹* the shark family, including some rays and skates.
- 87 鰻 *same as 鰻 195. 40.*
- 95 鰻 *tza¹ tsa¹* a small slender fish of the mackerel family, that delights in gamboling on the surface of the water.
- 99 鮒 *same as 鮒 142. 99.*
- 101 鮒 *p'u¹* broad species of the stingray or skate, of the order Rajae.
- 102 鰻 *tza¹ tsa¹* a marine fish allied to the Cyprinidae, with a round body, greenish back, tender bones, and flat head.
- 105 鰻 *po⁴ poh⁴*, a fish wagging its tail, when swimming.
- 106 鰻 *huang³ huang³* the sturgeon.
- 108 鰻 *yün¹ yün¹* (unauthorized) a small fish like a minnow taken in the shallow waters near Canton.
- 109 鰻 *lu³* a Canton name for perches of the Labrax family; it includes the gilt head.
- 109 鰻 *kuan¹ kuan¹* an old bachelor; a widower; alone, unattended; a huge fish.
- 110 鰻 *yü⁴ yuh⁴*, a slender, tiny fish likened to a bodkin, reckoned as a delicacy.
- 113 鰻 *p'iao¹* the air-bladder of fishes; the part from which glue is made.
- 115 鰻 *piao⁴* glue; also same as 鰻.
- 115 鰻 *ch'iu¹ ts'iu¹* a kind of eel; the large mud or conger eel.
- 118 鰻 *chén¹ chǎn¹* the needle fish; small fish; bait.
- 119 鰻 *'mi³* fish spawn.
- 120 鰻 *lin²* the scales of fishes; repeated, overlapping, like scales.
- 120 鰻 *kun² kwun²* a great fish.
- 121 鰻 *syao³* the flying fish; the flying gunard.
- 123 鰻 *hsien¹ sien¹* fresh, clean; good, just killed, as meat; bright, new, clean, in good order; the strong smell of fresh fish; *hsien²* few, rare, seldom; rarely; used up, exhausted; standing isolated, like lofty peaks.
- 123 鰻 *hsiang³ siang³* dried salt fish.
- 124 鰻 *t'a⁴ t'ah⁴*, the dugong, an animal of the seal kind, strangely confounded with the sole fish.
- 125 鰻 *ch'ā³ k'ā³* the spines in the dorsal fin of a fish; a spinous dorsal fish; a species of sea-blubber which furnishes a condiment.
- 126 鰻 *érh¹ r'ā¹* the roe or caviare of fishes; a beautiful salt-water fish.
- 130 鰻 *hsiao¹ siao¹* a fish with a body like a whip and having a forked tail.
- 131 鰻 *ś²* the fresh water or white, porpoise.
- 134 鰻 *hsū⁴ sū⁴* a kind of tench; a large species of carp.
- 140 鰻 *hou⁴ hau⁴* the king-crab.
- 140 鰻 *huo⁴ hwa⁴* a mud fish; a large kind of silure or cat fish having cirri on the mouth, and a white protuberant belly.
- 141 鰻 *śū²* to fish; to take indiscriminately whatever comes; to seize; immoderate.
- 142 鰻 *śao¹* a large fish found in the River Wéi, in Shensi.
- 146 鰻 *hsün² śin²* a large fish with a long nose; a sturgeon.
- 147 鰻 *kuei¹ kwei¹* a fish shaped like a tadpole; a river-porpoise, it can inflate its belly and float; it has no gills or gall-bladder, and when it hits against anything it makes a noise.
- 151 鰻 *'k³* a fish of the mullet family.
- 154 鰻 *fén⁴ fǎn⁴* a thornback or skate, with spines in its long tail to defend itself; the Rhina, supposed to be transformed from the ouprey.
- 162 鰻 *tse⁴ tseh⁴*, the cuttle-fish; (Sepia).
- 162 鰻 *lien³* a silure; a bream; a gunard.
- 163 鰻 *yeh⁴*, the name of a fish; to salt down fish; to salt flesh.
- 164 鰻 *ch'iu¹ ts'iu¹* an eel, the large mud or conger eel.
- 166 鰻 *'k³* the carp, it is regarded as the king of fish, and is fabled to turn into a dragon.
- 174 鰻 *ch'ing¹ ts'ing¹* mackerel, mullets; *ching¹* to fry fish.
- 181 鰻 *lai⁴* a small kind of goby.
- 184 鰻 *ts'an¹* the hairtail or girdle fish.

- 187 鰕 *'ma'* prawns.
- 188 鰩 *hwa¹ hwah*, a reptile with four feet, found in marshes, resembling a snake and having wings.
- 189 鮑 *kao³ 'hao* the lobster.
- 195 鰱 same as 鮮 195. 123.
- 198 鰻 *li³* a fresh water eel; its dried body preserves grain and other things from insects.
- 201 鱈 *huang³ 'hwang* the sturgeon.
- 210 鰻 *ch'i³ 'ts'i* a thin fish with a silvery belly and sharp back, having barbels and spines; a mullet; a mackerel.
- 196 鳥 *'niao³* a bird, birds generally.
- 5 鷓 *yi⁴ yih*, a house martin, with bluish plumage.
- 鳩 *chiu¹ kiu* a pigeon, a dove; the cuckoo; to assemble; to rest, to sojourn; to collect in, as a subscription.
- 7 云 *yün⁴ yun* a bird said to resemble a raven; the heron.
- 8 鵲 *ch'un¹ 'ghun* a quail; thought to be transformed from the frog.
- 鷗 *chan¹ chen* a sparrow-hawk swift and strong of flight in pursuit of its prey.
- 交 *chiao¹ kiao* a long legged bird; it nestles on high trees; the young bite hold of its wings and are thus carried down to get their food of fish; the egret.
- 9 令 *ling³* a general name for birds of the wagtail and lark families.
- 鷺 *ts'ang¹* a kind of crane; plumage ash colored and cheeks red.
- 鴈 *yen⁴* the wild goose; its annual flight determines seasons; in a series, in order; a marriage ceremony.
- 鵲 *jén⁴ jün* an ancient feathered head-dress made from the crest of the hoopoe.
- 鵲 *hsi⁴ hsiu* a sort of owl; whose hoot resembles laughter; a bird of ill omen that frequents ruins.
- 餘 *si³ u* a wild animal like a horse.
- 10 兒 *yi⁴ yih*, a bird of the heron kind; the hen is fabled to conceive by looking at the cock.

- 鵲 *yi⁴ yih*, a heron; the cackling of geese.
- 12 鷓 *ch'i³ 'k'i* a kind of small wild goose; the horned owl.
- 鷓 *chien¹ chien* a strange bird like a duck, with one eye and one bill, so made that two must unite for either of them to fly; the spoon-bill.
- 14 鷓 *chen⁴ chän* a noxious bird, it eats snakes; a poison; virulent, mortal, deadly.
- 16 鷓 *'su* wild ducks.
- 鳳 *feng⁴ fung* the phoenix; a fabulous and felicitous bird.
- 鵲 *siao¹* the ortolan; the wren.
- 18 鷓 *fén¹ fän* birds flying in flocks; a pie of dark color whose long tail feathers are used in soldiers' helmets; *pan* the wild pigeon; its neck is iridescent.
- 鷓 *lich⁴* the woodpecker.
- 19 鷓 same as 鷓 196. 56.
- 20 鷓 *chi⁴ küh*, a bird; the lark-heel cuckoo.
- 21 鷓 *'pao³* a bird that has no mate; a cuckoo; a goose; a bustard; a white spotted horse.
- 23 鷓 *p'i³ p'ih*, a wild duck; the mallard.
- 鷓 *ou¹ ngu* a gull, including the tern and other similar marine birds.
- 鷓 *'yen³* the female of the phoenix.
- 24 鷓 *p'i¹ p'ih*, a small gregarious bird of the crow kind, having a white breast.
- 29 鷓 *to⁴ toh*, a small bird; it has a crest, a forked tail, and no hind claw or hallux.
- 30 鷓 *sming³* cry of any bird or animal; sound, resound.
- 鷓 *ko¹* a goose; a parrot.
- 鷓 *hiao¹ hiao* a bird with a mournful voice; the white owl.
- 鷓 *ko¹ koh*, the pigeon, or dove.
- 鷓 *ch'ü³ 'k'ü* a species of thrush, reared as a song bird; its plumage is black, with a crest and a white spot on the secondaries.

- 32 鵓 *ku¹* a partridge.
 鵟 *o⁴ ngoh, t⁴* the osprey or fish-eagle.
 鵲 *lo⁴ loh*, a water bird, a species of king-fisher having a short neck, reddish plumage with white spots, and greenish on the back; *koh*, the white owl.
 鵲 *chiao¹ kiao* a species of long tailed pheasant, probably allied to the barred tailed or Reeves' pheasant.
 鵲 *ku² kuh, hu⁴* a target; a large web-footed bird; venerable; an end, a design.
 鵲 *chiao¹* a hawk, a buzzard, or eagle.
 鵲 *'yao²* the note of the hen of the Tartar pheasant.
 鵲 *tu²* the cuckoo; the goatsucker or night-jar.
 鵲 *chih⁴ chi¹* birds of prey; lawless, violent; to seize by violence; *chih*, to doubt; to strike at with the talons.
 鵲 *io* an old name for the fishing cormorant.
 鵲 *hün⁴ siün¹* a fabulous bird resembling a golden pheasant, a phoenix which live in the sun, and illumines the heavens when it flies.
 鵲 *yüan¹ yüen* the male mandarin duck; the drake of the falcated teal.
 鵲 *chüeh³ küh*, a bird like the starling, which can be taught to talk.
 鵲 *chüeh³ küh*, a bird which sings at the equinoxes; and thus marks the seasons; the tailor bird.
 鵲 *hu⁴* the pelican.
 鵲 *yang¹* female of the mandarin duck.
 鵲 *t⁴* the pelican found along the Chinese coast; *t⁴* a pheasant.
 鵲 *chi²* *ti* fowl; the cock.
 鵲 *an¹, ngan* the quail (*Coturnix*).
 鵲 *ju² t⁴* a bird resembling a quail, which is thought to be produced by the transformation of a mole; a pigeon.
 鵲 *ying¹* the parrot; the macaw or cockatoo.
 鵲 *po⁴ puh*, a wood pigeon with white spots on its neck.

- 40 鵲 *hsien², hien* to fly and soar high.
 鵲 *t⁴* a large gallinaceous bird, the ostrich; the cassowary.
 鵲 *yüan¹ yüen* a gallinaceous bird; the young of the argus pheasant.
 鵲 *yen⁴* a small bird like the quail, that breeds on the ground and never settles on trees; crows in the time of wheat harvest.
 鵲 *ghiao²* small birds like the wren, pipit, tarin, or tomtit.
 鵲 *chin⁴ tsin¹* a large accipitrine bird, of a black plumage; the condor.
 鵲 *shih¹ shi* the turtle dove or wood pigeon.
 鵲 *chü¹ tū* a beautiful, elegant sea-bird, which has a white breast; these birds, go in flocks and are akin to the sand piper.
 鵲 *ch'iao¹ 'k'iao* the tailor bird, (*Sylvia auroria*).
 鵲 *kan¹* the magpie; it is reputed to know what is coming, and its cry indicates that a stranger has come.
 鵲 *chien¹ kien* the egret.
 鵲 *to⁴ toh*, a species of water-bird which resembles the rail.
 鵲 *keng¹ käng* one name for the mango bird or oriole.
 鵲 *ché¹ ché¹* the partridge or 鵲.
 鵲 *'pien²* a hunting falcon of a reddish plumage, two years old.
 鵲 *yüan¹-² yüen* the kite, its scream portends wind.
 鵲 *ch'ih¹*, a beautiful water bird.
 鵲 *t⁴* the pelican found along the Chinese coast.
 鵲 *ch'uan⁴ chw'en²* a bird; a bird in a cage.
 鵲 *lung¹* a brown sparrow-hawk reared in Northern China to catch small birds.
 鵲 *yüan¹ yüen* the kite.
 鵲 } *o⁴ ngo* goose; disposition of vessels in a triangle for a battle.

- 63 鴈 *hu^o* a kind of quail; it feeds on insects.
- 65 鵄 *chih¹ chⁱ* a lucky bird, referred to as the harbinger of joy.
- 66 驚鵄 *same as 鵄 82. 66.*
- 驚鵄 *pieh⁴* a variety of the golden pheasant, but smaller in size; it is said to like to see itself in the water.
- 驚鵄 *ao³ g^uao* an infelicitous bird, probably a species of owl, whose presence indicates ruin to the state.
- 驚鵄 *mu⁴ muh*, mallards or wild ducks.
- 70 鵄 *tu⁴ shoh*, a felicitous bird, likened to a mallard, with fine plumage and red eyes.
- 72 鵄 *tan^o* a species of nightingale or thrush, which waits for dawn with its song.
- 鵄 *ch'iao³ ts'ioh*, the magpie; the pie.
- 鵄 *same as 鵄 196. 40.*
- 鵄 *k'an^o* name of a bird which is probably akin to the robin.
- 鵄 *ming²* a pheasant from the Indian Archipelago whose plumes are used by actors.
- 鵄 *kun¹ k'wun* a jungle fowl.
- 鵄 *q'i²* a bird of the accipitrine order, which is thought in spring to turn into a dove; also read *q'hi*.
- 73 鵄 *ho¹ hoh*, a variety of pheasant, emblem of courage; its long tail feathers are worn by actors; it has a crest.
- 74 鵄 *fu⁴ fuk*, an ill-omened bird; a sort of owl.
- 鵄 *p'eng³, p'äng* a fabulous bird; the roc; a Chinese fable is that it was transformed from the leviathan.
- 75 鵄 *cha³ chah*, a water bird, with a long bill and a plumage of a lark.
- 鵄 *lung¹* a brown sparrow-hawk, reared in Northern China to catch sparrows and small birds.
- 77 鵄 *'wu²* a species of parrot; it is sacred to Kwan-yin.
- 79 鵄 *'i¹* a sort of duck, which flies in flocks; a bird that frequents the shore, and foretokens a storm by flying inland.
- 鵄 *kou⁴ k'en²* fledgelings which must be fed by the parent bird, like the young of sparrows or swallows.
- 80 鵄 *wu² 'mu* the parrot, regarded as still a bird even if it can talk.
- 83 鵄 *ch'ih¹ ch'is* an owl, which preys on young birds.
- 85 鵄 *ch'ih¹ k'i* a bird with variegated plumage, found in marshes, whose high tail is likened to a rudder; the red mandarin duck; it is embroidered on the robes of ladies of the 7th rank.
- 鵄 *k'ung²* a swan; a wild goose; a stork; great; vast, immeasurable; learned; altogether.
- 鵄 *ch'ü² k'ü²* a water bird allied to the ibis or egret.
- 86 鵄 *ying¹* a kind of thrush; the oriole; the mango bird; in Cantonese; a knot in wood.
- 鵄 *chiao¹ tsiao* a grass warbler; a small bird like a wren.
- 87 鵄 *yüan² gwen* a sea-shore bird; the sand piper; the tern.
- 89 鵄 *shang¹ shwang* a bird whose flight indicates the time of hoar-frost; it is the turquoise king-fisher, of a green and blue color; its plumage is used in feather work.
- 92 鵄 *ya¹* the white breasted crow; a raven.
- 94 鵄 *yo⁴ yoh*, a felicitous bird.
- 鵄 *ch'ü⁴ k'ü^h*, a pigeon of black plumage; a legend says that when a wife is lacerated to death by her mother-in-law, she is changed into this bird, which then cries *k'u-k'u*.
- 95 鵄 *ts'ü² ts'ü²* the fishing cormorant, much used to catch fish.
- 96 鵄 *yü⁴ yuh*, a fresh water bird, one of the waders.
- 102 鵄 *ya¹ yah*, the duck; a mallard.
- 鵄 *liu²* the large horned owl noted for its ugliness and ominous hootings.
- 鵄 *lei³ 'lei* the flying squirrel.
- 105 鵄 *t'eng⁴ t'eng²* a bird resembling a hea having long legs and crest.
- 106 鵄 *ch'ieh¹ k'ai* a cock quail that proves to be cowardly and is soon sent to the cook.
- 108 鵄 *'i⁴ yih*, a kind of sea bird that flies high, whose figure is gaily painted on the sterns of junks, to denote their swift sailing; a heron.
- 鵄 *shu²* the fishing cormorant.

- 109 鷗 *l'ien*³ a wader, akin to the gallinule or water hen.
 鵞 *tsé*¹ *tsch*, the white pelican.
 鵞 same as 鵞 196. 30.
 110 鵞 *yü*⁴ *yuh*, a water-bird; a lapwing; it knows the approach of rain.
 113 鵞 *p'iao*⁴ a bird molting.
 115 鵞 *l'u*¹ *l'uh*, a bird when bare of its feathers during molting.
 116 鵞 *ch'in*¹ *ts'iu* a long legged bird, like the marabou stork or adjutant (*Ciconia*) which eats snakes.
 117 鵞 *yü*¹ *yuh*, to dart down, as a falcon on its prey; to fly swiftly and high.
 118 鵞 *li*¹ *lih*, a small species of green king-fisher, which burrows a nest in the banks a foot or more deep.
 119 鵞 *chang*¹ a water bird belonging to the waders.
 120 鵞 *g'ung*³ a bird with a yellow-bill a foot long; the hornbill; it is described as having a brilliant, variegated plumage.
 121 鵞 *ssü*¹ *sz*² a sort of pelican used for fishing; the white egret heron; so called from its fine crest of silken feathers.
 122 鵞 *yao*⁴ a general name for harriers, and for a small gray kestrel trained for hawking; a paper kite; *syao* a gray francolin with a crest.
 123 鵞 *g'*⁴ a small species of pheasant.
 124 鵞 *g'in*³ a species of lark, which soars early to meet the sun, singing and flying as it rises into the clouds.
 125 鵞 *ti*² *lih*, the Tartar pheasant, reared for its long tail feathers, which are used in many ways.
 129 鵞 *ssü*⁴ *ssuh*, the turquoise king-fisher, whose skins are brought from Burmah for plumagery.
 130 鵞 *chi*⁴ *tsih*, a bird, the pied wagtail.
 131 鵞 *lo*³ the grebe; the tailor bird.
 132 鵞 *chüan*¹ *k'en* a kind of cuckoo, whose song indicates the time for sowing; it lays its eggs in other birds' nests.
 133 鵞 *shu*³ a web footed bird; the pelican.
 134 鵞 same as 鵞 196. 94.

- 134 鵞 same as 鵞 172. 134.
 135 鵞 *hiao*² *hieh*, the magpie; it is reared for fighting; and can imitate the cry of the hawks; if its song is heard early, the weather will be fair; if at eventide, rain will come.
 136 鵞 *ch'ien*¹ *k'ien* to peck at a thing, as a bird does when getting its food.
 137 鵞 *chuang*¹ *chwang* the cuckoo; a thrush.
 138 鵞 *kua*¹ *kuah*, the rook; a species of wader, allied to the crane.
 139 鵞 *chou*¹ *cheu* a crested lark.
 140 鵞 *ai*⁴ *ngai*² the hen of the tailor bird.
 141 鵞 *meng*³ *gunng* fledglings of water birds.
 142 鵞 *sch'u*² a chick which can pick its own food; to rear a brood; the young of any birds.
 143 鵞 *huo*⁴ *woh*, a kind of water bird; when it cries, the rain is said to fall; the petrel.
 144 鵞 *g'i*² a species of grebe; it has a whitish, streaked plumage, very fat, and rather smaller than the common wild duck.
 145 鵞 *shu*³ *shuh*, a red billed bird, resembling a crow or chough; also another bird with a yellow body and red legs.
 146 鵞 *luan*³ *luan* a fabulous bird, described as the essence or seminal power of divine influence, and regarded as the embodiment of every grace and beauty.
 147 鵞 *yü*⁴ *yuh*, the mainah, a species of singing thrush.
 148 鵞 *hiang*⁴ *siang*² the Buceros or horn bill of Siam, of whose hard beak the people make vessels and carved ornaments.
 149 鵞 *chüeh*¹ *k'ih*, a shrike; when it sings in the summer, its note indicates the time for spinning; it has the reputation of eating its dam.
 150 鵞 same as 鵞 196. 86.
 151 鵞 *lu*⁴ a kind of pelican, a heron; a wader throughout China.
 152 鵞 *p'i*³ *p'ih*, the brown grebe (*Podiceps*); a small duck.
 153 鵞 *hsien*³ *chien* the silver pheasant.
 154 鵞 *chui*¹ a pigeon or turtle, noted for its filial, gentle temper.
 155 鵞

- 鷹 *ying¹* a falcon, hawk, or eagle; owl, kite, &c.
 鶴 *hao² hoh, ho⁴* a kind of stork; the crane; regarded as an emblem of longevity.
 鷂 *shun² 'sian chun² hui²* a falcon, kestrel, or harrier; a common bird of prey; it flies swiftly, and is fabled to be transformed from the pie.
 鶴 *kuai¹⁻⁴ kwan²* the crane; the heron.
 173 霜 *shuang¹ shwang²* a bird whose flight indicates the time of hoarfrost; it is the turquoise kingfisher, of a green and blue color.
 174 鵲 *ching² tsing²* a wader; a species of gray heron.
 188 鵲 *hu⁴ huh²*, a migratory bird resembling the crested lark; also a sort of pigeon hawk, which is trained to seize birds; in *Cantonese*: dirty, filthy.
 193 鵲 *yi⁴ yih²*, a species of gallinaceous bird, the medallion pheasant, or Nipal horned pheasant.
 198 鵲 *gi²* the mango bird; a beautiful yellow songster, *Oriolus Chinensis*.
 200 鵲 *ma²* a bird akin to a wild goose.
 197 鹵 *'lu²* natural salt; rock salt; barren, saltish land; uncivil; violent, insolent, coarse, rude.
 9 鹵 *chien² 'kien* the impure carbonate of soda; used for soap;
 12 鹵 *barilla* made from sea plant; saltish incrustation; a kind of salt, soda.
 30 鹵 *hien² ghen²* salt; salted, preserved in brine; bitter, distressing, hard to bear.
 48 鹵 *ts'o² tso²* briny, salt.
 66 鹵 *chien² 'kien* soap, barilla.
 86 鹵 *tan⁴* having no salt, tasteless, flat, insipid.
 108 鹵 *'ku²* the sluice or ditch through which salt water is led on the vats, or where it is evaporated.
 鹽 *yen²* salt; salted; to salt; saline; *yen¹* to salt.
 147 鵲 *chien² 'kien* soap; barilla.
 198 鹿 *lu⁴ luk²*, deer; stags which have horns, and yet are timorous.
 1 麋 *'u¹* the fawn of an antelope; great; in Shansi a boy was once fondly so called.
 3 麗 *li⁴* elegant, beautiful, fair, bright; graceful; luxurious, extravagant; to pass into, as a net; to couple; a pair; a number; attached to; to depend on; to hit, to tie; a beam, a boat.
 塵 *'chu²* the elk; he guides the herd, indicates their course by shaking his long tail, which brushes away the dust.
 8 麋 *ching¹ king²* a large deer, described as having one horn and a cow's tail; a small antelope and the delicate chevrotain or mouse deer.
 10 麋 *si² ni²* a fawn.
 12 麋 *ch'i² k'i²* a fabulous, auspicious animal which appears when sages are born; the male of the Chinese unicorn.
 16 麋 *chi² 'ki* the musk-deer.
 18 麋 same as 麋 198. 198.
 19 麋 same as 麋 198. 29.
 20 麋 *p'ao²* a small deer with spots like the axia.
 21 麋 *yu² yiu²* a roe or doe, the female of the stag or axia.
 29 麋 *chia¹ kia²* a buck, a male deer, which sheds his horns in summer.
 30 麋 *chiu⁴ kin²* the male of the elk 麋.
 麋 *'ye²* a male deer, a stag; to herd.
 麋 *hien² ghen²* the *Antelope cristata*; the finest cubs of a tiger, or the strongest whelps of a bear.
 麋 same as 麋 198. 119.
 麋 *yin¹* a female deer; a doe; a roe.
 31 麋 *chün¹ kün²* name for hornless deer; to bind, to seize; to collect in crowds.
 38 麋 *wei¹ wei²* the best cut of 麋 venison, referring to the sirloin.
 41 麋 *shé⁴ shé²* the musk deer.
 57 麋 *mi²* a fawn; it is also applied to the new born young of other quadrupeds.
 72 麋 *ch'i² 'ki* the musk deer.
 75 麋 *lu⁴ luk²*, the declivity or base of a hill; a copse at the bottom of a hill; places from which the water soon runs off.

- 88 麋 *p'ao² piao¹* one horned deer or unicorn; spotted deer; to hoe up weeds; feathers changing color, as in winter.
same as 麋 198. 31.
- 115 麋 *chang¹* the musk deer; it is a graceful animal, and elegant in shape.
- 117 麋 *mi²* a large species of deer with a short neck, that frequents marshy woods in herds; a grassy place on the banks of a river.
- 119 麋 *lin²* a stag (fabulous); splendour; a large elk; the female of the Chinese unicorn.
- 161 麋 *ch'en² ch'an* the female of the 麋 elk.
- 173 麋 *ling²* a deer like a sheep, having small horns, which are prized as a medicine, the *Antelope crispata*.
- 186 麋 *hsiang¹ hsiang* the navel of the musk deer.
- 198 麋 *ts'u¹* coarse, rough, vulgar; sandals; uncleared, dirty; large, open, rude, boisterous, indecent; gross; vile; harsh.
- 199 麥 *mai² mek, mo⁴* wheat; or the grain with an awn; it belongs to metal.
- 1 麋 *mien²* flour; vermicelli.
- 4 麋 *ts'o¹* cake made of bean-flour.
- 5 麋 *ho² hoh*, wheat in the kernel, not yet ground; broken kernels found in chaff.
- 20 麋 same as 麋 199. 73.
- 37 麋 *fu¹* bran of wheat; refuse-cake of the ground-nut or hemp seed, used for manure.
- 40 麋 *ts'o¹* cakes made of bean-flour.
- 41 麋 *ch'iang¹ ts'iang¹* paste made of flour.
- 44 麋 *hsieh⁴ sieh*, the grits of rice or corn which remain after hulling or pounding.
- 56 麋 *yi⁴ yih*, wheat from which the chaff or glume has been taken or thrashed out.
- 73 麋 *ch'ü² k'uh*, ferment, yeast, leaven, barm; the mother or slime which collects on vinegar or liquors.
- 75 麋 *mo⁴ moh*, grain, as rice or wheat broken small; grits.
- 麋 same as 麋 184. 75.

- 81 麋 *sp'ü²* broken wheat boiled and dried; it is used for provisions on a journey.
- 93 麋 *mou² meu* barley.
- 130 麋 *'so²* coarse wheat grits; unbolted and coarse flour.
- 140 麋 *nich¹ yeh*, grain which has sprouted; leaven or yeast used in making spirits.
- 162 麋 *lien²* baked cakes made from fresh oats; a coarse kind of food.
- 164 麋 *'ch'ao²* dried provisions taken for a journey, as wheaten cakes.
- 176 麋 *mien²* flour; vermicelli.
- 200 麻 *ma²* hemp; numb, numbness; lively, quick, sprightly; hempen mourning apparel; a kind of drum.
- 4 麼 *ma¹ mo¹* interrogative particle; small, delicate; a sort, referring to something seen.
- 52 麼
- 82 麼 *hui² huiwü* a colour, a standard; to signalize; to beckon, to wave off; quick, hasty.
- 154 麋 *shen² shen* the seeds of flax or hemp.
- 202 麋 *'mi²* a small glutinous millet of which spirit is made.
- 201 黃 *huang² huang* yellow.
- 3 麋 *'ou² 'eu* yellow, a dark yellow.
- 14 麋 *kuang¹ kuang* ardent, valorous.
- 79 麋 *huang² huang* the yolk of an egg.
- 134 麋 *chung²* a college in the Han dynasty to accommodate 30,000 students.
- 202 黍 *'shu²* millet; the panicle millet when growing.
- 18 麋 *ni⁴ nih*, putty, glue, or an adhesive which causes things to stick; a kind of papier maché stuff of hemp-tow lime, and oil, used to cover pillars.
- 黎 *ü²* black hair; Chinese; many; all, numerous; daybreak; to prepare ground for rice; a black color; in Cantonese: *dei* to come; to begin; able.
- 24 麋 *pai²* a kind of panic grass.

- 25 黏 *nién²* paste; adhesive, glutinous, viscid; rice.
- 44 黏 *ni²* to adhere, to stick; gluey, as undried paste, or oiled hair.
- 72 黏 *ni⁴ nih*, putty, glue, or an adhesive which causes things to stick.
- 114 黏 same as 粘 119. 114.
- 200 黏 *ni²* a kind of grain allied to the panicked millet; a spikelet of the head of this millet; a part of a panicle.
- 203 黑 *hei² hoh, ho⁴* black, dark, sombre; night; wicked; malicious; in *Pekingese*: to dote on, to long for, to desire.
- 8 黥 *ch'ing²* *ch'ing* to mark the faces of criminals with black spots.
- 9 黔 *ch'ien¹⁻²* *ch'ien* black, as the hair; to hold fast, as a bird its prey by the beak; the province of *Kwei-chow*.
- 黛 *tai²* painted eyebrows; shade, black; an invisible green.
- 17 黜 *ch'ü⁴ ch'ü⁴*, to degrade; to blame; to expel or drive away; to wrench or sprain.
- 18 鰲 *gi²* a blackish yellow color; a dark dun color, as of many oxen.
- 25 點 *'tien²* a point; a dot, a black spot; to dot; a speck; a little, a mite, a comma; the stroke of a clock; a particle, to punctuate, to nod, to bow slightly; to mark for correction, to light, as a lamp.
- 27 靨 *'yen²* black pimples or scars on the face or body.
- 28 黪 *'ts'an²* a mottled gray; white with black spots or vice-versa; turbid; speckled; stained, as a decayed or moldy thing.
- 30 噪 *ch'iao² ts'iao* hemp spoiled by excessive rain, and turning black; black spots on the face caused by excessive use of cosmetics.
- 黠 *hia²⁻⁴ hiah*, a deep, uniform black; crafty, vile, artful; clever, intelligent.
- 36 黝 *ü²* black and shining; a black sort of wood, probably a kind of ebony.
- 37 黠 *'ai²* very black.
- 40 黧 *yeh⁴* a color that has lost its lustre; faded; a brindled or striped black.

- 42 黨 *'tan²* not a few, not rare; a village of 500 houses, or the elder of such a village; a gang, or band, companions, a faction, a league; to intrigue; to compare; a place, a time, a sort or class; kindred; to expect, to implicate.
- 51 黠 *kan²* black spots or streaks on the face; as from age and half-starved fare with exposure.
- 52 黠 *yu²* 'yiu a color like invisible green almost a black; an ashy color; to smear and blacken; black earth.
- 55 黠 *an² ngan²* turned black, as ripe mulberries or spoiled olives; sudden, quick.
- 56 黠 *yi⁴ yih*, black.
- 60 黠 *mei² gnei* moldy or black spots appearing on things soaked in the rain; dirty, grimed spots on the face; spoiled; to dot with ink.
- 73 黠 *tseng⁴ tsung²* a black face.
- 86 黠 *hui² hui²* an ashy color; a light black color.
- 94 黠 *mo⁴ moh*, silent, still, thoughtfully; dark, cloudy, night; retired, secret, internal; meditation, quiet retirement; not at ease.
- 95 黠 *tsü¹ tsz²* a black color.
- 99 黠 *shén⁴ shén* the berries of the mulberry, because of the deep black of ripe mulberries; 'tan black clouds bringing rain.
- 105 黠 *chéng² ching²* rice which has become black by damp, and thereby spoiled.
- 109 黠 *chén² chén* beautiful black hair, shining like a mirror; *gin* to dye black.
- 115 黠 same as 203. 18.
- 154 黠 *tu² tuh*, to blacken, to dirty; to annoy, to insult; soiled; filthy, black color.
- 166 黠 same as 黠 102. 117.
- 180 黠 *'yen²* black; pitchy black, as the sky, which makes a black ground for stars.
- 187 黠 *t'eng² g'äng* dark.
- 204 黻 *chih²* 'chi to embroider; braided.
- 18 黻 *fán² fán* court robes embroidered in colors, as if spotted with grains.

- 29 黻 *fu² fuh*, colored in black and blue stripes, which was one of the symbols anciently embroidered on the lower of the emperor's sacrificial robes; elegant; an embroidered knee-pad or apron.
- 101 黼 *fu²* embroidered, figured, flowered; diversified.
- 205 黽 *'min² mêng²* the frog; to use effort; energy; to be constrained to do, to strive to reach; *'mung* a toad.
- 10 鼈 *yüan²* *gyuen* the great sea-turtle, said to be twenty feet around.
- 30 鼉 *t'o²* a large triton, gaviol, or water lizard, ten feet long, of whose hard skin drum-heads are made.
- 32 鼃 *'wa²* a green and striped frog; wanton, exciting tones.
- 66 鼈 *pieh¹* a species of tortoise; the turtle.
- 鼈 *ao² ngao* a sea-monster allied to the turtle, which bears up the earth.
- 72 鼉 *ch'ao²* the lamantin; a marine animal said to sing in the night and go into the sea by day.
- 75 鼉 same as 鼈 142. 75.
- 206 鼎 *'ting²* a tripod; firm, steady; settled; to secure, to establish; then; the state; a caldron with three feet and two ears.
- 4 鼎 *naï²* an iron tripod of large size to burn incense in temples; it has two ears.
- 4 鼎 *mi⁴ mi⁴* a covering thrown over a dish containing sacrifices to protect them from dirt.
- 64 鼎 *tzi² tzi²* a round lid or cover of a kettle or tripod, with a hole in it; a small kettle.
- 207 鼓 *'ku²* a drum; a star; a measure; to excite, to dilate, to swell, to protrude; to warp; the round spot on a bell where it is struck; a watch of the night; to arouse, to encourage, to urge.
- 9 鼓 *'fu²* the noisy clamor and joy of an army; joyful cries and drumming of soldiers.
- 10 鼓 *'t'ao²* a hand-drum or tambour, furnished with buttons tied to strings on each side, and twirled by peddlers as a cry.
- 15 鼙 *t'ung²* the rattle of drums.
- 24 鼙 *t'o²* a drum used on horse back, and beaten in battle near the general; to drum.
- 鼙 same as 鼙 66. 154.

- 30 鼙 *ta¹ tah*, the sound of little drums or tambourines.
- 鼙 *kao²* a large drum, twelve feet long; it was in olden times put on a cart, and struck to arouse workmen to resume their labor.
- 32 鼙 *t'ang¹* noise of a drum.
- 91 鼙 *yuan¹ gyuen* the sound of drums.
- 101 鼙 *t'ung¹* the rattle of drums.
- 105 鼙 *t'eng¹ t'ang* the sound of drums.
- 208 鼠 *'shu²* rats, mice, squirrels; timorous; thieving; mean, rascally; mournful.
- 12 鼯 *ch'ien² k'ien* a hamster, or pouched lemming with large cheek pouches, in which it retains its food.
- 15 鼯 *chung¹* a sort of rodent, marked with spots, like the leopard, and large as one's fist.
- 18 鼯 *fen² fan* a kind of mole or field rat.
- 20 鼯 *cho² choh*, a large marmot; an animal that can fly like the flying squirrel.
- 23 鼯 *'yen²* an animal having a white back, a rat's nose, elephant's feet, and hard hide, as large as an ox, and fond of lying in the water; the tapir.
- 26 鼯 *chiu²* a pretty animal as large as a rabbit, it feeds on the bamboo sprouts, near which it burrows; its flesh is likened in taste to that of a duck.
- 29 鼯 *po⁴ poh*, the beaver.
- 30 鼯 *suw²* the flying squirrel, *Pteromys volans*.
- 35 鼯 *chün² tsun²* a kind of marmot, whose tail furnishes hairs for pencils.
- 37 鼯 *hai¹ chi* a mouse which bites so gently as to give no pain; but the bite is venomous.
- 40 鼯 *t'o²* the beaver; it resembles the otter, and makes its nest in the ground.
- 100 鼯 *sheng¹ shäng* the weasel; pencils are made of its tail-hairs; the flying squirrel.
- 102 鼯 *yu⁴ yiu* a species of the weasel family.
- 鼯 same as 鼯 208. 26.
- 112 鼯 *shih⁴* a grayish yellow animal, which burrows, and is destructive to the grain.

- 116 突 *tu¹ tuh*, a burrowing animal; a kind of marmot.
- 159 暉 *hun² hūn* a marmot, or yellow rat, which sits before its burrow in warm weather; it rubs its neck on seeing people, and re-enters its hole.
- 172 離 *chui¹* the common rat or mouse.
- 209 鼻 *pi²* the nose, which the Chinese think is the part of an animal that is first formed; to bore the nose; nasal; the first, original.
- 1 齠 *ch'iu⁴ k'iu²* a turned up nose, retroussé and short, like the nose of a Peking dog.
- 5 鼻 *ch'iao⁴ k'iao²* a turned up nose, a nose retroussé.
- 鼻 *ch'iu² k'iu* the nose stopped up as when one has a cold; a cold in the head; a catarrh.
- 20 齠 *same as 齠 209. 30.*
- 29 齠 *hi⁴ hi⁴*, strong breathing through the nose; snoring or stertorous breathing.
- 30 齠 *hou¹ hen* to snore; very, extremely; disease in the throat; to breathe hard.
- 齠 *nan⁰* stoppage of the nose; nasal twang; to speak through the nose.
- 50 齠 *hi² hi* to snore in a loud manner; to blow the nose, to clean the nose.
- 51 齠 *han¹* to snore.
- 57 齠 *i¹ i¹* tears; the water from the eyes; to weep; *si* mucus, snivel.
- 103 齠 *i¹ i¹* a sneeze; a running at the nose.
- 132 齠 *hiu⁴ hiu²* to smell anything with particular care; to sniff up.
- 141 齠 *cha¹* pimples on the nose; pustules.
- 161 齠 *nung⁰* a running at the nose, from cold.
- 163 齠 *wēng⁴ wāng²* a stoppage of the nose, caused by cold; nasal.
- 210 齊 *ch'ī² qī²* even, regular; to adjust; equal, uniform; on a level; composed, reverent, exact in doing; at once, all, alike; quick, smart; good; to discriminate; to happen at the right juncture.
- 108 齠 *tsū¹ tsū* sacrificia dishes for holding grain.

- 113 齠 *cha¹ a²* abstinence; to respect; a study; a closet; a fine shop; *ts'ao²* a mourning dress for parents.
- 154 齠 *ch'ī¹ ts'i* to take in both hands and offer to; to give, to send a present; to prepare things for a journey; to send, as a dispatch; to supply; to leave behind in store; a sign of admiration.
- 179 齠 *ch'ī¹ ts'i* to prepare and mix, as condiments; to compound; to blend, as opposite tastes; to make a salted preparation, such as the poor use; spoiled; to compare, as various opinions.
- 211 齒 *ch'ih³ ch'ī* the teeth; one's age; the mouth; words; years; a sort, a class; associates, equals; to commence; to classify, as by years; to be reckoned among; to record; to write in.
- 1 齠 *ch'ih³ ts'ui* irregular and unmatched, as the teeth of a saw; discordant, as opposite opinions; incongruous; to bite, to chew.
- 5 齠 *ho⁴ hoh*, to bite; to gnaw, as a rat; applied to the speculations of public property.
- 8 齠 *yao³* to bite, to gnaw, to chew, to masticate; wailing, tones of suffering; to ruminate; *tsiao* to call; the voice of an oriole or yellow bird; in *Pekingese*: to bark at.
- 9 齠 *ding²* the front teeth; years of a person's age.
- 齠 *hi² h²* *hia²* to gnash the teeth, as when angry; plates of mail arranged like teeth.
- 10 齠 *ni² ts'ī* to cut teeth in old age.
- 18 齠 *nich⁴ yeh*, to gnaw, to crunch; to seize with the teeth.
- 20 齠 *pao⁰* the teeth exposed; protuberant, projecting.
- 21 齠 *ts'én⁴ ch'ān²* to shed milk teeth, at the age of seven years.
- 23 齠 *ni⁴ nih*, carious teeth; the tooth-ache; in *Cantonese*: to mouth one's words; to speak thick or indistinctly; to make a note of.
- 30 齠 *ch'ih³ shi* to chew the cud; to ruminate.
- 齠 *k'o⁰* to crack with the teeth, as a dog does.
- 齠 *yū²* a row of irregular teeth, with some wanting; *ngo* uneven.
- 齠 *ts'iao³* to shed the teeth; young, childish.
- 齠 *ch'u² k'uh*, a piece, a stanza; a verse of four lines, one which is short; a classifier of plays and verses.

- 44 齧 *ch'ih² shi* to chew the cud; to ruminate.
 齧 *o⁴ ngoh*, the roof of the mouth.
 齧 *wo⁴ woh*, the teeth crowding each other in the mouth; small, little minded.
 齧 *yin²* the gums of the teeth; dogs snarling and fighting; *'kin* the palate.
 齧 *ch'u²* the teeth set on edge, as by a very sour thing.
 齧 *tsz¹ tsz¹* the teeth; irregular teeth; to show the teeth; various teeth.
 齧 *ya²* uneven teeth.
 齧 *yeh¹ yah*, fragmentary things; an article with a nick or flaw in it, remnants left after a beast has eaten; a sherd or broken utensil; a tooth lost from the row.
 齧 *yi⁴ yih*, the paunch or first stomach of a deer; to ruminate.
 齧 *tien¹* to get one's wisdom teeth; the large double teeth.
 齧 *ch'ü² 'k'ü* defective, rotten teeth; the Chinese ascribe them to worms, which cause the toothache; the toothache.
 齧 *yu²* uneven teeth; many tenons entering one piece, as felloes in the hub of a wheel; perplexed, in confusion, as the affairs of a state.
 齧 *k'en² 'k'an* to gnaw, to bite on; to bark, as a tree; the crunching noise made in eating; *yin²* the gums.
 齧 *cha¹* irregular teeth; uneven, distorted teeth.
 齧 *ch'uo¹ ch'oh*, to grate the teeth; an auger or tool to make a hole.

- 210 齧 *ch'ü² tsü²* to bite; to take a bite of; irregular teeth.
 212 龍 *lung²* the dragon; imperial; to pervade; to bud; gracious; kind.
 12 龕 *lung²* to give, to present to; decorous, reverential.
 30 龕 *k'an¹* a niche; a small room, a shrine, a pagoda; a receptacle or jar for the ashes of priests; to overcome; to receive or contain; to inclose, to take.
 53 龕 *q'ang²* a high palatial house; filled, crammed; confused.
 74 龕 *lung²* a halter; interchanged with 龕 *lung²*; to buy up.
 213 龜 *kuei¹ kwéi* the tortoise and terrapin, regarded as an emblem of longevity; the shell; beetles; ornamented; to advance; a pie.
 86 龕 *chiao¹ tsiao* to scorch a terrapin's shell in order to prepare it for divination.
 214 龕 *yo⁴ yoh²* a flute; a measure reckoned as 1,200 grains of millet.
 72 龕 same as 龕 30. 72.
 76 龕 same as 龕 30. 76.
 106 龕 same as 龕 149. 106.
 115 龕 same as 龕 30. 115.
 181 龕 *yo⁴ yoh²*, to cry with loud intreaty; to invoke in prayer; to implore; to groan from pain in the head; *yu²* together with; and.

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DIFFICULT CHARACTERS.



丟 1.28	喪 30.30	展 44.24	望 74.8	寬 117.10	蜀 142.109
乘 4.75	嗇 30.31	狃 46.94	業 75.2	繇 120.121	豫 152.30
井 7.4	嘗 30.42	幸 51.11	東 75.72	繭 120.142	責 154.7
以 9.3	報 32.51	彙 58.14	果 75.72	羈 122.177	賁 154.24
余 9.115	冪 37.4	恭 61.12	黍 75.85	聽 128.32	遂 162.12
兗 10.30	孛 39.38	憂 62.106	歸 77.50	膝 130.75	遣 162.30
兪 11.137	寅 40.12	承 64.85	求 85.1	華 140.4	達 162.32
公 12.28	官 40.49	敝 66.50	烏 86.49	荐 140.39	艘 172.29
兼 12.58	寫 40.184	暢 72.20	焉 86.77	莽 140.94	
巍 28.13	寡 40.181	昔 72.24	炙 86.130	虐 141.58	
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115-58 乘 peng (to push)
4-75 乘 cheng (to ride)
4-74 乘 kwei (to swim)
3-22 乘 chui (to surfboard)

